

SJR009S01 compared with SJR009

{deleted text} shows text that was in SJR009 but was deleted in SJR009S01.

inserted text shows text that was not in SJR009 but was inserted into SJR009S01.

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Senator Lincoln Fillmore proposes the following substitute bill:

JOINT RULES RESOLUTION - AMENDMENTS TO JOINT RULES

2023 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Lincoln Fillmore

House Sponsor: { } James A. Dunnigan

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This resolution modifies joint legislative rules.

Highlighted Provisions:

This resolution:

- ▶ modifies references to Senate and House staff;
- ▶ modifies the permissible effective dates for legislation;
- ▶ provides that a nonbinding joint resolution converts to a Senate resolution or a House resolution, if the resolution passes the originating house but fails to pass the opposite house;
- ▶ clarifies a legislator's authority to request legislation or an appropriation when the

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legislator fails to win reelection;

- ▶ addresses the process by which on the 11th day of the annual general session the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel makes public the short title of each request for legislation;
- ▶ modifies the definition of "authorized legislative committee"; and
- ▶ makes corrections to joint legislative rules, including eliminating obsolete language and clarifying existing requirements.

Other Special Clauses:

None

Legislative Rules Affected:

AMENDS:

~~{~~ ~~————~~ ~~JR1-3-102~~

‡ JR2-1-103

~~{~~ ~~————~~ ~~JR3-1-101~~

‡ JR3-2-402

JR3-2-701

~~{~~ ~~————~~ ~~JR3-2-901~~

‡ JR4-1-203

~~{~~ ~~————~~ ~~JR4-1-303~~

‡ JR4-2-101

JR4-2-102

~~{~~ ~~————~~ ~~JR4-2-103~~

~~————~~ ~~JR4-2-406~~

~~————~~ ~~JR4-2-503~~

~~————~~ ~~JR4-3-101~~

~~————~~ ~~JR4-3-102~~

~~————~~ ~~JR4-3-106~~

~~————~~ ~~JR4-3-108~~

~~————~~ ~~JR4-3-201~~

~~————~~ ~~JR4-3-202~~

~~————~~ ~~JR4-5-101~~

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~~JR4-5-102~~ JR4-2-406

JR4-5-102

JR4-5-104

~~JR6-1-201~~ JR6-1-102

~~JR6-1-202~~ JR6-1-201

JR7-1-101

JR7-1-202

JR7-1-602.5

JR7-1-611

REPEALS ~~{AND REENACTS}~~:

~~JR1-3-101~~

~~JR4-3-107~~ JR6-1-202

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

~~{~~ Section 1. ~~JR1-3-101~~ is repealed and reenacted to read:

~~JR1-3-101. Senate and House to keep records of action.~~

~~The presiding officer of the Senate or House shall ensure that:~~

~~(1) each action the Senate or House takes on legislation is recorded on the legislation's bill jacket; and~~

~~(2) each adopted amendment is printed in accordance with SR4-3-301 or HR4-3-301 and inserted into the legislation.~~

~~Section 2. JR1-3-102 is amended to read:~~

~~JR1-3-102. Senate and House journals.~~

~~(1) Each house shall:~~

~~(a) keep a journal of its proceedings;~~

~~(b) publish the journal daily;~~

~~(c) ensure that its journal is continuous during the legislative session, with pages numbered in consecutive order;~~

~~(d) ensure that the vote on final passage of each bill is by yeas and nays and is entered upon the journal;~~

~~(e) ensure that the vote on any other question is by yeas and nays and is entered upon~~

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~~the journal at the request of five members of that house; and~~

~~—— (f) base the journal upon the record of the proceedings taken by the reading or docket clerk and the electronic recording of those proceedings.~~

~~—— (2) [The secretary of the Senate and the chief clerk of the House of Representatives] Senate staff and House staff shall provide a final certification of the journal for their respective house.~~

‡ Section ~~{3}~~1. **JR2-1-103** is amended to read:

JR2-1-103. Motion to reconsider.

