

## **Title JR4. Bills and Resolutions**

### **Chapter 1 General Provisions**

#### **Part 1 General Provisions and Format Requirements**

##### **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.
- (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.
- (12)"Resolution" includes a joint resolution, concurrent resolution, House resolution, and Senate resolution.
- (13)"Senate resolution" means a written proposal of the Senate which, to be approved, must be passed by the Senate.
- (14)"Statute" means a law that has met the constitutional requirements for enactment.

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

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

## **Part 2**

### **Bill Format**

#### **JR4-1-201 General bill format requirements.**

(1)Each bill shall be typewritten or printed on paper 8-1/2 by 11 inches.

- (2)
- (a)When a bill proposes to enact new law, all of the language proposed to be enacted by the bill shall be underlined.
  - (b)When a bill proposes to enact a statutory section of new law, all of the language in the entire section must be underlined.
  - (c)When a bill proposes to repeal an existing statutory section and reenact that statutory section using new language, the new language of the entire section shall be underlined.
- (3)When a bill proposes to amend a statutory section without repealing the entire statutory section:
- (a)all of the language to be repealed must appear with the letters struck through; and
  - (b)all of the new language proposed to be enacted by the bill must be underlined.
- (4)When a bill proposes to repeal a statutory section, the statutory sections to be repealed shall be listed in the long title as required by these rules and listed by statutory section number and bold face at the end of the bill before any special clauses.

Amended by H.J.R. 4, 2025 General Session

#### **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 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;
    - (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
    - (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 the bill's chamber of introduction and by unique number assigned to 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.

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

#### **JR4-1-203 Effective date of bills.**

- (1)
  - (a) Unless otherwise directed by the Legislature and subject to Subsections (2) and (3), a bill becomes effective 60 days after the adjournment of the session at which it passed.
  - (b) The 60 days begins to run the day after the Legislature adjourns sine die.
- (2)
  - (a) The effective date of a bill may not be a date later than January 1 of the second calendar year immediately following the calendar year of the session at which the bill is passed.
  - (b) A bill with a contingent effective date is not subject to Subsection (2)(a).
- (3)
  - (a) If the effective date of a bill is contingent, before the bill may be introduced:
    - (i) the bill sponsor shall inform the legislative general counsel of the contingent effective date;  
and
    - (ii) the legislative general counsel shall, on behalf of the bill sponsor, request approval of the contingent effective date from the president and speaker.
  - (b) A bill that has a contingent effective date that is not approved by the president and the speaker may not be introduced.
  - (c) Subsections (3)(a) and (b) do not apply to a bill that has a contingent effective date that is contingent on voter approval of an amendment to the Utah Constitution.
- (4) A rules committee, a standing committee, the Senate, or the House of Representatives is prohibited from suspending the provisions of Subsection (2) or (3).

### **Part 3**

#### **Resolution Format**

#### **JR4-1-301 General resolution format requirements.**

- (1)Each resolution shall be typewritten or printed on paper 8-1/2 by 11 inches.
- (2)Each resolution shall contain:
  - (a)a designation containing the information required by Subsection (3);
  - (b)a short title;
  - (c)the year and type of legislative session in which the resolution is to be introduced;

- (d)the phrase "State of Utah";
  - (e)the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor:";
  - (f)the Senate sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor:"if the resolution:
    - (i)is a concurrent resolution or a joint resolution;
    - (ii)originated in the House of Representatives; and
    - (iii)has passed third reading in the House of Representatives;
  - (g)the House sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:"if the resolution:
    - (i)is a concurrent resolution or a joint resolution;
    - (ii)originated in the Senate; and
    - (iii)has passed third reading in the Senate;
  - (h)a long title, which shall include a list of constitutional sections, legislative rules, or the Utah Supreme Court's Rules of Procedure or Rules of Evidence affected, if applicable;
  - (i)a resolving clause containing the information required by Subsection (4);
  - (j)for joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, Senate resolutions, and House resolutions:
    - (i)one or more paragraphs that begin with the word "Whereas" that function as the preamble; and
    - (ii)one or more paragraphs that begin with the words "Be it Resolved" that identify the statement of purpose or policy; and
  - (k)special clauses including, if necessary, an effective date.
- (3)The designation shall be a heading that identifies the resolution by the resolution's chamber of introduction and by unique number assigned to the resolution by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel and shall be in the following form:
- (a)for a joint resolution, unless the resolution converted to a joint resolution in accordance with JR4-5-104: "S.J.R." or "H.J.R." followed by the number assigned to the joint resolution;
  - (b)for a concurrent resolution, regardless of whether the concurrent resolution converts to a joint resolution in accordance with JR4-5-104: "S.C.R." or "H.C.R." followed by the number assigned to the concurrent resolution;
  - (c)for a Senate resolution: "S.R." followed by the number assigned to the Senate resolution; or
  - (d)for a House resolution: "H.R." followed by the number assigned to the House resolution.
- (4)Each resolution shall contain a resolving clause in one of the following forms:
- (a)in a constitutional joint resolution, or in a joint resolution proposing to amend the Utah Supreme Court's Rules of Procedure or Rules of Evidence: "Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, with at least two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses concurring:";
  - (b)in a joint resolution: "Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:";
  - (c)in a concurrent resolution: "Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, with the Governor concurring:";
  - (d)in a Senate resolution: "Be it resolved by the Senate of the state of Utah:"; or
  - (e)in a House resolution: "Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the state of Utah:".

