

Title 68. Statutes

Chapter 3 Construction

68-3-1 Common law adopted.

The common law of England so far as it is not repugnant to, or in conflict with, the constitution or laws of the United States, or the constitution or laws of this state, and so far only as it is consistent with and adapted to the natural and physical conditions of this state and the necessities of the people hereof, is hereby adopted, and shall be the rule of decision in all courts of this state.

No Change Since 1953

68-3-2 Statutes in derogation of common law not strictly construed -- Rules of equity prevail.

- (1) The rule of the common law that a statute in derogation of the common law is to be strictly construed does not apply to the Utah Code.
- (2) A statute of the Utah Code establishes the law of this state respecting the subjects to which the statute relates.
- (3) Each provision of, and each proceeding under, the Utah Code shall be construed with a view to effect the objects of the provision and to promote justice.
- (4) When there is a conflict between the rules of equity and the rules of common law in reference to the same matter, the rules of equity prevail.

Amended by Chapter 254, 2010 General Session

68-3-3 Retroactive effect.

A provision of the Utah Code is not retroactive, unless the provision is expressly declared to be retroactive.

Amended by Chapter 254, 2010 General Session

68-3-4 Civil and criminal remedies not merged.

When the violation of a right admits of both a civil and criminal remedy, the right to prosecute the one is not merged in the other.

No Change Since 1953

68-3-5 Effect of repeal.

The repeal of a statute does not revive a statute previously repealed, or affect any right which has accrued, any duty imposed, any penalty incurred, or any action or proceeding commenced under or by virtue of the statute repealed.

No Change Since 1953

68-3-6 Identical provisions deemed a continuation, not new enactment.

The provisions of any statute, so far as they are the same as those of any prior statute, shall be construed as a continuation of such provisions, and not as a new enactment.

No Change Since 1953

68-3-7 Time, how computed.

- (1) A person shall compute the period of time provided by law to perform an act by:
 - (a) excluding the first day; and
 - (b) except as provided in Subsection (2), including the last day.
- (2) If the last day is a legal holiday, a Saturday, or a Sunday, then a person shall:
 - (a) exclude the day described in this Subsection (2) from the time computation described in Subsection (1); and
 - (b) compute the period of time to include the end of the next day that is not a legal holiday, a Saturday, or a Sunday.

Amended by Chapter 236, 2012 General Session

68-3-8 When a day appointed is a holiday.

Whenever any act of a secular nature, other than a work of necessity or mercy, is appointed by law or contract to be performed upon a particular day, which day falls upon a legal holiday, such act may be performed upon the next succeeding business day with the same effect as if it had been performed upon the day appointed.

Amended by Chapter 236, 2012 General Session

68-3-8.5 Mailing reports and payments to government -- Determining when the report or payment is considered to be filed or made.

- (1) As used in this section:
 - (a) "Payment" means money required or authorized to be paid to the state or a political subdivision of the state.
 - (b) "Report" means a report, claim, tax return, statement, or other document required or authorized to be filed with the state or a political subdivision of the state.
 - (c) "Trigger report" means a report that, upon its receipt by a political subdivision of the state, triggers a responsibility on the part of the political subdivision to respond.
- (2)
 - (a) Except as otherwise provided by statute:
 - (i) a report, other than a trigger report, or a payment that is transmitted through the United States mail is considered to be filed or made and received by the state or political subdivision on the date shown by the post office cancellation mark stamped upon the envelope or other appropriate wrapper containing it; and
 - (ii) a trigger report that is transmitted through the United States mail is considered to be filed and received on the date shown by the post office cancellation mark stamped upon the envelope or other appropriate wrapper containing it, if the report is addressed to the attention of:
 - (A) the county clerk, for a county;
 - (B) the city recorder, for a city;
 - (C) the town clerk, for a town; or