~~[A] Notwithstanding any rule to the contrary, a motion to reconsider [a piece of] a final vote on special session legislation may be made at any time during that special session of the Legislature.~~

Section ~~{4}~~2. ~~{JR3-1-101}~~JR3-2-402 is amended to read:

~~{~~ ~~—— **JR3-1-101. Process for calling and conducting -- Scope.**~~

~~—— (1) (a) The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House may, by mutual consent, call joint conventions of the two houses and shall include in the call the purpose for which the joint convention is called.~~

~~—— (b) Joint conventions shall be held in the chambers of the House of Representatives, with the president of the Senate presiding.~~

~~—— (2) At the time fixed for the joint convention:~~

~~—— (a) the House of Representatives shall prepare to receive the Senate; and~~

~~—— (b) the Senate shall proceed to the chamber of the House of Representatives.~~

~~—— [(3) The secretary of the Senate and the chief clerk of the House of Representatives shall:]~~

~~—— [(a) act as secretaries of the joint convention; and]~~

~~—— [(b) enter the proceedings of the convention in the journal of at least one house.]~~

~~—— (3) The president and speaker shall ensure the proceedings of the convention are entered in the journal of at least one chamber.~~

~~—— (4) At a joint convention, members of either house may not engage in the transaction of any business other than that for which they were assembled.~~

~~—— Section 5. **JR3-2-402** is amended to read:~~

‡ **JR3-2-402. Executive appropriations -- Duties -- Base budgets.**

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(1) (a) The Executive Appropriations Committee shall meet no later than the third Wednesday in December to:

(i) direct staff as to what revenue estimate to use in preparing budget recommendations, to include a forecast for federal fund receipts;

(ii) consider treating above-trend revenue growth as one-time revenue for major tax types and for federal funds;

(iii) hear a report on the historical, current, and anticipated status of the following:

(A) debt;

(B) long term liabilities;

(C) contingent liabilities;

(D) General Fund borrowing;

(E) reserves;

(F) fund balances;

(G) nonlapsing appropriation balances;

(H) cash funded infrastructure investment; and

(I) changes in federal funds paid to the state;

(iv) hear a report on:

(A) the next fiscal year base budget appropriation for Medicaid accountable care organizations according to Section 26-18-405.5;

(B) an explanation of program funding needs;

(C) estimates of overall medical inflation in the state; and

(D) mandated program changes and their estimated cost impact on Medicaid accountable care organizations;

(v) decide whether to set aside special allocations for the end of the session, including allocations:

(A) to address any anticipated reduction in the amount of federal funds paid to the state; and

(B) of one-time revenue to pay down debt and other liabilities;

(vi) decide whether to set aside special allocations for legislation that will reduce taxes, including legislation that will reduce one or more tax rates;

(vii) approve the appropriate amount for each subcommittee to use in preparing its

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budget;

(viii) set a budget figure; and

(ix) adopt a base budget in accordance with Subsection (1)(b) and direct the legislative fiscal analyst to prepare one or more appropriations acts appropriating one or more base budgets for the next fiscal year.

(b) In a base budget adopted under Subsection (1)(a), appropriations from the General Fund, the [~~Education~~] Income Tax Fund, and the Uniform School Fund shall be set as follows:

(i) if the next fiscal year ongoing revenue estimates set under Subsection (1)(a)(i) are equal to or greater than the current fiscal year ongoing appropriations, the new fiscal year base budget is not changed;

(ii) if the next fiscal year ongoing revenue estimates set under Subsection (1)(a)(i) are less than the current fiscal year ongoing appropriations, the new fiscal year base budget is reduced by the same percentage that projected next fiscal year ongoing revenue estimates are lower than the total of current fiscal year ongoing appropriations;

(iii) in making a reduction under Subsection (1)(b)(ii), appropriated debt service shall not be reduced, and other ongoing appropriations shall be reduced, in an amount sufficient to make the total ongoing appropriations, including the unadjusted debt service, equal to the percentage calculated under Subsection (1)(b)(ii); and

(iv) the new fiscal year base budget shall include an appropriation to the Department of Health for Medicaid accountable care organizations in the amount required by Section 26-18-405.5.

(c) The chairs of each joint appropriations subcommittee are invited to attend this meeting.