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

**JR4-1-302 Effective date of resolutions.**

- (1)Unless otherwise directed by the Legislature and subject to Subsections (2) and (3), a resolution becomes effective on:
- (a)the day that the resolution receives final approval from:
    - (i)the House of Representatives or the Senate, if the resolution is a single chamber resolution;
    - (ii)both the House of Representatives and the Senate, if the resolution is a joint resolution;

- (iii) the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the governor, if the resolution is a concurrent resolution; or
  - (iv) the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the voters at the next general election, if the resolution is a constitutional joint resolution; or
  - (b) the day after the day on which the time period described in JR4-5-104 expires, if the resolution is a concurrent resolution that converts to a joint resolution in accordance with JR4-5-104.
- (2)
- (a) The effective date of a resolution may not be a date later than December 31 of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year of the session at which the resolution is passed.
  - (b) A resolution with a contingent effective date is not subject to Subsection (2)(a).
- (3)
- (a) If the effective date of a resolution is contingent, before the resolution may be introduced:
    - (i) the resolution sponsor shall inform the legislative general counsel of the contingent effective date; and
    - (ii) the legislative general counsel shall, on behalf of the resolution sponsor, request approval of the contingent effective date from the president and speaker.
  - (b) A resolution that has a contingent effective date that is not approved by the president and the speaker may not be introduced.
  - (c) Subsections (3)(a) and (b) do not apply to a resolution to amend the Utah Constitution that is contingent on approval by the voters.
- (4) A rules committee, a standing committee, the Senate, or the House of Representatives may not suspend the provisions of Subsection (2) or (3).

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

#### **JR4-1-303 Distribution of resolutions.**

- (1)
- (a) Subject to Subsection (2), the secretary of the Senate shall ensure that Senate Resolutions and Senate Joint Resolutions are distributed as required by the resolution.
  - (b) Subject to Subsection (2), the chief clerk of the House shall ensure that House Resolutions and House Joint Resolutions are distributed as required in the resolution.
- (2) If either the House or the Senate, or both, enact a resolution urging action by the United States House of Representatives, the United States Senate, or the United States Congress as a whole, in informing those entities of the action, the resolution may only be sent to:
- (a) the Utah congressional delegation;
  - (b) the speaker of the United States House of Representatives;
  - (c) the majority leader of the United States Senate; and
  - (d) at the request of the legislative sponsor, any member of the appropriate U.S. House or U.S. Senate committee or subcommittee.

Enacted by H.J.R. 11, 2007 General Session

## **Part 4**

### **Amendments in Context**

#### **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.
- (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.
- (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.

Amended by H.J.R. 4, 2025 General Session

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

## **Chapter 2**

### **Requesting and Introducing Bills and Resolutions**

#### **Part 1**

#### **Requesting Bills or Resolutions**

#### **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
  - (b) an individual appointed to replace a legislator who resigns or is unable to serve.
- (2)
  - (a) A legislator wishing to introduce a bill or resolution shall file a request for legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel within the time limits established by this rule.
  - (b) The request for legislation shall:
    - (i) designate the chief sponsor, who is knowledgeable about and responsible for providing pertinent information as the legislation is drafted; and
    - (ii) include drafting instructions for the legislation.
  - (c)
    - (i)
      - (A) The chief sponsor may modify the drafting instructions provided in accordance with Subsection (2)(b)(ii) only if the modified drafting instructions do not deviate from the core subject matter of the original drafting instructions.
      - (B) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall apply the standard described in Subsection (2)(c)(i)(A) in a manner that favors the chief sponsor.