- (D) the clerk or comparable official of the political subdivision, for any other political subdivision of the state.
- (b) A report or payment that is mailed but not received by the state or political subdivision, or received but the cancellation mark is illegible, erroneous, or omitted, is considered to be filed or made and received on the date it was mailed if:
 - (i) the sender establishes by competent evidence that the report or payment was deposited in the United States mail on or before the date for filing or paying; and
 - (ii) the sender files with the state or political subdivision a duplicate within 30 days after the state or political subdivision gives the sender written notification of nonreceipt of the report or payment.
- (c) If any report or payment is sent by United States mail, consistent with Subsection (2)(a), and is registered or certified:
 - (i) a record authenticated by the United States post office of that registration or certification is considered to be competent evidence that the report or payment was delivered to the person or entity to which it was addressed; and
 - (ii) the date of registration or certification is considered to be the postmarked date.
- (3) If the date for filing a report or making a payment falls upon a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the filing or payment is considered to be timely if it is performed on the next business day.

Amended by Chapter 180, 2009 General Session

68-3-9 Seal, how affixed.

When the seal of a court or public officer is required by law to be affixed to any paper, the word "seal" includes an impression of such seal upon the paper alone, as well as upon wax or a wafer affixed thereto. In all other cases the word "seal" may include a scroll printed or written.

No Change Since 1953

68-3-10 Joint authority is authority to majority.

Words giving a joint authority to three or more public officers, or other persons, are to be construed as giving such authority to a majority of them, unless it is otherwise expressed in the act giving the authority.

No Change Since 1953

68-3-11 Rules of construction as to words and phrases.

Words and phrases are to be construed according to the context and the approved usage of the language; but technical words and phrases, and such others as have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law, or are defined by statute, are to be construed according to such peculiar and appropriate meaning or definition.

No Change Since 1953

68-3-12 Rules of construction.

- (1)
 - (a) In the construction of a statute in the Utah Code, the general rules listed in this Subsection (1) shall be observed, unless the construction would be:

- (i) inconsistent with the manifest intent of the Legislature; or
 - (ii) repugnant to the context of the statute.
 - (b) The singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular.
 - (c) A word used in one gender includes the other gender.
 - (d) A word used in the present tense includes the future tense.
 - (e) In accordance with Title 46, Chapter 4, Part 5, Electronic Records in Government Agencies, a word related to the medium used in the provision of a government service may include an electronic or other medium.
 - (f) "Include," "includes," or "including" means that the items listed are not an exclusive list, unless the word "only" or similar language is used to expressly indicate that the list is an exclusive list.
 - (g) "May" means that an action is authorized or permissive.
 - (h) "May not" means that an action is not authorized and is prohibited.
 - (i) "Must" means, depending on the context in which it is used, that:
 - (i) an action is required or mandatory;
 - (ii) an action or result is compelled by necessity;
 - (iii) an item is indispensable; or
 - (iv) an action or event is a condition precedent to:
 - (A) the authority to act;
 - (B) a prohibition;
 - (C) the accrual or loss of a right; or
 - (D) the imposition or removal of an obligation.
 - (j) "Shall" means that an action is required or mandatory.
- (2)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b) or (c), the use of the following terms in the Utah Code is strongly discouraged:
 - (i) "shall not";
 - (ii) "should not";
 - (iii) "must not"; or
 - (iv) "but not limited to" after "include," "includes," or "including."
 - (b) A term described in Subsection (2)(a) may be used when unusual circumstances exist that require the use of the term, including the use of the term:
 - (i) in an interstate compact; or
 - (ii) to ensure consistency with a federal law or rule.
 - (c)
 - (i) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(c)(ii), the use of the word "should" is strongly discouraged.
 - (ii) The word "should" may be used to:
 - (A) refer to a recommended action, including a provision that a person shall or may recommend whether an action "should" be taken;
 - (B) indicate an expected standard of knowledge, including a provision that a person "should" know:
 - (I) whether a fact exists; or
 - (II) that an action is likely to cause a specified result; or
 - (C) refer to a determination as to whether an action "should" have occurred.
 - (d) The use of the word "must" is strongly discouraged when the term "shall" can be used in its place.

Amended by Chapter 254, 2010 General Session

68-3-12.5 Definitions for Utah Code.

