Representative James A. Dunnigan proposes the following substitute bill:

I	JOINT RULES RESULUTION - LEGISLATIVE PROCESS
2	AMENDMENTS
3	2024 GENERAL SESSION
4	STATE OF UTAH
5	Chief Sponsor: James A. Dunnigan
6 7	Senate Sponsor: Lincoln Fillmore
8	LONG TITLE
9	General Description:
0	This resolution modifies provisions of Joint Rules.
1	Highlighted Provisions:
2	This resolution:
3	<ul> <li>prohibits a single chamber from suspending a joint rule, subject to specified</li> </ul>
4	exceptions;
5	<ul> <li>directs the president and speaker to conduct an annual evaluation of the legislative</li> </ul>
5	auditor general, the legislative fiscal analyst, the director of the Office of Legislative
7	Research and General Counsel, and the legislative general counsel;
8	$\hat{H} \rightarrow [ \rightarrow prohibits a legislator from using non-public space in the legislative area for$
9	<del>campaign purposes;</del> ] ←Ĥ
0	<ul> <li>clarifies the rules governing a motion to reconsider made during a special session;</li> </ul>
1	<ul> <li>renames certain joint appropriations subcommittees and adds a new joint</li> </ul>
2	appropriations subcommittee;
3	<ul> <li>adds the Senate Rules Committee vice chair and the House Rules Committee vice</li> </ul>
4	chair to the list of members who are not counted in determining a quorum for a
5	legislative committee, unless the member is present at the meeting;



26	<ul> <li>addresses the extent to which a sponsor may change the drafting instructions for a</li> </ul>
27	request for legislation;
28	<ul> <li>modifies the definition of an authorized legislative committee;</li> </ul>
29	<ul> <li>provides which member chairs a legislative committee when both appointed chairs</li> </ul>
30	are absent and fail to designate an acting chair;
31	<ul> <li>addresses remote participation in a legislative committee meeting;</li> </ul>
32	<ul> <li>modifies the process for tracking and passing legislation that increases legislative</li> </ul>
33	workload;
34	<ul> <li>allows a legislator to lobby on federal issues;</li> </ul>
35	<ul> <li>modifies the deadline for interim committee chairs to designate committee bill</li> </ul>
36	sponsors;
37	<ul> <li>provides that after a legislator's request for legislation becomes a committee bill, the</li> </ul>
38	legislator remains the committee bill's sponsor;
39	<ul> <li>repeals the requirement to hold a long-term planning conference;</li> </ul>
40	<ul> <li>updates inconsistent terminology;</li> </ul>
41	<ul> <li>incorporates certain language from existing provisions of the Utah Code; and</li> </ul>
42	<ul><li>removes obsolete language.</li></ul>
43	Special Clauses:
44	None
45	Legislative Rules Affected:
46	AMENDS:
47	JR1-2-101
48	JR1-2-102
49	JR1-2-103
50	JR1-2-201
51	JR1-2-202
52	JR1-3-102
53	JR1-4-501
54	JR2-1-101
55	JR2-1-102
56	JR2-2-101

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57	JR2-2-201
58	JR2-2-203
59	JR3-1-101
60	JR3-1-102
61	JR3-2-302
62	JR3-2-403
63	JR3-2-404
64	JR3-2-901
65	JR3-2-902
66	JR3-2-903
67	JR3-2-904
68	JR4-1-101
69	JR4-1-202
70	JR4-1-301
71	JR4-1-302
72	JR4-2-101
73	JR4-2-103
74	JR4-2-202
75	JR4-2-203
76	JR4-2-502
77	JR4-3-104
78	JR4-3-107
79	JR4-3-109
80	JR4-3-201
81	JR4-3-202
82	JR4-3-203
83	JR4-3-301
84	JR4-3-302
85	JR4-3-303
86	JR4-5-101
87	JR4-5-102