- (ii) If the chief sponsor wishes to modify the drafting instructions in a manner prohibited under Subsection (2)(c)(i), the chief sponsor shall file a new, separate request for legislation in accordance with this rule.
- (3)
  - (a) Any legislator may file a request for legislation beginning 60 days after the Legislature adjourns its annual general session sine die.
  - (b) A legislator-elect may file a request for legislation beginning on:
    - (i) the day after:
      - (A) for a single county race, the date on which the county election canvass is completed; or
      - (B) for a multi-county race, the date on which the statewide election canvass is completed; or
    - (ii) if the legislator-elect's election results have not been finalized as of the canvass date, the day after the date the election results for the legislator-elect's race are finalized.
  - (c)
    - (i) An incumbent legislator may not file any requests for legislation as of the date that the legislator:
      - (A) fails to file to run for election to a seat in the Legislature;
      - (B) is ineligible to be included on the ballot for the election in which the legislator would have sought an additional term; or
      - (C) fails to win reelection and the legislator's opponent is eligible to file a request for legislation under Subsection (3)(b).
    - (ii) Subsection (3)(c)(i) does not apply to a request for legislation for:
      - (A) a general session that occurs while the legislator is in office; or
      - (B) a special session that occurs while the legislator is in office.
  - (d)
    - (i) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(e), if a legislator who filed a request for legislation is unable to serve in the next annual general session for any reason, the former legislator may seek another legislator to assume sponsorship of the former legislator's legislation.
    - (ii) If a former legislator is unable to find another legislator to assume sponsorship under Subsection (3)(d)(i), the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall abandon each request the earlier of:
      - (A) 30 days after the day on which the former legislator is unable to serve; or
      - (B) noon on the 11th day of the annual general session.
    - (iii) The 30-day time period described in Subsection (3)(d)(ii)(A) begins the day on which a former legislator no longer holds the former legislator's seat.
  - (e)
    - (i) If a legislator dies while in office and is the chief sponsor of one or more requests for legislation or pieces of legislation, the individual appointed to the legislator's seat may assume sponsorship of each request for legislation or piece of legislation.
    - (ii) If the individual appointed to the legislator's seat chooses not to assume sponsorship of one or more of the legislator's requests for legislation or pieces of legislation, the following individual shall seek another legislator to assume sponsorship of each request for legislation or piece of legislation:
      - (A) if the legislator was a member of the House majority caucus, the House majority leader;
      - (B) if the legislator was a member of the House minority caucus, the House minority leader;
      - (C) if the legislator was a member of the Senate majority caucus, the Senate majority leader;or
      - (D) if the legislator was a member of the Senate minority caucus, the Senate minority leader.
    - (iii) If the individual described in Subsection (3)(e)(ii) does not find a new sponsor:

- (A)for a request for legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall abandon the request for legislation; and
  - (B)for legislation, the legislation shall be returned to the originating chamber and filed.
- (f)
- (i)A legislator-elect who is an incumbent legislator may retain any requests for legislation the legislator-elect filed before the date described in Subsection (3)(b).
  - (ii)An appointed legislator who is an incumbent legislator may retain any requests for legislation the appointed legislator filed before assuming the seat to which the legislator is appointed.
- (4)
- (a)Except as provided in Subsection (4)(c), a legislator may not file a request for legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel after noon on the 11th day of the annual general session.
  - (b)On the 11th day of the annual general session, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall make public on the Legislature's website the short title and sponsor of each request for legislation, unless the sponsor abandons the request for legislation before noon on the 11th day of the annual general session.
- (c)
- (i)After the 11th day of the annual general session, a legislator may file a request for legislation only if:
    - (A)for House legislation, the representative makes a motion to request legislation for drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority of the House; or
    - (B)for Senate legislation, the senator makes a motion to request legislation for drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority vote of the Senate.
  - (ii)The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall make public on the Legislature's website the short title and sponsor of each request for legislation described in this Subsection (4)(c).
- (5)After a request for legislation is abandoned, a legislator may not revive the request for legislation.
- (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.

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

**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 regular business day if November 15 falls on a weekend or a holiday;
    - (B) priority request three on the first Thursday in December, or the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday;
    - (C) priority request four 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 five on or before the first Thursday of the annual general session.
- (b)
- (i) A legislator who fails to make a priority request on or before a deadline loses that priority request.
  - (ii) Subsection (3)(b)(i) does not prohibit a legislator from using any remaining priority requests that are associated with a later deadline, if available.
- (4) A legislator may not:
- (a) revoke a priority designation once it has been requested;
  - (b) transfer a priority designation to another of the legislator's request for legislation; or
  - (c) except as provided in Subsection (7), transfer a priority designation to another legislator.
- (5)
- (a)
    - (i) A representative-elect who is not an incumbent legislator may designate up to four priority requests as follows:
      - (A) priority requests one and two on or before the first Thursday in December, or the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday; and
      - (B) priority requests three and four in accordance with Subsections (3)(a)(i)(C) and (D), respectively.
    - (ii) A representative-elect who is an incumbent senator may designate up to four priority requests in accordance with the deadlines for representatives described in Subsection (3)(a)(i).
  - (b)
    - (i) A senator-elect who is not an incumbent legislator may designate up to five priority requests as follows:
      - (A) priority requests one, 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
      - (B) priority requests four and five in accordance with Subsections (3)(a)(ii)(C) and (D), respectively.
    - (ii) A senator-elect who is an incumbent representative may designate up to five 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).

