JOINT RULES RESOLUTION - ELECTRONIC MEETINGS
MODIFICATIONS
2022 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: David G. Buxton
House Sponsor:
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This rules resolution modifies joint legislative rules related to electronic meetings.
Highlighted Provisions:
This resolution:
defines terms;
 provides that a legislative public body shall convene and conduct each meeting held
in a legislative area of capitol hill as an electronic meeting;
 specifies the circumstances under which a member of a legislative public body may
participate remotely in an electronic meeting;
 addresses the requisite appearance and conduct of a member who participates
remotely in an electronic meeting; and
makes technical and conforming changes.
Special Clauses:
None
Legislative Rules Affected:
AMENDS:
JR1-4-401
JR7-1-101
REPEALS AND REENACTS:



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JR1-4-402
REPEALS:
JR1-4-403
JR7-1-407
Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. JR1-4-401 is amended to read:
JR1-4-401. Definitions.
As used in this part:
(1) "Anchor location" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section
52-4-103.
(2) "Chair" means the same as that term is defined in JR7-1-101.
[(2)] (3) "Electronic meeting" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code
Section 52-4-103.
[(3) "Public health emergency" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code
Section 26-23b-102.]
(4) "Legislative public body" means a public body as defined in Utah Code Section
52-4-103 that is governed by legislative rules.
(5) "Meeting" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section 52-4-103.
(6) "Off site meeting" means a meeting of a legislative public body that is not an on
site meeting.
(7) "On site meeting" means a meeting of a legislative public body that takes place in a
legislative area on capitol hill, as that area is described in Utah Code Section 36-5-1.
(8) "Participate" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section
<u>52-4-103.</u>
(9) (a) "Presiding officer" means the individual presiding over the Senate or the House
of Representatives.
(b) "Presiding officer" includes:
(i) for the Senate:
(A) the president;
(B) the president pro tempore; and

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59	(C) any senator presiding under SR1-3-103; and
60	(ii) for the House of Representatives:
61	(A) the speaker;
62	(B) the speaker pro tempore; and
63	(C) any representative presiding under HR1-3-103.
64	(10) (a) "Specified reason" means a circumstance that:
65	(i) prevents a member of a legislative public body from attending in person a meeting
66	of the legislative public body; or
67	(ii) makes it advisable that a member of a legislative public body refrain from attending
68	in person a meeting of the legislative public body.
69	(b) "Specified reason" includes:
70	(i) illness or injury of the member or a relative of the member;
71	(ii) exposure to an infectious disease;
72	(iii) health or safety concerns of the member or a relative of the member; and
73	(iv) distance due to travel.
74	Section 2. JR1-4-402 is repealed and reenacted to read:
75	JR1-4-402. Meeting format and participation Electronic meeting policy.
76	(1) In accordance with this part and Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public
77	Meetings Act, a legislative public body:
78	(a) shall convene and conduct each on site meeting of the legislative public body as an
79	electronic meeting, unless otherwise directed by the president of the Senate or the speaker of
80	the House of Representatives; and
81	(b) may convene and conduct an off site meeting of the legislative public body as an
82	electronic meeting, subject to budget, public policy, or logistical considerations.
83	(2) (a) A member of a legislative public body may attend an electronic meeting of the
84	legislative public body by electronic means only if the member has a specified reason.
85	(b) A member of a legislative public body is considered present for all purposes,
86	including determining a quorum, only if the member is:
87	(i) present in person at the anchor location; or
88	(ii) able to participate in the meeting by electronic means.
89	(c) The presiding officer or chair of a legislative public body shall conduct an

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90	electronic meeting of the legislative public body in person from the anchor location.
91	(3) When a member of a legislative public body attends a meeting by electronic means
92	in accordance with this section, the member shall ensure that:
93	(a) if participating via video conferencing, the member's attire and appearance are
94	consistent with the attire and appearance that would be expected if the member were attending
95	the meeting in person; and
96	(b) the member's location:
97	(i) reflects the dignity of the meeting, particularly if the member is attending via video
98	conference; and
99	(ii) is free from sights or noises that:
100	(A) can be seen or heard by others during the meeting; and
101	(B) are extraneous, distracting, disruptive, or inappropriate.
102	(4) A member of a legislative public body may not attend a meeting by electronic
103	means while engaging in any activity that would be abnormal or prohibited if the member were
104	attending the meeting in person, including operating a motor vehicle.
105	(5) In accordance with Utah Code Section 52-4-207, a legislative public body that
106	convenes an electronic meeting may provide a means by which members of the public who are
107	not physically present at the anchor location may attend the meeting by electronic means.
108	Section 3. JR7-1-101 is amended to read:
109	JR7-1-101. Definitions.
110	As used in this chapter:
111	(1) "Anchor location" means the physical location from which:
112	(a) an electronic meeting originates; or
113	(b) the participants are connected.
114	(2) "Bill" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.
115	(3) "Chair" except as otherwise expressly provided, means:
116	(a) the member of the Senate appointed as chair of an interim committee by the
117	president of the Senate under JR7-1-202;
118	(b) the member of the House of Representatives appointed as chair of an interim
119	committee by the speaker of the House of Representatives under JR7-1-202;
120	(c) a member of a special committee appointed as chair of the special committee; or