- (1) The definitions listed in this section apply to the Utah Code, unless:
 - (a) the definition is inconsistent with the manifest intent of the Legislature or repugnant to the context of the statute; or
 - (b) a different definition is expressly provided for the respective title, chapter, part, section, or subsection.
- (2) "Adjudicative proceeding" means:
 - (a) an action by a board, commission, department, officer, or other administrative unit of the state that determines the legal rights, duties, privileges, immunities, or other legal interests of one or more identifiable persons, including an action to grant, deny, revoke, suspend, modify, annul, withdraw, or amend an authority, right, or license; and
 - (b) judicial review of an action described in Subsection (2)(a).
- (3) "Administrator" includes "executor" when the subject matter justifies the use.
- (4) "Advisory board," "advisory commission," and "advisory council" mean a board, commission, committee, or council that:
 - (a) is created by, and whose duties are provided by, statute or executive order;
 - (b) performs its duties only under the supervision of another person as provided by statute; and
 - (c) provides advice and makes recommendations to another person that makes policy for the benefit of the general public.
- (5) "Armed forces" means the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Space Force, and Coast Guard.
- (6) "County executive" means:
 - (a) the county commission, in the county commission or expanded county commission form of government established under Title 17, Chapter 52a, Changing Forms of County Government;
 - (b) the county executive, in the county executive-council optional form of government authorized by Section 17-52a-203; or
 - (c) the county manager, in the council-manager optional form of government authorized by Section 17-52a-204.
- (7) "County legislative body" means:
 - (a) the county commission, in the county commission or expanded county commission form of government established under Title 17, Chapter 52a, Changing Forms of County Government;
 - (b) the county council, in the county executive-council optional form of government authorized by Section 17-52a-203; and
 - (c) the county council, in the council-manager optional form of government authorized by Section 17-52a-204.
- (8) "Depose" means to make a written statement made under oath or affirmation.
- (9)
 - (a) "Equal" means, with respect to biological sex, of the same value.
 - (b) "Equal" does not mean, with respect to biological sex:
 - (i) a characteristic of being the same or identical; or
 - (ii) a requirement that biological sexes be ignored or co-mingled in every circumstance.
- (10) "Executor" includes "administrator" when the subject matter justifies the use.
- (11) "Father" means a parent who is of the male sex.

- (12) "Female" means the characteristic of an individual whose biological reproductive system is of the general type that functions in a way that could produce ova.
- (13) "Guardian" includes a person who:
- (a) qualifies as a guardian of a minor or incapacitated person pursuant to testamentary or court appointment; or
 - (b) is appointed by a court to manage the estate of a minor or incapacitated person.
- (14) "Highway" includes:
- (a) a public bridge;
 - (b) a county way;
 - (c) a county road;
 - (d) a common road; and
 - (e) a state road.
- (15) "Intellectual disability" means the same as that term is defined in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association.
- (16) "Intermediate care facility for people with an intellectual disability" means an institution or distinct part thereof for people with an intellectual disability or related conditions, if the institution or distinct part thereof meets the requirements described in 42 U.S.C. Secs. 1396d(d)(1) through (3).
- (17) "Land" includes:
- (a) land;
 - (b) a tenement;
 - (c) a hereditament;
 - (d) a water right;
 - (e) a possessory right; and
 - (f) a claim.
- (18) "Male" means the characteristic of an individual whose biological reproductive system is of the general type that functions to fertilize the ova of a female.
- (19) "Man" means an adult human male.
- (20) "Month" means a calendar month, unless otherwise expressed.
- (21) "Mother" means a parent who is of the female sex.
- (22) "Oath" includes "affirmation."
- (23) "Person" means:
- (a) an individual;
 - (b) an association;
 - (c) an institution;
 - (d) a corporation;
 - (e) a company;
 - (f) a trust;
 - (g) a limited liability company;
 - (h) a partnership;
 - (i) a political subdivision;
 - (j) a government office, department, division, bureau, or other body of government; and
 - (k) any other organization or entity.
- (24) "Personal property" includes:
- (a) money;
 - (b) goods;
 - (c) chattels;