Repealed and Re-enacted by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

#### **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.

- (2)
  - (a)The legislator who approves 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.
- (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.
- (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.

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

## **Part 2**

### **Substitute and Replacement Bills or Resolutions**

#### **JR4-2-201 Definitions.**

As used in this part:

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

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

**JR4-2-202 Substitute bills or resolutions.**

- (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.
- (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.
- (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 (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 (3).

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

**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 in accordance with JR4-3-108.

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

**JR4-2-204 Substitute bills and amendments to bills must be germane.**

A bill may not be amended or substituted unless the changes are germane to the purpose of the original bill.

Enacted by H.J.R. 11, 2007 General Session

**Part 3**  
**Drafting and Approval of Legislation by Office**  
**of Legislative Research and General Counsel**

**JR4-2-301 Drafting and sponsor approval of legislation.**

- (1) After receiving a request for legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
- (a) review the request and any accompanying draft; and
  - (b) draft the legislation for approval by the sponsor in the order and priority set under JR4-2-102.
- (2) In drafting the legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall, when applicable:
- (a) ensure that the legislation is in proper legal form;
  - (b) remove any ambiguities;
  - (c) avoid constitutional or statutory conflicts; and
  - (d) correct technical errors as provided in Utah Code Section 36-12-12.
- (3) When the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel has completed the legislation, the office shall:
- (a) send the legislation to the chief sponsor for review and approval; and
  - (b) after the chief sponsor approves the legislation, number and distribute the legislation as provided in JR4-2-503.

**Part 4**  
**Committee Notes, Fiscal Notes, and Legislative Review Notes**

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

- (1) As used in this rule:
- (a) "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.
- (3)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall remove a committee note from legislation when the legislation is amended or substituted.
  - (b) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may not remove a committee note from legislation if an amendment or substitute makes a technical correction.
- (4) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may not place a committee note on legislation if the motion to favorably recommend the draft legislation was made in violation of JR7-1-512(3).

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

**JR4-2-403 Fiscal notes.**

- (1)
- (a)
    - (i) When the legislative fiscal analyst receives the electronic copy of the approved legislation from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, that office shall, within three business days:
      - (A) review and analyze the legislation to determine its fiscal impact; and
      - (B) provide a fiscal note to the sponsor of the legislation.
    - (ii) To the extent reasonably necessary, the three day deadline for the preparation of the fiscal note may be extended if:
      - (A) the legislative fiscal analyst requests it, states the reasons for the delay, and informs the sponsor of the legislation of the delay; or
      - (B) the legislation affects public retirement benefits, requires an actuarial analysis to prepare the fiscal note, and the legislative fiscal analyst informs the sponsor of the legislation of the delay.
  - (b) If the legislative fiscal analyst determines that the legislation has no fiscal impact, the legislative fiscal analyst may release the fiscal note immediately after the sponsor has received a copy of the fiscal note.
  - (c) The sponsor may:
    - (i) approve the release of the fiscal note;
    - (ii) direct that the fiscal note be held; or
    - (iii) if the sponsor disagrees with the fiscal note, contact the legislative fiscal analyst to discuss that disagreement and provide evidence, data, or other information to support a revised fiscal note.

- (d) If the sponsor does not contact the legislative fiscal analyst with instructions about the fiscal note within one 24 hour legislative day, the legislative fiscal analyst shall release the fiscal note.
- (e) The legislative fiscal analyst shall make the final determination on the fiscal note.
- (f) The fiscal note shall be printed with the legislation.
- (2) If an amendment or a substitute to legislation appears to substantively change the fiscal impact of the legislation, the legislative fiscal analyst shall prepare an amended fiscal note for the legislation.
- (3) The fiscal note is not an official part of the legislation.

