

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 houses 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 houses of the Legislature.
- (5) "House resolution" means a written proposal of the House of Representatives which, to be approved, must be passed by the House of Representatives.
- (6) "Joint resolution" means a written proposal of the Legislature which, to be approved, must be passed by both houses of the Legislature.
- (7) "Laws of Utah" means all of the laws currently in effect in Utah.
- (8) "Legislation" means bills and resolutions introduced for consideration by the Legislature.
- (9) "Request for Legislation" means a formal request from a legislator or interim committee that a bill or resolution be prepared by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.
- (10) "Resolution" includes constitutional joint resolutions, other joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, House resolutions, and Senate resolutions.
- (11) "Senate resolution" means a written proposal of the Senate which, to be approved, must be passed by the Senate.
- (12) "Statute" means a law that has met the constitutional requirements for enactment.
- (13) "Statutory section" means the unique unit of the laws of Utah that is identified by a title, chapter, and section number.

Enacted by H.J.R. 11, 2007 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 between brackets 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.

Enacted by H.J.R. 11, 2007 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 common description of the bill;
 - (c) the year and type of legislative session in which the bill is to be introduced;
 - (d) the phrase "State of Utah";
 - (e) the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor:";
 - (f) if the bill is a House bill that has passed third reading in the House, the Senate sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor:";
 - (g) if the bill is a Senate bill that has passed third reading in the Senate, the House sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:";
 - (h) a long title, which includes:
 - (i) a brief general description of the subject matter in the bill;
 - (ii) a list of each section of the Utah Code affected by the bill, which cites by statute number those statutes that the bill proposes be amended, enacted, repealed and reenacted, renumbered and amended, and repealed; and
 - (iii) for bills that contain an appropriation, the sum proposed to be appropriated by the bill unless the bill is an appropriation bill or supplemental appropriation bill whose single subject is the appropriation of money;
 - (i) an enacting clause in the following form: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:"; and
 - (j) the subject matter, given in one or more sections.
- (2) The designation shall be a heading that identifies the bill by its house of introduction and by unique number assigned to it 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.

Amended by H.J.R. 5, 2021 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 house 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 S.J.R. 6, 2021 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 house 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 S.J.R. 6, 2021 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 Identifying adopted amendments in context.

- (1) When a Senate committee or floor amendment is adopted in the Senate, the Senate amendment shall be noted in the legislation with additional spacing and markers indicating the beginning and ending of the adopted Senate amendment.
- (2) When a House committee or floor amendment is adopted in the House, the House amendment shall be noted in the legislation with additional spacing and markers indicating the beginning and ending of the adopted House amendment.
- (3)
 - (a) Notwithstanding JR4-1-201, and except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), when an additional section from the Utah Code is added to a bill by amendment:
 - (i) all of the language in the section that is to be repealed must appear between brackets with the letters struck through; and
 - (ii) all of the new language in the section that is proposed to be enacted by the bill must be underlined.

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

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

Chapter 2

Requesting and Introducing Bills and Resolutions

Part 1

Requesting Bills or Resolutions

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

- (1)
 - (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;
 - (ii) if the request is for a general session, designate any supporting legislators from the same house as the chief sponsor who wish to cosponsor the legislation; and
 - (iii)
 - (A) provide specific information concerning the change or addition to law or policy that the legislator intends the proposed legislation to make; or
 - (B) identify the specific situation or concern that the legislator intends the legislation to address.
- (2)
 - (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 the date the 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 (2)(b).
 - (ii) Subsection (2)(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) If, for any reason, a legislator who filed a request for legislation is unavailable to serve in the next annual general session, the former legislator may seek another legislator to assume sponsorship of each request for legislation filed by the legislator who is unavailable to serve.
 - (ii) If the former legislator is unable to find another legislator to sponsor the legislation within 30 days, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall abandon each pending request for legislation from the legislator who is unavailable to serve.
- (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 (2)(e)(ii) does not find a new sponsor for a request for legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall abandon the request for legislation.
- (3)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(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 (3)(c).
- (4) After a request for legislation is abandoned, a legislator may not revive the request for legislation.
- (5) 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.

JR4-2-102 Drafting and prioritizing legislation.

(1) As used in this rule, "interim committee" means a committee established under JR7-1-201.

(2)

- (a) Requests for legislation shall be drafted on a first-in, first-out basis, except for legislation that is prioritized under the provisions of this rule.
- (b) When sufficient drafting information is available, the following requests for legislation shall be drafted before other requests for legislation, in the following order of priority:
 - (i) a committee bill file, as defined in JR7-1-101; and
 - (ii) a request for legislation that is prioritized by a legislator under Subsection (3).