(2) All proposed budget items shall be submitted to one of the subcommittees named in JR3-2-302 for consideration and recommendation.

(3) (a) After receiving and reviewing subcommittee reports, the Executive Appropriations Committee may refer the report back to a joint appropriations subcommittee with any guidelines the Executive Appropriations Committee considers necessary to assist the subcommittee in producing a balanced budget.

(b) The subcommittee shall meet to review the new guidelines and report the adjustments to the chairs of the Executive Appropriations Committee as soon as possible.

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(4) (a) After receiving the reports, the Executive Appropriations Committee chairs will report them to the Executive Appropriations Committee.

(b) The Executive Appropriations Committee shall:

(i) make any further adjustments necessary to balance the budget; and

(ii) complete all decisions necessary to draft the final appropriations bills no later than the last Friday before the 45th day of the annual general session.

Section ~~6~~3. **JR3-2-701** is amended to read:

JR3-2-701. Request for appropriation -- Contents -- Timing.

(1) (a) A legislator intending to file a request for appropriation shall file the request for appropriation with the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst in accordance with this rule.

(b) Except for an amendment to a proposed budget item described in JR3-2-703, a committee may not adopt, recommend, or prioritize a request for appropriation that is not filed or generated in accordance with this rule.

(c) A legislator may not file a request for appropriation if the request is intended to fund the fiscal impact of legislation.

(d) The Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall automatically generate a request for appropriation to fund the fiscal impact of legislation if:

(i) the legislation has an expenditure impact of \$1,000,000 or more from the General Fund or the ~~[Education]~~ Income Tax Fund; and

(ii) the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst knows the fiscal impact of the legislation before the deadline described in Subsection (3)(a).

(2) (a) A legislator may file a request for appropriation beginning 60 days after the day on which the Legislature adjourns its annual general session sine die.

(b) A legislator-elect may file a request for appropriation beginning on:

(i) the day after the day on which the election canvass is complete; or

(ii) if the legislator-elect's election results have not been finalized as of the canvass date, the day after the day on which the election results for the legislator-elect's race are final.

(c) (i) An incumbent legislator may not file a request for appropriation as of the date that the legislator:

~~[(i)]~~ (A) fails to file to run for reelection;

~~[(ii) resigns or is removed from office; or]~~

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~~(iii)~~ (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 appropriation under Subsection (2)(b).

(ii) Subsection (2)(c)(i) does not apply to a request for appropriation for a general session that occurs while the legislator is in office.

(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), a legislator may not file a request for appropriation with the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst after noon on the 11th day of the annual general session.

(b) After the date established by this Subsection (3), a legislator may file a request for appropriation if:

(i) for a request by a House member, the representative makes a motion to file a request for appropriation and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority of the House;

(ii) for a request by a senator, the senator makes a motion to file a request for appropriation and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority vote of the Senate; or

(iii) a member of the Executive Appropriations Committee has presented the request at a public meeting of the Executive Appropriations Committee.

(4) A legislator who files a request for appropriation:

(a) is the chief sponsor; and

(b) shall provide the following information related to the project or program that is the subject of the request for appropriation:

(i) the name and a description of the project or program;

(ii) the statewide purpose of the project or program;

(iii) if applicable, the legislator's designee who is knowledgeable about and responsible for providing pertinent information while the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst processes the request;

(iv) the state funding source from which the legislator proposes to fund the project or program;

(v) the amount of the request and whether the amount is to be appropriated one-time, ongoing, or a combination of one-time and ongoing;

(vi) an itemized budget for the project or program;

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- (vii) the state agency that has jurisdiction over the project or program;
- (viii) if the request is for pass through funding that a state agency will distribute, the type of entity or organization the legislator intends to receive the funding;
- (ix) the scalability of the project or program; and
- (x) one or more outcomes the legislator expects the project or program to achieve.

