

HJR016S01 compared with HJR016

~~{deleted text}~~ shows text that was in HJR016 but was deleted in HJR016S01.

Inserted text shows text that was not in HJR016 but was inserted into HJR016S01.

DISCLAIMER: This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Representative James A. Dunnigan proposes the following substitute bill:

JOINT RULES RESOLUTION ~~{--}~~ == PROCEDURE{

} AMENDMENTS

2018 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: James A. Dunnigan

Senate Sponsor: _____

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This rules resolution modifies procedures provided for in the Joint Rules.

Highlighted Provisions:

This resolution:

- ▶ modifies the quorum attendance requirements for joint appropriations subcommittees and the Executive Appropriations Committee;
- ▶ modifies minimum requirements for requesting legislation to be drafted; ~~{and}~~
- ▶ requires the public posting of ~~{the number of}~~ certain bill ~~{files opened by a legislator}~~ information; and
- ▶ amends interim procedures for opening and prioritizing an Interim Committee bill.

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Special Clauses:

None

Legislative Rules Affected:

AMENDS:

JR3-2-403

JR3-2-404

JR4-2-101

JR4-2-102

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

Section 1. **JR3-2-403** is amended to read:

JR3-2-403. Quorum requirements.

A quorum of a joint appropriations subcommittee and the Executive Appropriations Committee is at least 50% in one house and more than 50% in the other, subject to the requirements in JR3-2-404.

Section 2. **JR3-2-404** is amended to read:

JR3-2-404. Voting requirements.

(1) A majority vote of a joint appropriations subcommittee and the Executive Appropriations Committee is at least 50% of those in attendance in one house and more than 50% of those in attendance in the other.

(2) ~~for~~ For an appropriation subcommittee, and excluding the Executive Appropriations Committee, in determining whether a quorum is present, a legislator who is the president, the speaker, a majority leader, a majority whip, an assistant majority whip, the Senate Rules Committee chair, the House Rules Committee chair, an Executive Appropriations Committee chair, an Executive Appropriations Committee vice chair, a minority leader, a minority whip, an assistant minority whip, or the fourth member of leadership from a minority party, is not counted in determining a quorum for the committee, except during the time that the legislator is present at the meeting.

Section 3. **JR4-2-101** is amended to read:

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

(1) (a) A legislator wishing to introduce a bill or resolution shall file a Request for

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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) designate any supporting legislators from the same house as the chief sponsor who wish to cosponsor the legislation; and

(iii) (A) provide specific [~~or conceptual~~] 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[~~;~~~~or~~].

~~[(C) identify the general subject area within which the proposed legislation is likely to fall.]~~

(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 the November 15 after the annual general election at which the legislator was elected.

(c) (i) If an incumbent legislator does not file to run for reelection or is defeated in a political party convention, primary election, or general election, that legislator may not file any requests for legislation as of that date.

(ii) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall abandon each request for legislation from the legislator that is pending on that date unless, within 30 days after that date, another member of the Legislature qualified to file a request for legislation assumes sponsorship of the legislation.

(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 shall 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.

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(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) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c), by noon on the 11th day of the annual general session, each legislator shall, for each Request for Legislation on file with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, either approve the request for numbering or abandon the request.

(c) After the date established by this Subsection (3), a legislator may file a Request for Legislation and automatically approve the legislation for numbering if:

(i) for House legislation, the representative makes a motion to request a bill or resolution for drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority of the House; or

(ii) for Senate legislation, the senator makes a motion to request a bill or resolution for drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority vote of the Senate.

(4) 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.

(5) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall publicly provide, on the Legislature's website ~~f,t~~:

(a) a listing of each legislator's name and the **total** number of bill files ~~that are currently open in the name of~~ **opened by** that legislator for the current legislative session~~f~~.

Legislative Review Note

~~f~~; and

(b) a listing, on the respective committee page, of every interim committee bill:

(i) prioritized by the interim committee under JR4-2-102; or

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(ii) approved by the interim committee.

Section 4. JR4-2-102 is amended to read:

JR4-2-102. Drafting and prioritizing legislation.

(1) As used in this section, "interim committee" means a committee established under IR1-1-201.

~~[(1)]~~ (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 section.

(b) ~~[Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), the]~~ The following requests for legislation shall be drafted before other requests for legislation when sufficient drafting information or sponsor instruction is available:

(i) a request for legislation that is prioritized by a legislator under Subsection ~~[(2)]~~ (3); and

(ii) a request for legislation that is ~~[requested by the majority vote of an interim committee.]~~ prioritized by an interim committee as follows:

(A) a member of the interim committee makes a motion to open and prioritize a new request for legislation sponsored by the committee or to convert an existing request for legislation to committee-sponsored legislation and prioritize its drafting;

(B) the interim committee adopts the motion by a majority vote after a description or discussion of the general subject matter of the legislation being prioritized;

(C) the subject matter of the legislation is germane to the oversight assignment of the interim committee; and

(D) the interim committee intends to take action on the legislation in a meeting of the committee held before the next general session.

(c) (i) The committee may not delegate the authority to prioritize legislation on behalf of an interim committee under Subsection (2)(b)(ii) to committee chairs or any other subset of the membership of an interim committee.

(ii) From May through November, the drafting of bills that have been prioritized by an interim committee under Subsection (2)(b)(ii), and for which sufficient drafting information is available, shall take precedence in drafting priority over bills that have been prioritized by an individual legislator under Subsection (2)(b)(i).

(2) (a) Beginning on the first day on which a request for legislation may be filed under

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JR4-2-101, a legislator may designate up to three requests for legislation as priority requests subject to the following deadlines:

(i) priority request number one must be requested on or before the first Thursday in December, or the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday;

(ii) priority request number two 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

(iii) priority request number three must be requested on or before the first Thursday of the annual general session.

(b) A legislator who fails to make a priority request on or before a deadline loses that priority request. However, the legislator is not prohibited from using any remaining priority requests that are associated with a later deadline, if available.

(c) A legislator who begins serving after a deadline has passed is entitled to use only those priority requests that are available under an unexpired deadline.

(d) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.