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121	(d) a member of a legislative committee designated by the chair of the legislative
122	committee under Subsection (3)(a), (b), or (c) to act as chair under JR7-1-202.
123	(4) "Committee bill" means draft legislation that receives a favorable recommendation.
124	(5) "Committee bill file" means a request for legislation made by:
125	(a) a majority vote of a legislative committee; or
126	(b) the chairs of an interim committee, if the interim committee authorizes the chairs to
127	open one or more committee bill files in accordance with JR7-1-602.
128	(6) "Committee note" means a note that the Office of Legislative Research and General
129	Counsel places on legislation in accordance with JR4-2-401.
130	(7) "Draft legislation" means a draft of a bill or resolution before it is numbered by the
131	Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.
132	(8) "Electronic meeting" means [a public meeting of a legislative committee that is
133	partially convened or conducted by means of a voice telephone or computer web or video
134	conference] the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section 52-4-103.
135	[(9) "Electronic notice" means electronic mail or fax.]
136	[(10)] (9) "Favorable recommendation" means an action of a legislative committee by
137	majority vote to favorably recommend legislation.
138	[(11)] (10) "Legislative committee" means:
139	(a) an interim committee; or
140	(b) a special committee.
141	$[\frac{(12)}{(11)}]$ "Interim committee" means a committee created under JR7-1-201.
142	[(13)] <u>(12)</u> "Legislative sponsor" means:
143	(a) for a committee bill file, the chairs of the legislative committee that opened the
144	committee bill file or the chairs' designee; or
145	(b) for a request for legislation that is not a committee bill file, the legislator who
146	requested the request for legislation or the legislator's designee.
147	[(14)] <u>(13)</u> "Majority vote" means:
148	(a) with respect to an interim committee, an affirmative vote of at least 50% of a
149	quorum of members of the interim committee from one chamber and more than 50% of a
150	quorum of members of the interim committee from the other chamber; or
151	(b) with respect to a special committee, an affirmative vote of more than 50% of a

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152	quorum.
153	[(15)] (14) "Mixed special committee" means a special committee that is composed of
154	one or more members who are legislators and one or more members who are not legislators.
155	[(16) "Monitor" means to:]
156	[(a) hear live, by speaker, or by other equipment, all of the public statements of each
157	member of the legislative committee who is participating in a meeting; or]
158	[(b) see and hear, by computer screen or other visual medium, all of the public
159	statements of each member of the legislative committee who is participating in a meeting.]
160	[(17)] (15) "Original motion" means a nonprivileged motion that is accepted by the
161	chair when no other motion is pending.
162	[(18) "Participate" means the ability to communicate with all of the members of a
163	legislative committee, either verbally or electronically, so that each member of the legislative
164	committee can hear or see the communication.]
165	[(19)] (16) "Pending motion" means a motion described in JR7-1-307.
166	$[\frac{(20)}{(17)}]$ "Privileged motion" means a motion to adjourn, set a time to adjourn,
167	recess, end debate, extend debate, or limit debate.
168	[(21)] (18) "Public statement" means a statement made in the ordinary course of
169	business of a legislative committee with the intent that all other members of the legislative
170	committee receive it.
171	$[\frac{(22)}{(19)}]$ "Remote location" means a location other than the anchor location from
172	which a member of a legislative committee may participate in the meeting.
173	[(23)] (20) "Request for legislation" means the same as that term is defined in
174	JR4-1-101.
175	$[\frac{(24)}{2}]$ "Resolution" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.
176	[(25)] (22) (a) "Special committee" means a committee, commission, or task force that
177	is:
178	(i) created by legislation; and
179	(ii) staffed by:
180	(A) the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel; or
181	(B) the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.
182	(b) "Special committee" does not include:

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183	(i) an interim committee;
184	(ii) a standing committee created under SR3-2-201 or HR3-2-201; or
185	(iii) a Senate confirmation committee described in SR3-3-101 or SR3-3-201.
186	[(26)] (23) "Subcommittee" means a subsidiary unit of a legislative committee formed
187	in accordance with JR7-1-411.
188	[(27)] (24) "Substitute motion" means a nonprivileged motion that a member of a
189	legislative committee makes when there is a nonprivileged motion pending.
190	Section 4. Repealer.
191	This resolution repeals:
192	JR1-4-403, Requirements of emergency electronic meetings.
193	JR7-1-407, Electronic meetings for remote participation by a member.