Section ~~{7}~~4. ~~{JR3-2-901}~~JR4-1-203 is amended to read:

~~{~~~~————~~~~JR3-2-901. Appointment and chairs -- Notice:~~

~~————~~ (1) (a) If the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments to a Senate bill, the [secretary of the Senate] presiding officer shall notify the House of the refusal and ask the House to recede from its amendments:

~~————~~ (b) Either house may recede from its position on any difference existing between the two houses by a majority vote of its members:

~~————~~ (c) (i) If the House refuses to recede, the speaker shall appoint a conference committee of three:

~~————~~ (ii) After making the appointment, the speaker shall:

~~————~~ (A) publicly announce the House members of the conference committee and the time and place that the conference committee will meet;

~~————~~ (B) ensure that no more than two of the appointees are members of the majority party; and

~~————~~ (C) direct House staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the House members of the conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee meeting:

~~————~~ (d) If the speaker does not immediately appoint a conference committee, the president may appoint a conference committee as provided in Subsection (2)(c):

~~————~~ (e) After the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments to a Senate bill, the House may not amend or substitute the bill, unless:

~~————~~ (i) the sole effect of the amendment or substitute is to recede from one or more House amendments to the bill; or

~~————~~ (ii) the amendment or substitute is part of a conference committee report:

~~————~~ (2) (a) If the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to a House bill, the [chief clerk of the House] presiding officer shall notify the Senate of the refusal and ask the Senate to recede from its amendments:

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~~—— (b) Either house may recede from its position on any difference existing between the two houses by a majority vote of its members:~~

~~—— (c) (i) If the Senate refuses to recede, the president shall appoint a conference committee of three.~~

~~—— (ii) After making the appointment, the president shall:~~

~~—— (A) publicly announce the Senate members of the conference committee and the time and place that the conference committee will meet;~~

~~—— (B) ensure that no more than two of the appointees are members of the majority party; and~~

~~—— (C) direct Senate staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the Senate members of the conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee meeting:~~

~~—— (d) If the president does not immediately appoint a conference committee, the speaker may appoint a conference committee as provided in Subsection (1)(c):~~

~~—— (e) After the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to a House bill, the Senate may not amend or substitute the bill, unless:~~

~~—— (i) the sole effect of the amendment or substitute is to recede from one or more Senate amendments to the bill; or~~

~~—— (ii) the amendment or substitute is part of a conference committee report.~~

~~—— (3) (a) Whenever the president or speaker appoints a conference committee, the [secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House] president or speaker shall:~~

~~—— (i) immediately notify the other house of the action taken; and~~

~~—— (ii) request the appointment of conference committee members from that other house:~~

~~—— (b) After receiving the notice and request, the presiding officer of the other house shall:~~

~~—— (i) appoint a conference committee of three;~~

~~—— (ii) publicly announce the members of the conference committee from that house and the time and place that the conference committee will meet; and~~

~~—— (iii) direct staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the members of the conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee meeting:~~

~~—— (4) (a) The first senator named on the conference committee is the Senate chair of the committee, and the first representative named on the conference committee is the House chair.~~

~~—— (b) The conference committee chairs shall direct the preparation of the conference~~

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~~committee report.~~

~~Section 8. **JR4-1-203** is amended to read:~~

~~†~~ **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 [~~December 31 of the~~] 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).

Section ~~{9}~~5. ~~{JR4-1-303}~~JR4-2-101 is amended to read:

~~{~~ ~~**JR4-1-303. Distribution of resolutions.**~~

~~_____ (1) (a) Subject to Subsection (2), [the secretary of the Senate] the president 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] the speaker 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~~

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~~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.~~
- ~~Section 10. 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 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) resigns or is removed from office; or]~~

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~~[(C)]~~ (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 ~~[before the legislator leaves]~~ while the legislator is in office.

~~[(iii) 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]~~ 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

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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) 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) (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 [date established by this Subsection (3), a legislator may file a Request for Legislation and automatically approve the legislation for numbering if] 11th day of the annual general session, a legislator may file a request for legislation only if:~~

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

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

~~[(i) 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.

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(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.

Section ~~{11}~~6. **JR4-2-102** is amended to read:

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.

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(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. [~~However, the legislator is not prohibited~~]

~~(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

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(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) [or (e):] 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.