**JR4-2-406 Funding mix for state employee compensation adjustments and internal service fund rate impacts.**

- (1) The legislative fiscal analyst shall prepare a budget for state employee compensation adjustments and internal service fund rate impacts that minimizes costs to the unrestricted General Fund, Income Tax Fund, and Uniform School Fund, by:
  - (a) using a mix of funding sources that is proportionate to that of the base budget, as defined in JR3-2-101, at the appropriation unit level for the same budget year;
  - (b) including sources other than the unrestricted General Fund, Income Tax Fund, and Uniform School Fund, regardless of the availability of additional revenue;
  - (c) adjusting the funding mix when the full or partial use of one or more sources is directed in statute, federal regulation, or the terms of a federal grant; and
  - (d) adjusting the funding mix based on the appropriate use of funding sources other than the unrestricted General Fund, Income Tax Fund, and Uniform School Fund, transportation-related funds, federal funds, restricted accounts, and dedicated credits.
- (2) When the legislative fiscal analyst adjusts the funding mix in accordance with Subsection (1)(c) or (d), the legislative fiscal analyst shall:
  - (a) eliminate the appropriate portion of the source from the funding mix;
  - (b) deduct the amount associated with the source from the base budget total;
  - (c) recalculate the proportional distribution among remaining sources; and
  - (d) distribute the appropriate budget adjustment amounts accordingly.
- (3) If the legislative fiscal analyst identifies a funding mix that would provide additional spending authority for sources other than the unrestricted General Fund, Income Tax Fund, and Uniform School Fund and additional revenue is unavailable, in accordance with Subsection (1)(b), an agency may make or request program reductions, reprioritizations, reallocations, or fee increases pursuant with Utah Code Title 63J, Chapter 1, Budgetary Procedures Act.
- (4) The legislative fiscal analyst shall request that an internal service fund agency reflect state employee compensation adjustments and impacts from rate changes in other internal funds in the rates recommended by the internal service fund agency for a given budget cycle, either:
  - (a) on a prospective basis for the budget year, based on an estimated amount; or
  - (b) on a one-year lag basis, if the specific internal service fund has sufficient operating reserves to maintain the internal service fund's fiscal integrity.
- (5)
  - (a) The Executive Appropriations Committee may approve for one fiscal year exceptions to the budget preparation criteria described in Subsections (1) through (4).
  - (b) The legislative fiscal analyst shall prepare a budget that includes exceptions approved by the Executive Appropriations Committee under this Subsection (5).

- (c) The Executive Appropriations Committee shall annually determine whether to re-approve an exception approved by the Executive Appropriations Committee under this Subsection (5).

## **Part 5**

### **Numbering, Distribution, and Printing of Bills and Resolutions**

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

- (1) After receiving approval from a chief sponsor under JR4-2-301, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
  - (a) proofread the legislation and perform other quality control measures;
  - (b) indicate on the first page of the legislation that the drafting attorney has approved the legislation for filing;
  - (c) place a committee note on the legislation if required by JR4-2-401;
  - (d) assign a number to the legislation to appear after the designation required by JR4-1-202 and JR4-1-301;
  - (e) electronically set the legislation's line numbers; and
  - (f) distribute an electronic copy of the legislation as required by JR4-2-503.
- (2) Subject to JR4-2-502, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall number legislation in the following order:
  - (a) legislation recommended by an authorized legislative committee; and
  - (b) legislation in the order in which the legislation is approved by the sponsor for numbering.

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

#### **JR4-2-502 Reservation of bill numbers.**

- (1) In each annual general legislative session, House Bills 1 through the number of bill numbers specified under Subsection (2)(a) and Senate Bills 1 through the number of bill numbers specified under Subsection (2)(a) are reserved for other appropriations and funding bills.
- (2)
  - (a) By November 1, the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall notify the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel of the number of bill numbers to reserve in each chamber for fiscal legislation for the next annual general legislative session.
  - (b) The notice under Subsection (2)(a) shall include the short title and the chief sponsor of each bill number reserved.
- (3) To the extent practicable, each bill reserved under this rule shall alternate the sponsoring chamber between the House and Senate each year.

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

#### **JR4-2-503 Distribution of bills and resolutions and preparation for introduction.**

- (1) After the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel has numbered a piece of legislation, the office shall:
  - (a) provide an electronic copy of the legislation to the chief sponsor, the Office of Legislative Printing, and the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst; and
  - (b) post a copy on the Internet.



- (2) After receiving a copy of the numbered bill from legislative printing, the docket clerk shall:
  - (a) create the official backed copy of the legislation; and
  - (b) notify the secretary of the Senate or the chief clerk of the House that the legislation is ready for introduction.

Amended by S.J.R. 11, 2014 General Session

**JR4-2-504 Printing bills and resolutions.**

- (1) As provided in Senate or House Rules, legislation may be ordered printed in the number of copies considered necessary.
- (2) A sponsor may have copies of his legislation printed in the quantity that the sponsor considers necessary.
- (3) As provided in Senate or House Rules, legislation may be printed before receiving a committee note or fiscal note.

Enacted by H.J.R. 11, 2007 General Session

**JR4-2-505 Bill information requirements on legislative website.**

The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall publicly provide the following information on the Legislature's website:

- (1) a listing of each legislator's name and the number of requests for legislation that are currently open in the name of that legislator for the current legislative session; and
- (2) on the respective web page for each authorized legislative committee as defined in JR4-2-401:
  - (a) a listing of the short title of each request for legislation that:
    - (i) is opened by the committee or the committee's chairs, as provided under JR7-1-602; or
    - (ii) the authorized legislative committee voted to favorably recommend; and
  - (b) if the authorized legislative committee voted on a motion to favorably recommend a request for legislation described in Subsection (2)(a):
    - (i) a notation as to whether the authorized legislative committee approved the motion; and
    - (ii) a listing of the votes cast by the members of the authorized legislative committee, listed by name and vote.