- (d) effects;
 - (e) evidences of a right in action;
 - (f) a written instrument by which a pecuniary obligation, right, or title to property is created, acknowledged, transferred, increased, defeated, discharged, or diminished; and
 - (g) a right or interest in an item described in Subsections (24)(a) through (f).
- (25) "Personal representative," "executor," and "administrator" include:
- (a) an executor;
 - (b) an administrator;
 - (c) a successor personal representative;
 - (d) a special administrator; and
 - (e) a person who performs substantially the same function as a person described in Subsections (25)(a) through (d) under the law governing the person's status.
- (26) "Policy board," "policy commission," or "policy council" means a board, commission, or council that:
- (a) is authorized to make policy for the benefit of the general public;
 - (b) is created by, and whose duties are provided by, the constitution or statute; and
 - (c) performs its duties according to its own rules without supervision other than under the general control of another person as provided by statute.
- (27) "Population" is shown by the most recent state or national census, unless expressly provided otherwise.
- (28) "Process" means a writ or summons issued in the course of a judicial proceeding.
- (29) "Property" includes both real and personal property.
- (30) "Real estate" or "real property" includes:
- (a) land;
 - (b) a tenement;
 - (c) a hereditament;
 - (d) a water right;
 - (e) a possessory right; and
 - (f) a claim.
- (31) "Review board," "review commission," and "review council" mean a board, commission, committee, or council that:
- (a) is authorized to approve policy made for the benefit of the general public by another body or person;
 - (b) is created by, and whose duties are provided by, statute; and
 - (c) performs its duties according to its own rules without supervision other than under the general control of another person as provided by statute.
- (32) "Road" includes:
- (a) a public bridge;
 - (b) a county way;
 - (c) a county road;
 - (d) a common road; and
 - (e) a state road.
- (33) "Sex" means, in relation to an individual, the individual's biological sex, either male or female, at birth, according to distinct reproductive roles as manifested by:
- (a) sex and reproductive organ anatomy;
 - (b) chromosomal makeup; and
 - (c) endogenous hormone profiles.

- (34) "Signature" includes a name, mark, or sign written with the intent to authenticate an instrument or writing.
- (35) "State," when applied to the different parts of the United States, includes a state, district, or territory of the United States.
- (36) "Swear" includes "affirm."
- (37) "Testify" means to make an oral statement under oath or affirmation.
- (38) "Uniformed services" means:
- (a) the armed forces;
 - (b) the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and
 - (c) the commissioned corps of the United States Public Health Service.
- (39) "United States" includes each state, district, and territory of the United States of America.
- (40) "Utah Code" means the 1953 recodification of the Utah Code, as amended, unless the text expressly references a portion of the 1953 recodification of the Utah Code as it existed:
- (a) on the day on which the 1953 recodification of the Utah Code was enacted; or
 - (b)
 - (i) after the day described in Subsection (40)(a); and
 - (ii) before the most recent amendment to the referenced portion of the 1953 recodification of the Utah Code.
- (41) "Vessel," when used with reference to shipping, includes a steamboat, canal boat, and every structure adapted to be navigated from place to place.
- (42)
- (a) "Veteran" means an individual who:
- (i) has served in the United States Armed Forces for at least 180 days:
 - (A) on active duty; or
 - (B) in a reserve component, to include the National Guard; or
 - (ii) has incurred an actual service-related injury or disability while in the United States Armed Forces regardless of whether the individual completed 180 days; and
 - (iii) was separated or retired under conditions characterized as honorable or general.
- (b) This definition is not intended to confer eligibility for benefits.
- (43) "Will" includes a codicil.
- (44) "Woman" means an adult human female.
- (45) "Writ" means an order or precept in writing, issued in the name of:
- (a) the state;
 - (b) a court; or
 - (c) a judicial officer.
- (46) "Writing" includes:
- (a) printing;
 - (b) handwriting; and
 - (c) information stored in an electronic or other medium if the information is retrievable in a perceivable format.

Amended by Chapter 46, 2025 General Session

68-3-13 Printing boldface in numbered bills -- Purpose -- Effect -- Power of Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel to change.

A short summary of each section, part, chapter, or title, called boldface, may be printed in numbered bills introduced in the Legislature. This boldface is not law; it is intended only to highlight the content of each section, part, chapter, or title for legislators. Inaccurate boldface is

not a basis for invalidating legislation. The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel is authorized in Section 36-12-12 to change the boldface so that it more accurately reflects the substance of each section, part, chapter, or title.