Section ~~{12}~~7. ~~{JR4-2-103}~~JR4-2-406 is amended to read:

~~{~~ ~~—————~~ ~~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~~

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~~legislation to the opposite house] legislation is transmitted 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] Senate staff or House staff with the name of that sponsor for designation on the legislation.~~

~~—— Section 13. JR4-2-406 is amended to read:~~

‡ **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, [Education] 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, [Education] 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, [Education] 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, [Education] 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,

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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).

Section ~~{14}~~8. ~~{JR4-2-503}~~JR4-5-102 is amended to read:

~~{~~~~**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] numbers 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] Senate staff or House staff 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] presiding officer that the legislation is ready for introduction.~~

~~———— Section 15. **JR4-3-101** is amended to read:~~

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

~~———— (1) [The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House] Senate staff or House staff~~

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~~shall inform the presiding officer about legislation ready for introduction.~~

~~—— (2) When directed to do so by the presiding officer, [the reading clerk] Senate staff or House staff shall introduce the legislation by reading its number and short title, which constitutes the legislation's first reading.~~

~~—— Section 16. **JR4-3-102** is amended to read:~~

~~—— **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] presiding officer shall ensure that all legislation assigned to a committee is delivered to the chair of that committee or to that chair's designee.~~

~~—— Section 17. **JR4-3-106** is amended to read:~~

~~—— **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] presiding officer 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] presiding officer shall transmit notice of the rejection to the House:~~

~~—— Section 18. **JR4-3-107** is repealed and reenacted to read:~~

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

~~The presiding officer shall ensure that:~~

~~—— (1) notice of the passage of legislation on third reading is transmitted to the other chamber;~~

~~—— (2) before legislation is transmitted to the other chamber:~~

~~—— (a) each amendment is printed and inserted into the legislation in accordance with JR1-3-101; and~~

~~—— (b) any substitute is printed on the designated color paper; and~~

~~—— (3) the date on which legislation is transmitted to the other chamber is entered in the journal.~~

~~—— Section 19. **JR4-3-108** is amended to read:~~

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~~———— 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] presiding officer shall notify the Senate, ensure compliance with 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] presiding officer shall notify the House, ensure compliance with 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:~~

~~———— Section 20. **JR4-3-201** is amended to read:~~

~~———— **JR4-3-201. Transmittal letters:**~~

~~———— The [secretary of the Senate or the chief clerk of the House shall] presiding officer shall~~

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ensure that:

—— (1) ~~[attach a transmittal letter signed by the secretary or clerk] a signed transmittal letter is attached to each piece of legislation to be transmitted to the opposite [house] chamber;~~

and

—— (2) ~~[ensure that] the piece of legislation, with its transmittal letter, is sent to the opposite [house] chamber.~~

—— Section 21. ~~JR4-3-202~~ is amended to read:

—— ~~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] the presiding officer or the presiding officer'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] the presiding officer or the presiding officer'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.~~

—— Section 22. ~~JR4-5-101~~ is amended to read:

—— ~~JR4-5-101. Certification and signature.~~

—— (1) (a) When a piece of Senate legislation has passed both houses, the ~~[secretary of the Senate] the presiding officer or the presiding officer's designee~~ 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] the presiding officer or the presiding officer's designee~~ shall certify its final passage by identifying:

—— (i) ~~the date that the legislation passed the House;~~

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- ~~—— (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.]~~
- ~~—— (c) Unless the session has adjourned sine die, the presiding officer shall ensure that the presiding officer's signature on the legislation is noted in the journal.~~
- ~~—— Section 23. JR4-5-102 is amended to read:~~

‡ **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 ~~{}~~originating chamber 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~~{}~~
or

(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:

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(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 ~~{f}~~secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House ~~{f} president or the speaker, or the president's or the speaker's designee,~~ 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 ~~{f}~~secretary or chief clerk ~~{f} originating chamber~~;

(iii) transmitted to the chief sponsor upon request; and

(iv) transmitted to the Office of Legislative [Printing] Services.

Section ~~{24}~~9. **JR4-5-104** is amended to read:

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.

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~~{(2)(a)}~~ [H] (2) (a) A nonbinding concurrent resolution converts to a joint resolution if the governor does not approve [a] 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[, the concurrent resolution converts to a joint resolution].

(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.