## **Chapter 3**

### **Introduction and Consideration of Legislation**

### **Part 1**

#### **Introduction and Consideration of Legislation**

**JR4-3-101 Introduction of legislation.**

- (1) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall inform the presiding officer about legislation ready for introduction.
- (2) When directed to do so by the presiding officer, the reading clerk shall introduce the legislation by reading its number and short title, which constitutes the legislation's first reading.

Repealed and Re-enacted by H.J.R. 15, 2017 General Session

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

During an annual general or special session of the Legislature, after legislation has been introduced and read for the first time, the legislation shall be referred to a committee or to the floor as provided in Senate or House Rules.

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

**JR4-3-103 Standing committee responsibilities -- Limitations.**

- (1) Each standing committee shall:
  - (a) examine legislation referred to it;
  - (b) amend or substitute the legislation if necessary; and
  - (c) report the legislation back to the floor.
- (2) After noon on the 41st day of the annual general session:
  - (a) a House standing committee may not consider a piece of legislation introduced by a member of the House; and
  - (b) a Senate standing committee may not consider a piece of legislation introduced by a member of the Senate.
- (3) If legislation is referred to an interim committee, the interim committee may examine and recommend to the sponsor any changes to it that the committee considers necessary.

**JR4-3-104 Floor action.**

According to the procedures and requirements of Senate Rules and House Rules, each chamber shall consider legislation that is referred to it by a committee or that is otherwise in its possession.

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

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

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.

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

**JR4-3-106 Notice to other chamber that legislation has failed.**

- (1) When a piece of legislation that passed the Senate is rejected by the House, the chief clerk of the House shall transmit notice of the rejection to the Senate.
- (2) When a piece of legislation that passed the House is rejected by the Senate, the secretary of the Senate shall transmit notice of the rejection to the House.

Enacted by H.J.R. 15, 2017 General Session

**JR4-3-107 Legislation transmitted to other chamber.**

- (1) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:
  - (a) transmit notice of passage on third reading to the other chamber;

- (b) comply with the requirements of Subsection (2) if necessary; and
  - (c) if sent to the other chamber, enter the date of transmission in the journal.
- (2) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall, before transmitting a piece of legislation to the other chamber, ensure that, if the legislation passed with amendments or was substituted, the amendments or substitute are:
- (a) retyped or reprinted in the typeface and on the color paper designated for each chamber; and
  - (b) transmitted with the legislation.

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

**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)
- (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, obtain the signatures required by JR4-5-101, and send the legislation to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel for enrolling.
  - (c) If the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments or substitute to a piece of House legislation, the chief clerk of the House and the House shall follow the procedures and requirements of Joint Rules Title 3, Chapter 2, Part 9, Conference Committees.
- (5)
- (a) If the House amends and passes, or substitutes and passes, a piece of Senate legislation, the Senate:

- (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 Senate concurs, the legislation shall be voted on for final passage in the Senate.
  - (ii) If the legislation passes, the secretary of the Senate shall notify the House, obtain the signatures required by JR4-5-101, and send the legislation to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel for enrolling.
- (c) If the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments or substitute to a piece of Senate legislation, the secretary of the Senate and the Senate shall follow the procedures and requirements of Joint Rules Title 3, Chapter 2, Part 9, Conference Committees.

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

**JR4-3-109 Striking the enacting clause.**

- (1)
- (a)
- (i) Either chamber may strike the enacting clause on any piece of legislation by following the procedures and requirements of Subsection (1)(a)(ii).
  - (ii) To strike an enacting clause, a legislator shall make a motion on the floor to strike the enacting clause and a majority of the members of that chamber must approve the motion.
- (b) If the enacting clause of a piece of legislation is struck:
- (i) the action conclusively defeats the legislation; and
  - (ii) a motion to reconsider the action is out of order.
- (2) The enacting clause of each piece of legislation that has not passed the Legislature before adjournment sine die of an annual general session or a special session is automatically stricken.

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

**Part 2**

**Transmitting and Recording Receipt of Legislation and Notes from Other Chamber**

**JR4-3-201 Transmittal letters.**

The secretary of the Senate or the chief clerk of the House shall:

- (1) attach a transmittal letter signed by the secretary or clerk to each piece of legislation to be transmitted to the opposite chamber; and
- (2) ensure that the piece of legislation, with its transmittal letter, is sent to the opposite chamber.

