

About Sunset Reviews

[Utah Code Title 63I, Chapter 1, Part 2, Repeal Dates Requiring Committee Review by Title](#), lists provisions in the Utah code that are subject to automatic repeal after review by an interim committee. Each provision includes a repeal date on which, without the Legislature enacting legislation before that date, the provision automatically repeals. Prior to a particular provision's scheduled repeal date, the Legislative Management Committee assigns the provision to an interim committee to review.

Utah Code [Section 63I-1-103](#) provides guidelines for conducting sunset reviews and specifies that the agency overseeing the statute or agency scheduled for termination shall clearly identify for the interim committee the public purpose and interest for which each statute or agency was originally created and clearly identify whether that public purpose and interest are still relevant. This section directs an interim committee to consider:

- the extent to which the statute or agency has operated in the public interest and any areas in which the statute or agency needs to improve its ability to operate in the public interest;
- the extent to which existing statutes interfere with or assist the legitimate functions of the statute or agency, and any other circumstances including budgetary, resource, and personnel matters that have a bearing on the capacity of the statute or agency to serve the public interest;
- the extent to which the public has been encouraged to participate in the adoption of the rules established in connection with the statute or agency;
- the extent to which the statute's provisions or agency's programs and services are duplicative of those offered by other statutes or state agencies;
- the extent to which the objectives of the statute or agency have been accomplished and their public benefit;
- the adverse effect on the public of termination of the statute or agency; and
- any other matter relevant to the review.

Options for Interim Committee Action

An interim committee may take the following actions related to a sunset review:

- **Take no action:** If a committee takes no action, provisions subject to the sunset review will repeal automatically unless an individual member of the Legislature introduces a bill to extend or repeals the sunset and the Legislature passes the bill.
- **Approve a committee bill that does one of the following:**
 - Extends the sunset date by a certain number of years, so that the provisions are subject to sunset review again in the future.
 - Repeals the sunset date so that the provisions subject to the review remain in statute unless the Legislature later repeals them.
 - Either extends or repeals the sunset date as described above and makes substantive amendments to the provisions subject to sunset review.

If an interim committee approves a committee bill related to a sunset review, the Legislature would then need to pass the committee bill in order to keep the provisions from repealing.

About Standards Review Committees

Without legislative action, on January 1, 2023, [Section 53E-4-203](#), which established standards review committees, and related language in [Subsection 53E-4-202\(8\)](#) will be automatically repealed.

Utah Code [Section 53E-4-202](#) requires the State Board of Education to establish Core Standards for Utah public schools. Utah Code [Section 53E-4-203](#) – enacted in [2014 General Session H.B. 342 Powers and Duties of the State Board of Education](#) – requires the state board to establish and consider comments and recommendations from a standards review committee when revising core standards for:

- English language arts
- mathematics
- science
- social studies
- fine arts
- physical education
- health
- early childhood education.

The state board is required to establish a separate standards review committee for each of these subject areas.

The membership of each standards review committee includes:

- seven individuals, with expertise in the subject of the core standards being reviewed, appointed by the state board chair, including teachers, business representatives, faculty of higher education institutions in Utah, and others as determined by the state board chair; and
- 10 parents of public education students – **five of whom are appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives and five of whom are appointed by the president of the Senate**, except under certain conditions.

[2021 General Session H.B. 378, Education Standards Review Committee Amendments](#) amended [Section 53E-4-203](#) to allow the chair of the state board to appoint a parent member in place of the speaker or president if the speaker or president fails to make the appointment within a certain timeframe of the formation of a standards review committee.