(3)

- (a) Beginning on the first day on which a request for legislation may be filed under JR4-2-101, a member of the House of Representatives may designate up to four requests for legislation as priority requests, and a member of the Senate may designate up to five requests for legislation as priority requests, subject to the following deadlines:
 - (i) except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), priority request number one for representatives, and priority request numbers one and two for senators, must be requested on or before November 15, or the following regular business day if November 15 falls on a weekend or a holiday;
 - (ii) priority request number two for representatives, and priority request number three for senators, must be requested on or before the first Thursday in December, or the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday;
 - (iii) priority request number three for representatives, and four for senators must be requested on or before the first Thursday in January, or the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday; and
 - (iv) priority request number four for representatives, and five for senators must be requested on or before the first Thursday of the annual general session.

(b)

- (i) A representative-elect who is not a sitting legislator, shall designate priority request number one on or before the first Thursday in December, or the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday.
- (ii) A representative-elect who is a sitting senator shall designate each of the representative-elect's priority requests in accordance with the deadlines for representatives described in Subsection (3)(a).

(iii)

- (A) A senator-elect who is not a sitting legislator, shall designate priority request numbers one and two on or before the first Thursday in December, or the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday.
- (B) A senator-elect who is a sitting representative, shall designate priority request number one in accordance with Subsection (3)(a)(i), and priority request number two on or before the first Thursday in December, or the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday.

(c)

- (i) A legislator who is appointed to replace a legislator who resigns or is otherwise unable to serve, may:
 - (A) if the legislator is a representative, designate up to four requests for legislation as priority requests, less the number of priority requests designated by the legislator's predecessor;
- or

- (B) if the legislator is a senator, designate up to five requests for legislation as priority requests, less the number of priority requests designated by the legislator's predecessor.
- (ii) 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 legislator's predecessor.
- (d)
 - (i) A legislator who fails to make a priority request on or before a deadline loses that priority request.
 - (ii) Subsection (3)(d)(i) does not prohibit a legislator from using any remaining priority requests that are associated with a later deadline, if available.
- (e) A legislator may not designate a request for legislation as a priority request unless the request:
 - (i) provides specific or conceptual information concerning the change or addition to law or policy that the legislator intends the proposed legislation to make; or
 - (ii) identifies the specific situation or concern that the legislator intends the legislation to address.
- (4) A legislator may not:
 - (a) revoke a priority designation once it has been requested;
 - (b) transfer a priority designation to a different request for legislation; or
 - (c) transfer a priority designation to another legislator.
- (5)
 - (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (4), 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:
 - (i) Subsection JR4-2-101(2)(d) because the legislator resigned or was removed from office; or
 - (ii) Subsection JR4-2-101(2)(e).
 - (b) A priority request described in Subsection (5)(a) does not count against the number of priority designations to which the receiving legislator is entitled under Subsection (3).
- (6) Except as provided under JR4-2-502 or as otherwise provided in these rules, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
 - (a) reserve as many bill numbers as necessary to number the bills recommended by an interim committee; and
 - (b) number all other legislation in the order in which the legislation is approved by the sponsor for numbering.

JR4-2-103 Legislation -- Sponsorship requirements.

- (1)
 - (a) The legislator who approves the 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.
- (2)
 - (a) Before or after the bill is introduced, legislators from the same house 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 house as the chief sponsor may co-sponsor legislation.
- (3) Before the secretary of the Senate or the chief clerk of the House may transfer legislation to the opposite house, the chief sponsor shall:

- (a) designate a member of the opposite house as sponsor of the legislation for that house; and
- (b) provide the secretary or chief clerk with the name of that sponsor for designation on the legislation.

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

Part 2

Substitute and Replacement Bills or Resolutions

JR4-2-201 Definitions.

As used in this part:

- (1) "Committee substitute" means a substitute bill or resolution that is prepared for introduction in a Senate or House standing committee.
- (2) "Floor substitute" means a substitute bill or resolution that is prepared for introduction on the Senate or House floor.
- (3)
 - (a) "Germane" means that the substitute is relevant, appropriate, and in a natural and logical sequence to the subject matter of the original legislation.
 - (b) "Germane" includes a substitute that changes the effect or is in conflict with the spirit of the original legislation if the substance of the substitute can be encompassed within the subject of the underlying bill.
- (4) "Replacement legislation" means a bill, resolution, or substitute that replaces the original because of a technical error.
- (5) "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 H.J.R. 5, 2021 General Session

JR4-2-202 Substitute bills or resolutions.