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

**JR4-3-202 Memorializing formal receipt of legislation from other chamber.**

- (1)
- (a) Upon receipt of a transmittal letter from the Senate, the chief clerk of the House or the chief clerk's designee shall sign a receipt recording the House's receipt of the legislation.
  - (b) Once the chief clerk or the chief clerk's designee signs the receipt, the legislation is in the possession of the House.

(2)

- (a) Upon receipt of a transmittal letter from the House, the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee shall sign a receipt recording the Senate's receipt of the legislation.
- (b) Once the secretary or the secretary's designee signs the receipt, the legislation is in the possession of the Senate.

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

**JR4-3-203 Possession of a bill -- Process for obtaining the return of legislation sent to the other chamber.**

- (1) A piece of legislation is in the possession of the chamber in which it has been receipted.
- (2) A piece of legislation in the possession of one chamber may be returned to the other chamber only when:
  - (a) the chamber having possession of the legislation receives a written request from the opposite chamber requesting return of the legislation; and
  - (b) a majority of the chamber having possession of the legislation votes to return the legislation to the opposite chamber.

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

### **Part 3 Legislation Affecting Workload**

**JR4-3-301 Definitions.**

- (1) As used in this part, "increase legislative workload" means:
  - (a) placing a member of the Legislature on a board, commission, task force, or other public body;
  - (b) giving authority to a member of the Legislative Management Committee to appoint a member of a board, commission, task force, or other public body; or
  - (c) requiring a legislative staff office to staff a board, commission, task force, or other public body.
- (2) "Increases legislative workload" includes reauthorizing an existing provision described in Subsection (1).

**JR4-3-302 Considering legislation that increases legislative workload.**

- (1)
  - (a) The House shall refer any Senate legislation that increases legislative workload to the House Rules Committee before giving the legislation a third reading.
  - (b) The Senate shall table on third reading any House legislation that increases legislative workload.
- (2) Before adjourning on the 45th day of the annual general session:
  - (a) each legislator shall prioritize legislation that increases legislative workload in accordance with the process established by legislative leadership; and
  - (b) the Legislature may pass or defeat any legislation prioritized under Subsection (2)(a).

**JR4-3-303 Reporting legislation that increases legislative workload.**

- (1)The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
  - (a)identify legislation that increases legislative workload before the legislation passes both chambers of the Legislature; and
  - (b)each week during the annual general session, report legislation that increases legislative workload to the chairs of the Senate and House Rules committees.
- (2)In making the report required by Subsection (1)(b), the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may provide information and make recommendations about:
  - (a)the funding required by the legislation;
  - (b)the staffing resources required to implement the legislation;
  - (c)the time legislators and legislative staff will be required to commit as a result of the legislation;
  - (d)if the legislation creates or reauthorizes a board, commission, task force, or other public body, whether the responsibilities of that board, commission, task force, or other public body could reasonably be accomplished through an existing entity or without legislation; and
  - (e)whether the legislation sunsets or repeals the board, commission, task force, or other public body created by the legislation.
- (3)On or before the 31st day of the annual general session, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall report legislation that increases legislative workload to the president of the Senate, speaker of the House of Representatives, and minority leaders.

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

## **Chapter 4**

### **Deadlines for Passage of Certain Bills**

#### **Part 1**

#### **Bills Containing Fiscal Notes**

#### **JR4-4-101 Deadline for passing certain fiscal note bills.**

- (1)As used in this section, "fiscal note bill" means legislation with a fiscal note that indicates a cost of \$20,000 or more to:
  - (a)the General Fund, Income Tax Fund, or Uniform School Fund; or
  - (b)any other fund or account that affects a fund described in Subsection (1)(a).
- (2)
  - (a)The House shall refer any Senate fiscal note bill to the House Rules Committee before giving that fiscal note bill a third reading.
  - (b)The Senate shall table on third reading each House fiscal note bill.
- (3)
  - (a)Before adjourning on the 43rd day of the annual general session, each legislator shall prioritize fiscal note bills and identify other projects or programs for new or one-time funding according to the process established by leadership.
  - (b)No later than noon on the 44th day of the annual general session, the Legislature shall either pass or defeat each fiscal note bill except constitutional amendment resolutions.

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

## **Part 2 Appropriations Bills**

### **JR4-4-201 Deadline for passing base budget bills.**

- (1) Each legislator shall receive a copy of each base budget bill for the next fiscal year by calendared floor time on the first day of the annual general session.
- (2) No later than noon on the 10th day, but not before the third day, of the annual general session, the Legislature shall either pass or defeat each base budget bill.

### **JR4-4-202 Deadline for passing certain appropriations bills and school finance bills.**

- (1) Each legislator shall receive a copy of any general appropriations bills, any supplemental appropriations bills, and any school finance bills by calendared floor time on the last Monday before the 45th day of the annual general session.
- (2) Before the calendared closing time of the 43rd day of the annual general session, the Legislature shall either pass or defeat those general appropriations bills, supplemental appropriations bills, and school finance bills.