~~[(2)]~~ (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 [described in Subsection (1) from a concurrent resolution to a joint resolution] in accordance with this rule, including the revisions necessary to comply with JR4-1-301.

~~[(3)]~~ (5) [For a resolution that converts to a joint resolution in accordance with Subsection (1)] 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 [final version of the joint resolution that the resolution converted from a concurrent resolution to a joint resolution in accordance with this rule] enrolled resolution.

Section ~~{25}~~10. ~~{JR6-1-201}~~JR6-1-102 is amended to read:

JR6-1-102. Code of official conduct.

(1) As used in this rule:

(a) "Person" means includes an individual, a partnership, an association, an

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organization, a company, and a body politic and corporate, or a lobbyist from any of these.

(b) "Person" does not include an individual or entity described in Subsection (1)(a) that provides the legislator's primary source of income.

(2) Each legislator shall comply with the guidelines established in Subsection [(2)] (3).

[(2)] (3) In judging members of its house charged with an ethical violation, the Senate and House Ethics Committees shall consider whether or not the member has violated any of the following guidelines:

(a) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any employment or other activity that would destroy or impair their independence of judgment.

(b) Members of the Senate and House shall not be paid by a person[, as defined in JR6-1-202,] to lobby, consult, or to further the interests of any legislation or legislative matter.

(c) Members of the Senate and House shall not exercise any undue influence on any governmental entity. "Undue influence" means deceit or threat of violence.

(d) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any activity that would be an abuse of official position or a violation of trust.

(e) Members of the Senate and House shall not use any nonpublic information obtained by reason of their official position to gain advantage over any business or professional competition for activities with the state and its political subdivisions.

(f) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any business relationship or activity that would require the disclosure of confidential information obtained because of their official position.

(g) Members of the Senate and House shall not use their official position to secure privileges for themselves or others.

(h) While in session, members of the Senate and House shall disclose any conflict of interest on any legislation or legislative matter as provided in JR6-1-201.

(i) Members of the Senate and House may accept small gifts, awards, or contributions if these favors do not influence them in the discharge of official duties.

(j) Members of the Senate and the House may engage in business or professional activities with the state or its political subdivisions if the activities are entered into under the same conditions and in the same manner applicable to any private citizen or company engaged in similar activities.

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(k) Legislators may enter into transactions with the state by contract by following the procedures and requirements of Utah Code Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code.

Section 11. JR6-1-201 is amended to read:

JR6-1-201. Declaring and recording conflicts of interest.

(1) As used in this rule:

(a) "Conflict of interest" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section 20A-11-1602.

(b) "Conflict of interest disclosure" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section 20A-11-1602.

(2) A legislator shall file a conflict of interest disclosure by complying with the requirements of Utah Code Title 20A, Chapter 11, Part 16, Conflict of Interest Disclosures.

(3) (a) For a legislator who is a senator, [~~the secretary of the Senate~~] Senate staff shall ensure that a link to the legislator's conflict of interest disclosure is available to the public on the Senate's website.

(b) For a legislator who is a representative, [~~the chief clerk of the House of Representatives~~] House staff shall ensure that a link to the legislator's conflict of interest disclosure is available to the public on the House of Representative's website.

(4) If a legislator has actual knowledge that the legislator has a conflict of interest that is not stated on the legislator's financial disclosure form filed under Subsection (2), that legislator shall, before or during a vote on legislation or any legislative matter, orally declare to the committee or legislative body:

(a) that the legislator may have a conflict of interest; and

(b) what that conflict is.

(5) A verbal declaration of a conflict of interest under Subsection (4) shall be recorded:

(a) for a declaration made on the floor, in the Senate or House [~~Journal by the secretary of the Senate or the chief clerk of the House of Representatives~~] journal; or

(b) for a declaration made in a committee or other meeting, in the minutes of the meeting.

(6) The requirements of this rule do not prohibit a legislator from voting on any legislation or legislative matter.