- (1)
 - (a) By following the procedures and requirements of Senate or House rule, a legislator may propose a committee substitute to any Senate or House legislation that is under consideration by a committee of which the legislator is a member.
 - (b) By following the procedures and requirements of Senate or House rule, a legislator may propose a floor substitute to any Senate or House legislation that is under consideration by the house of which the legislator is a member.
- (2) To initiate drafting of a substitute, a legislator shall give drafting instructions to the attorney who drafted the legislation.
- (3) After the substitute sponsor has approved the substitute, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
 - (a) electronically set the line numbers of the substitute;
 - (b) assign a version number to the substitute; and
 - (c) distribute the substitute according to the substitute sponsor's instructions.
- (4)

- (a) Subject to the other provisions of this rule, after the original version of the legislation is introduced, a rules committee, standing committee, or the Senate or House of Representatives may adopt the original version of the legislation or any substitute version of the legislation, regardless of the version number.
- (b)
 - (i) If the version of the legislation being adopted was previously adopted, but replaced with a different version, the version of the legislation being adopted shall be adopted as it was previously introduced, without any amendments that may have been added to the introduced version.
 - (ii) An amendment described in Subsection (4)(b)(i), or any other amendment otherwise in order, may be proposed by a motion separate from the motion to adopt that substitute or original version of the legislation.
- (c) A rules committee, a standing committee, the Senate, and the House of Representatives are prohibited from suspending the provisions of this Subsection (4).

Amended by H.J.R. 6, 2017 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 by a committee or by either house of which the legislator is a member.

Enacted by H.J.R. 11, 2007 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, "authorized legislative committee" means the same as that term is defined in JR7-1-101.
- (2) After an authorized legislative committee approves a motion to favorably recommend draft legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall note the following on the legislation when the legislation is numbered for introduction as a bill:
 - (a) that the authorized legislative committee recommended the legislation; and
 - (b) the committee vote, listed by numbers of yeas, nays, and absent.
- (3) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may not place a note described in Subsection (2) on a piece of legislation if the motion to favorably recommend the draft legislation was made in violation of JR7-1-512(3).

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 bills and resolutions.

After receiving approval from the sponsor under JR4-2-301, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:

- (1) proofread the legislation and perform other quality control measures;
- (2) indicate on the first page of the legislation that the drafting attorney has approved the legislation for filing;
- (3) place a committee note on the legislation if required by JR4-2-401;
- (4) assign a number to the legislation to appear after the designation required by JR4-1-202 and JR4-1-301;
- (5) electronically set the legislation's line numbers; and
- (6) distribute an electronic copy of the legislation as required by JR4-2-503.

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 house 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. 5, 2021 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.

- (1) During an annual general or special session of the Legislature, after a piece of legislation has been introduced and read for the first time, it shall be referred to a committee or to the floor as provided in Senate or House Rules.
- (2) The secretary of the Senate and the chief clerk of the House or their designees shall deliver all legislation assigned to a committee to the chair of that committee or to that chair's designee.

Enacted by H.J.R. 15, 2017 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 house shall consider legislation that is referred to it by a committee or that is otherwise in its possession.

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

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

During the third and fourth days 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.

Enacted by H.J.R. 15, 2017 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 house.

- (1) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:
 - (a) transmit notice of passage on third reading to the other house;
 - (b) comply with the requirements of Subsection (2) if necessary; and
 - (c) if sent to the other house, 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 house, 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 house; and
 - (b) transmitted with the legislation.

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

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

- (1)
 - (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.
- (2)
 - (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 JR4-6-101, 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 H.J.R. 5, 2021 General Session

JR4-3-109 Striking the enacting clause.

- (1)
 - (a)

- (i) Either house 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 house 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.

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

Part 2

Transmitting and Recording Receipt of Legislation and Notices from Other House

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 house; and
- (2) ensure that the piece of legislation, with its transmittal letter, is sent to the opposite house.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enacted by H.J.R. 15, 2017 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 houses of the Legislature; and
 - (b) report legislation that increases legislative workload to the president of the Senate, speaker of the House of Representatives, minority leaders, and 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.

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)
 - (a) The House shall refer any Senate bill with a fiscal note of \$15,000 or more to the House Rules Committee before giving that bill a third reading.
 - (b) The Senate shall table on third reading each House bill with a fiscal note of \$15,000 or more.
- (2)
 - (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) Before adjourning on the 44th day of the annual general session, the Legislature shall either pass or defeat each bill with a fiscal note of \$15,000 or more except constitutional amendment resolutions.

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.

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

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

Repealed and Re-enacted by H.J.R. 15, 2017 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 houses, 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 houses, 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 house in which it was last voted upon; and

- (ii) second by the presiding officer of the other house.
- (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 house in which it was last voted upon; and
 - (ii) second by the presiding officer of the other house.
- (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.

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

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

- (1)
 - (a) After a piece of legislation that has passed both houses 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.

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 house" means the house in which a piece of legislation originates.
 - (b) "Non-originating house" means the house in which a piece of legislation does not originate.

(2)An originating house 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 house may, by motion and constitutional majority vote, request that the originating house recall legislation from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.

(b)Upon receipt of a request described in Subsection (3)(a), the originating house 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 house 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 house; or

(b)for legislation recalled under Subsection (3), to the non-originating house.

Amended by H.J.R. 17, 2021 General Session

JR4-5-202 Recalling legislation from the governor.

When a bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, been signed by the presiding officers, been enrolled, and has 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 houses; and

(2) the governor elects to return it.

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