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             JR4-5-201
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             JR4-5-202
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             JR5-1-102
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             JR5-5-101
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             JR6-1-102
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             JR6-5-101
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             JR7-1-101
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             JR7-1-104
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             JR7-1-202
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             JR7-1-203
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             JR7-1-302
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             JR7-1-401
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             JR7-1-611
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      ENACTS:
102
             JR1-1-104
103
             JR1-4-701
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      Ĥ→ [─<del>JR1-4-801</del>] ←Ĥ
105
      REPEALS AND REENACTS:
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             JR2-1-103
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      REPEALS:
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             JR3-3-101
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             JR3-3-102
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      Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
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             Section 1. JR1-1-104 is enacted to read:
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             JR1-1-104. Single chamber's authority to suspend Joint Rules.
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             (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a single chamber may not suspend a Joint
115
      Rule.
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             (2) A single chamber may suspend by motion and majority vote one or more of the
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      following rules:
118
             (a) JR2-1-103;
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119	(b) JR4-3-103(2);
120	(c) JR4-3-105;
121	(d) JR4-3-302;
122	(e) JR4-4-101(2)(b);
123	<u>(f) JR4-4-201; or</u>
124	(g) JR4-4-202.
125	(3) A motion and vote under Subsection (2) is valid only if the legislator making the
126	motion identifies in the motion each rule the legislator intends to suspend.
127	Section 2. <b>JR1-2-101</b> is amended to read:
128	JR1-2-101. Convening the Legislature Process Date.
129	(1) The Legislature shall convene:
130	(a) on the date set by the Utah Constitution for the beginning of the annual general
131	session;
132	(b) on the date set by the governor in the proclamation that calls the Legislature into
133	special session; or
134	(c) on the date set by joint proclamation of the president and the speaker that convenes
135	the Legislature into special session.
136	(2) The Legislature shall convene by:
137	(a) each [house] chamber being called to order;
138	(b) having an invocation;
139	(c) reciting the pledge of allegiance;
140	(d) reading the certificates of election and giving the oath of office to legislators, if
141	necessary;
142	(e) calling the roll and declaring whether or not a quorum is present;
143	(f) electing a presiding officer, if necessary;
144	(g) appointing standing committees, if necessary;
145	(h) adopting rules;
146	(i) giving and receiving the notifications required in JR1-2-102 and JR1-2-103; and
147	(j) introducing bills.
148	(3) Nothing in this rule:
149	(a) requires the Senate or House to perform the items in this rule in a particular order;

150	or
151	(b) prohibits the Senate or House from adding or deleting items.
152	(4) The daily order of business set forth in SR1-5-103 and HR1-5-103 governs on all
153	legislative days other than the day on which the Legislature convenes.
154	Section 3. JR1-2-102 is amended to read:
155	JR1-2-102. Notification of organization of each chamber.
156	Immediately after the organization of the Senate and House of Representatives at the
157	beginning of each session of the Legislature, each [house] chamber shall appoint a committee
158	composed of three legislators to notify the other [house] chamber that it is organized and ready
159	to transact business.
160	Section 4. <b>JR1-2-103</b> is amended to read:
161	JR1-2-103. Joint committee to notify governor.
162	Upon a motion of the respective [houses] chambers, a joint committee consisting of
163	three senators and three representatives shall be appointed to inform the governor personally
164	that both chambers of the Legislature:
165	(1) [both houses of the Legislature] have convened and are organized; and
166	(2) [they] are ready to receive any communications from the governor.
167	Section 5. <b>JR1-2-201</b> is amended to read:
168	JR1-2-201. Consent of other chamber required.
169	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), each [house] chamber may adjourn from day
170	to day until:
171	(a) the constitutional time limit for an annual general session or special session expires
172	(b) the Legislature is dissolved because the terms of office of a majority of the
173	members of the legislative body have expired; or
174	(c) the Legislature adjourns sine die.
175	(2) As provided in Utah Constitution, Article VI, Section 15, neither [house] chamber
176	may adjourn for more than three days unless the other [house] chamber consents by majority
177	vote.
178	Section 6. JR1-2-202 is amended to read:
179	JR1-2-202. Adjournment sine die.
180	(1) (a) If the Legislature is meeting until midnight on the last day of any session, the