Section ~~{26}~~12. ~~{JR6-1-202}~~JR7-1-101 is amended to read:

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~~{~~ ~~JR6-1-202. Disclosure of outside remuneration.~~

~~_____ (1) As used in this rule:~~

~~_____ (a) "Person" includes an individual, partnership, association, organization, company, and bodies politic and corporate or a lobbyist from any of these.~~

~~_____ (b) "Person" does not include a person who provides the legislator's primary source of income.~~

~~_____ (2) If any person provides remuneration to a legislator to compensate that legislator for a loss of salary or income while the Legislature is in session, that legislator shall file a written disclosure identifying:~~

~~_____ (a) that the legislator receives remuneration; and~~

~~_____ (b) the name of the person who provides the remuneration.~~

~~_____ (3) (a) The legislator shall file the disclosure by February 1 of each year with:~~

~~_____ (i) [the secretary of the Senate] the Senate, if the legislator is a senator; or~~

~~_____ (ii) [the chief clerk of the House of Representatives] the House, if the legislator is a representative.~~

~~_____ (b) This disclosure is available to the public.~~

~~_____ Section 27. **JR7-1-101** is amended to read:~~

~~‡~~ **JR7-1-101. Definitions.**

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Anchor location" means the physical location from which:

(a) an electronic meeting originates; or

(b) the participants are connected.

(2) "Authorized legislative committee" means:

(a) an interim committee;

(b) the Legislative Management Committee;

~~[(b)]~~ (c) when functioning as an interim committee:

(i) the Senate Rules Committee created in SR3-1-101; or

(ii) the House Rules Committee created in HR3-1-101; or

~~[(c)]~~ (d) a special committee:

(i) that is not a mixed special committee; and

(ii) to the extent the special committee has statutory authority to open a committee bill

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file or create a committee bill.

(3) "Bill" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.

(4) "Chair" except as otherwise expressly provided, means:

(a) the member of the Senate appointed as chair of an interim committee by the president of the Senate under JR7-1-202;

(b) the member of the House of Representatives appointed as chair of an interim committee by the speaker of the House of Representatives under JR7-1-202;

(c) a member of a special committee appointed as chair of the special committee; or

(d) a member of a legislative committee designated by the chair of the legislative committee under Subsection (4)(a), (b), or (c) to act as chair under JR7-1-202.

(5) "Committee bill" means draft legislation that receives a favorable recommendation from an authorized legislative committee.

(6) "Committee bill file" means a request for legislation made by:

(a) a majority vote of an authorized legislative committee; or

(b) the chairs of an interim committee, if the interim committee authorizes the chairs to open one or more committee bill files in accordance with JR7-1-602.

(7) "Committee note" means a note that the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel places on legislation in accordance with JR4-2-401.

(8) "Draft legislation" means a draft of a bill or resolution before it is numbered by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.

(9) "Electronic meeting" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section 52-4-103.

(10) "Favorable recommendation" means an action of an authorized legislative committee by majority vote to favorably recommend legislation.

(11) "Legislative committee" means:

(a) an interim committee; or

(b) a special committee.

(12) "Interim committee" means a committee created under JR7-1-201.

(13) "Legislative sponsor" means:

(a) for a committee bill file, the chairs of the authorized legislative committee that opened the committee bill file or the chairs' designee; or

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(b) for a request for legislation that is not a committee bill file, the legislator who requested the request for legislation or the legislator's designee.

(14) "Majority vote" means:

(a) with respect to an interim committee, an affirmative vote of at least 50% of a quorum of members of the interim committee from one chamber and more than 50% of a quorum of members of the interim committee from the other chamber; or

(b) with respect to a special committee, an affirmative vote of more than 50% of a quorum.

(15) "Mixed special committee" means a special committee that is composed of one or more voting members who are legislators and one or more voting members who are not legislators.

(16) "Original motion" means a nonprivileged motion that is accepted by the chair when no other motion is pending.

(17) "Pending motion" means a motion described in JR7-1-307.

(18) "Privileged motion" means a motion to adjourn, set a time to adjourn, recess, end debate, extend debate, or limit debate.

(19) "Public statement" means a statement made in the ordinary course of business of a legislative committee with the intent that all other members of the legislative committee receive it.

(20) "Remote location" means a location other than the anchor location from which a member of a legislative committee may participate in the meeting.

(21) "Request for legislation" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.

(22) "Resolution" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.