Amended by H.J.R. 5, 2021 General Session

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

On or before the 45th day of the annual general session, the Legislature shall either pass or defeat the final appropriations bill.

Amended by 2nd Sub. H.J.R. 6, 2025 General Session

## **Part 3 Bond Bills**

### **JR4-4-301 Deadline for passing bond bills.**

- (1) Each legislator shall receive a copy of any bond bill by noon on the last Monday before the 45th day of the annual general session.
- (2) Before the calendared closing time of the 43rd day of the annual general session, the Legislature shall either pass or defeat each bond bill.

Amended by H.J.R. 5, 2021 General Session

## **Chapter 5 Disposition of Legislation after Passage**

### **Part 1 Certifying and Enrolling the Legislation**

**JR4-5-101 Certification and signature.**

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

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

**JR4-5-102 Enrollment and transmittal of legislation to the governor.**

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



(3)The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:

- (a)certify each enrolled piece of legislation; and
- (b)ensure that a copy of the enrolled legislation is:
  - (i)transmitted to the governor;
  - (ii)filed with the secretary or chief clerk;
  - (iii)transmitted to the chief sponsor upon request; and
  - (iv)transmitted to the Office of Legislative Services.

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

**JR4-5-103 Legislative general counsel to correct certain technical errors.**

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

Enacted by H.J.R. 15, 2017 General Session

**JR4-5-104 Converting certain joint and concurrent resolutions.**

(1) As used in this rule:

- (a) "Nonbinding concurrent resolution" means a nonbinding resolution that is a concurrent resolution.
- (b) "Nonbinding House joint resolution" means a nonbinding resolution that is a House joint resolution.
- (c)
  - (i) "Nonbinding resolution" means a resolution that:
    - (A) is primarily for the purpose of recognizing, honoring, or memorializing an individual, group, or event;
    - (B) requests, rather than compels, action or awareness by an individual or group; or
    - (C) is informational or promotional in nature.
  - (ii) "Nonbinding resolution" does not include:
    - (A) a rules resolution;
    - (B) a resolution for a constitutional amendment; or
    - (C) any resolution that approves or authorizes any action, requires any substantive action be taken, or results in a change in law, policy, or funding.
- (d) "Nonbinding Senate joint resolution" means a nonbinding resolution that is a Senate joint resolution.

(2)

- (a) A nonbinding concurrent resolution converts to a joint resolution if the governor does not approve the nonbinding concurrent resolution before the expiration of the time limit described in Utah Constitution, Article VII, Section 8 that would apply if the nonbinding concurrent resolution were a bill.
- (b) A nonbinding Senate joint resolution converts to a Senate resolution if:
  - (i) the Senate passes the nonbinding Senate joint resolution; and
  - (ii) the House does not pass the same version of the nonbinding Senate joint resolution as the Senate.
- (c) A nonbinding House joint resolution converts to a House resolution if:
  - (i) the House passes the nonbinding House joint resolution; and
  - (ii) the Senate does not pass the same version of the nonbinding House joint resolution as the House.

- (3) The version of a nonbinding Senate joint resolution or a nonbinding House joint resolution that passes the originating chamber is the version that converts to a Senate resolution or a House resolution.
- (4)
  - (a) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall convert a resolution in accordance with this rule when the office enrolls the resolution.
  - (b) The legislative general counsel may make technical revisions to convert a resolution in accordance with this rule, including the revisions necessary to comply with JR4-1-301.
- (5) When the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel converts a resolution in accordance with this rule, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall note the conversion in the Laws of Utah and on the enrolled resolution.

## **Part 2**

### **Recalling Legislation after Passage**

#### **JR4-5-201 Recalling legislation after the legislation is signed by the speaker and president.**

- (1) As used in this rule:
  - (a) "Originating chamber" means the chamber in which a piece of legislation originates.
  - (b) "Non-originating chamber" means the chamber in which a piece of legislation does not originate.
- (2) An originating chamber may recall legislation that is in the possession of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel by a motion and constitutional majority vote.
- (3)
  - (a) A non-originating chamber may, by motion and constitutional majority vote, request that the originating chamber recall legislation from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.
  - (b) Upon receipt of a request described in Subsection (3)(a), the originating chamber may, by motion and constitutional majority vote, recall from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel the legislation that is the subject of the request.
  - (c) A non-originating chamber may not recall legislation from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel except as provided in this Subsection (3).
- (4) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall return legislation recalled under this rule:
  - (a) for legislation recalled under Subsection (2), to the originating chamber; or
  - (b) for legislation recalled under Subsection (3), to the non-originating chamber.

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session

#### **JR4-5-202 Recalling legislation from the governor.**

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

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

Amended by H.J.R. 23, 2024 General Session