Amended by Chapter 21, 2023 General Session

68-3-14 Submitting reports to the Legislature, governor, and state auditor.

- (1) As used in this section:
 - (a) "Governmental entity" means:
 - (i) the state or any department, division, agency, or other instrumentality of the state; or
 - (ii) a political subdivision of the state.
 - (b) "Legislative committee" means a standing, interim, or other committee of the Legislature.
 - (c) "Required annual report" means a written annual report that a governmental entity is required by statute to submit to the governor, whether or not the governmental entity is also required to submit the report to someone other than the governor.
 - (d) "Required financial report" means a written report that a governmental entity is required by statute to submit to the state auditor.
 - (e) "Specified report" means:
 - (i) a written annual or other report that a governmental entity is required by statute to submit to the Legislature or a legislative committee, whether or not the governmental entity is also required to submit the report to someone other than the Legislature or a legislative committee; or
 - (ii) a written report that a governmental entity submits to the Legislature or a legislative committee without a statutory requirement to do so.
- (2) A governmental entity may fulfill a statutory requirement to submit a required annual report to the governor by:
 - (a) sending the governor:
 - (i) an executive summary of the report, highlighting the contents of the report; and
 - (ii)
 - (A) the address of an electronic copy of the report; or
 - (B) a hard copy of the report; and
 - (b) providing an electronic copy of the report on the state's Internet web site.
- (3) To submit a specified report to the Legislature or a legislative committee, a governmental entity shall:
 - (a) electronically submit the report to:
 - (i) each member of the Legislature, if the governmental entity submits the report to the Legislature; or
 - (ii) each member of the legislative committee, if the governmental entity submits the report to a legislative committee;
 - (b) provide a printed copy of the report to each member of the Legislature who requests a printed copy, but only if one or more members request a printed copy and only to the one or more members who request a printed copy;
 - (c)
 - (i) post an electronic copy of the report on the state's Internet web site, if the governmental entity is the state or a department, division, agency, or other instrumentality of the state; or
 - (ii) post an electronic copy of the report on the Internet web site of the governmental entity, if the governmental entity is a political subdivision that has an Internet web site; and
 - (d)

- (i) submit an electronic copy of the report to the director of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, if the governmental entity submits the report to the Legislature; and
 - (ii) submit an electronic copy of the report to staff of the legislative committee, if the governmental entity submits the report to a legislative committee.
- (4) To submit a required financial report to the state auditor, a governmental entity shall:
- (a) submit the report electronically to the state auditor, in the manner prescribed by the state auditor; and
 - (b) provide a printed copy of the report to the state auditor, but only if the state auditor requests a printed copy.
- (5) Subsections (3) and (4) supersede any other statutory provision specifying the manner of a governmental entity submitting:
- (a) a specified report to the Legislature or a legislative committee; and
 - (b) a required financial report to the state auditor.
- (6) Nothing in this section may be construed to require the disclosure of a report or information in a report that is not subject to disclosure under Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, or other applicable law.

Amended by Chapter 18, 2017 General Session

Chapter 4

Utah Commission on Uniform State Laws

68-4-5 Creation -- Members -- Terms.

- (1) There is established the "Utah Commission on Uniform State Laws," which consists of members of the Utah State Bar who are appointed as commissioners to the Uniform Law Commission as follows:
- (a) one commissioner, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be a member of the Senate at the time of appointment;
 - (b) one commissioner, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be a member of the House of Representatives at the time of appointment;
 - (c) two commissioners, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be active members of the Utah State Bar;
 - (d) one commissioner who is the Legislature's general counsel or, alternatively, an attorney from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel who is appointed by the general counsel;
 - (e) any commissioner that has previously served as a member of the commission and has been elected as a life member of the Uniform Law Commission according to the conference's constitution, bylaws, and rules of procedure; and
 - (f) up to one associate commissioner, appointed by the Legislature's general counsel, who is an attorney from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.
- (2) Commissioners appointed by the governor shall be appointed for four-year terms commencing on the date of their confirmation by the Senate.
- (3) A commissioner continues to serve:
- (a) unless the commissioner dies or resigns;
 - (b) unless the commissioner ceases to be a member of the Utah State Bar in good standing; or
 - (c)