(23) (a) "Special committee" means a committee, commission, task force, or other similar body that is:

(i) created by legislation; and

(ii) staffed by:

(A) the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel; or

(B) the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.

(b) "Special committee" does not include:

(i) an interim committee;

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(ii) a standing committee created under SR3-2-201 or HR3-2-201; or

(iii) a Senate confirmation committee described in SR3-3-101 or SR3-3-201.

(24) "Subcommittee" means a subsidiary unit of a legislative committee formed in accordance with JR7-1-411.

(25) "Substitute motion" means a nonprivileged motion that a member of a legislative committee makes when there is a nonprivileged motion pending.

Section ~~{28}~~13. **JR7-1-202** is amended to read:

JR7-1-202. President and speaker to appoint legislative committee members and chairs.

(1) The president of the Senate shall appoint:

(a) one or more senators to each legislative committee~~[-and]~~, including one senator to serve as chair of the legislative committee; or

~~[(b) one senator to serve as a chair of each legislative committee.]~~

(b) if the legislative committee is a special committee, senators as provided by the special committee's enacting legislation.

(2) The speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint:

(a) one or more representatives to each legislative committee~~[-and]~~, including one representative to serve as chair of the legislative committee; or

~~[(b) one representative to serve as a chair under each legislative committee.]~~

(b) (i) if the legislative committee is a special committee, representatives as provided by the special committee's enacting legislation.

(3) A chair may designate a member of the legislative committee to act as a chair for all or part of a legislative committee meeting if neither chair is present at the meeting.

Section ~~{29}~~14. **JR7-1-602.5** is amended to read:

JR7-1-602.5. Draft legislation presented to authorized legislative committees during the interim.

(1) Draft legislation that is presented to an authorized legislative committee for the committee's review shall be:

(a) listed on the agenda of the committee's meeting in accordance with Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act; and

(b) publicly posted on the Legislature's website at least 24 hours in advance of the time

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of commencement of the committee meeting.

(2) (a) A legislator seeking to present draft legislation to an authorized legislative committee for review shall provide the drafting attorney with clear and final instructions for completing the draft legislation no later than three full working days before the commencement time of the committee meeting where the legislation will be reviewed, or at an earlier time if significant drafting time is required.

(b) Draft legislation will be drafted in the priority and order set forth under JR4-2-102.

(3) (a) Draft legislation that is recommended by an authorized legislative committee but did not meet the posting requirements of Subsection (1)(b) may not be placed directly on ~~the~~ a reading calendar by a rules committee under SR3-1-102 or HR3-1-102.

~~[(b) This Subsection (3) does not apply to draft legislation that met the requirements of Subsection (1)(b) but was amended or substituted during the committee meeting.]~~

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(a), a rules committee may refer a committee bill that was posted in accordance with Subsection (1)(b) directly to a reading calendar regardless of whether the committee bill was modified after posting and before the authorized legislative committee's vote to recommend.

Section ~~30~~15. **JR7-1-611** is amended to read:

JR7-1-611. Assignment of committee bills -- Report on committee bills and study items.

(1) The chairs of each authorized legislative committee shall:

(a) assign each of the authorized legislative committee's committee bills a chief sponsor and a floor sponsor from the opposite chamber; and

(b) deliver to the Senate Rules Committee and the House Rules Committee a report that includes, for each of the authorized legislative committee's committee bills:

(i) the short title;

(ii) the chief sponsor;

(iii) the floor sponsor; and

(iv) how each member of the authorized legislative committee voted when the authorized legislative committee gave the committee bill a favorable recommendation, including whether a member was absent at the time of the vote.

(2) In addition to the items described in Subsection (1), the chairs of each interim

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committee shall deliver to the Legislative Management Committee:

(a) a copy of the report described in Subsection (1)(b); and

(b) the disposition of each issue assigned to or studied by the interim committee during the preceding calendar year.

(3) (a) The chairs of an interim committee shall comply with this rule on or before December 15.

(b) The chairs of an authorized legislative committee that is not an interim committee shall comply with this rule as soon as practicable.

Section 16. Repealer.

This resolution repeals:

JR6-1-202, Disclosure of outside remuneration.