- (i) for a commissioner appointed by the governor and notwithstanding expiration of the commissioner's term under Subsection (2), until the governor:
 - (A) reappoints the commissioner to a new term; or
 - (B) appoints a successor commissioner;
- (ii) for the general counsel, until the general counsel ceases to serve as general counsel or appoints an attorney to serve in the general counsel's place;
- (iii) for a commissioner appointed to serve in the place of the general counsel, until the general counsel chooses to serve as a commissioner or appoints a successor commissioner; or
- (iv) for an associate commissioner, until the general counsel appoints a successor commissioner or elects not to fill the position of associate commissioner.

Amended by Chapter 525, 2023 General Session

68-4-6 Vacancies.

- (1) For a commissioner who serves in a governor-appointed position described in Subsection 68-4-5(1)(a), (b), or (c):
 - (a) the office of a commissioner becomes vacant and the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall immediately appoint a new commissioner upon the commissioner's:
 - (i) death;
 - (ii) resignation; or
 - (iii) failure to be a member of the Utah State Bar in good standing; and
 - (b) the governor may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a new commissioner or, as applicable, reappoint the current commissioner, provided that the current commissioner meets the requirements for appointment, after any of the following events:
 - (i) the commissioner's failure to actively serve as commissioner;
 - (ii) the commissioner's refusal to serve as commissioner;
 - (iii) expiration of the commissioner's term;
 - (iv) the commissioner's appointment to another position on the commission; or
 - (v) the commissioner's election as a life member of the Uniform Law Commission.
- (2)
 - (a) A commissioner who is the Legislature's general counsel shall serve only while acting as the Legislature's general counsel.
 - (b) A commissioner who is serving as an appointee of the Legislature's general counsel shall serve until the general counsel chooses to serve as a commissioner or appoints a successor commissioner.

Amended by Chapter 525, 2023 General Session

68-4-7 Meetings -- Officers.

- (1) The commissioners shall meet at least once each year and shall organize by the election of one of their number as chair and another as secretary, who shall hold their respective offices for a term of two years and until their successors are elected.
- (2) The chair and secretary may be reelected for additional terms.

Amended by Chapter 356, 2011 General Session

68-4-8 Duties of a commissioner.

- (1) A commissioner shall:

- (a) participate in the Uniform Law Commission on behalf of the state, including attending the annual meeting of the Uniform Law Commission;
 - (b) examine the subjects upon which uniformity of legislation in the various states of the union is desirable but that are outside the jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States;
 - (c) confer upon these matters with the commissioners appointed by other states for the same purpose;
 - (d) at the direction of the Uniform Law Commission, serve on national committees that develop and draft uniform and model laws; and
 - (e) devise and recommend other means to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.
- (2) A commissioner may request that a legislator consider sponsoring, as an interim study item or as a bill or resolution for introduction, any uniform legislation that a commissioner determines would be in the best interests of the state to adopt.

Amended by Chapter 525, 2023 General Session

68-4-9 Expenditures -- Reimbursement.

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by legislative policies and procedures under Subsection (3), a commissioner may not receive compensation or benefits for the commissioner's service, but may receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with:
- (a) Section 63A-3-106;
 - (b) Section 63A-3-107; and
 - (c) rules made by the Division of Finance pursuant to Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.
- (2) The Legislature shall make appropriations to Legislative Services and to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel to pay the necessary per diem and expenses of the commissioners and to make an appropriate contribution on behalf of this state to the Uniform Law Commission, including any per diem and expenses of a commissioner who has been elected as a life member of the Uniform Law Commission.
- (3) Notwithstanding Subsection (1):
- (a) a commissioner who is employed by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall receive reimbursement for their expenditures incurred in the discharge of their official duties according to the policies and procedures of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel; and
 - (b) a commissioner who is not employed by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall receive reimbursement for the commissioner's expenditures incurred in the discharge of their official duties according to the policies and procedures of Legislative Services.

Amended by Chapter 525, 2023 General Session