182	respective [houses] chambers.
183	(b) Each [house] chamber shall cease its business at midnight.
184	(2) [Adjournment sine die shall be made] The Legislature shall adjourn sine die after:
185	(a) a committee from each [house] chamber has notified the opposite [house] chamber
186	that they have completed their work;
187	(b) a joint committee has notified the governor that the Legislature has completed its
188	work; and
189	(c) the governor has informed the joint committee that [he] the governor has nothing
190	further to present to the Legislature.
191	Section 7. JR1-3-102 is amended to read:
192	JR1-3-102. Senate and House Journals.
193	(1) Each [house] chamber shall:
194	(a) keep a journal of [its] the chamber's proceedings;
195	(b) publish the journal daily;
196	(c) ensure that [its] the journal is continuous during the legislative session, with pages
197	numbered in consecutive order;
198	(d) ensure that the vote on final passage of each bill is by yeas and nays and is entered
199	upon the journal;
200	(e) ensure that the vote on any other question is by yeas and nays and is entered upon
201	the journal at the request of five members of that [house] chamber; and
202	(f) base the journal upon the record of the proceedings taken by the reading or docket
203	clerk and the electronic recording of those proceedings.
204	(2) The secretary of the Senate and the chief clerk of the House of Representatives
205	shall provide a final certification of the journal for their respective [house] chamber.
206	Section 8. JR1-4-501 is amended to read:
207	JR1-4-501. Legislative recommendations to temporarily fill a vacancy in office of
208	United States senator.
209	(1) If a vacancy occurs in the office of United States senator, the Legislature shall, in
210	accordance with this rule and Utah Code Subsection 20A-1-502(4), nominate three individuals,
211	one of whom the governor will appoint to temporarily fill the vacancy.

speaker and the president shall, at midnight, announce the time to the members of their

212	(2) The Legislative Management Committee shall:
213	(a) adopt a joint resolution proposing three or more names to the Legislature to
214	consider for nomination;
215	(b) determine which [house] chamber of the Legislature will first consider the
216	resolution; and
217	(c) assign a floor sponsor for the resolution in each [house] chamber.
218	(3) The Legislature shall, by majority vote of each [house] chamber, submit a final
219	resolution, containing the names of only three individuals, to the governor as the Legislature's
220	nominees.
221	Section 9. <b>JR1-4-701</b> is enacted to read:
222	Part 7. Personnel
223	JR1-4-701. Annual performance evaluation of professional staff directors and
224	general counsel.
225	Before July 1 each year the president and speaker shall:
226	(1) in consultation with the Senate minority leader and the House minority leader,
227	conduct a performance evaluation of the legislative auditor general, the legislative fiscal
228	analyst, the director of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, and the
229	legislative general counsel; and
230	(2) set compensation for the legislative auditor general, the legislative fiscal analyst,
231	the director of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, and the legislative
232	general counsel for the upcoming fiscal year.
233	Ĥ→ [Section 10. JR1-4-801 is enacted to read:
234	Part 8. Legislative Area on Capitol Hill
235	JR1-4-801. Prohibited uses of the legislative area.
236	A legislator may not use for campaign purposes any non-public space in the legislative area as
237	defined in Utah Code Section 36-5-1.] ←Ĥ
238	Section 11. <b>JR2-1-101</b> is amended to read:
239	JR2-1-101. Annual general session rules apply.
240	Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, rules adopted or amended by each [house]
241	<u>chamber</u> of the Legislature during the immediately preceding annual general session, and any
242	intervening session, apply to the conduct of that [house] chamber during a special session.

243	Section 12. JR2-1-102 is amended to read:
244	JR2-1-102. Introduction of bills.
245	Legislation authorized by the governor's special session proclamation or by joint
246	proclamation of the president and the speaker may be introduced in either [house] chamber at
247	any time during a special session of the Legislature.
248	Section 13. JR2-1-103 is repealed and reenacted to read:
249	JR2-1-103. Motion to reconsider.
250	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), during a special session, a senator may make
251	a motion to reconsider in accordance with Senate Rules governing floor procedures and a
252	representative may make a motion to reconsider in accordance with House Rules governing
253	floor procedures.
254	(2) The following provisions do not apply to a motion to reconsider made during a
255	special session:
256	(a) SR4-9-101(2)(c) and (3); and
257	(b) HR4-9-101(2)(d) and (3).
258	Section 14. JR2-2-101 is amended to read:
259	JR2-2-101. Veto override process.
260	(1) A bill passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the governor shall be reconsidered
261	first in the [house] chamber of origin of the bill.
262	(2) (a) When a vetoed bill is returned to the House or Senate by the governor, it shall
263	be placed on the third reading calendar.
264	(b) The Legislature may not amend or otherwise modify a vetoed bill or item of
265	appropriation.
266	(3) If a constitutional two-thirds of the members elected to the first [house] <u>chamber</u>
267	vote to pass the bill, it shall be sent to the other [house] chamber, together with the governor's
268	objections.
269	(4) If a constitutional two-thirds of the members elected to the other [house] chamber
270	approve the bill, the bill becomes law.
271	Section 15. JR2-2-201 is amended to read:
272	JR2-2-201. Poll to convene and calling a veto override session.
273	(1) (a) If the Legislature is prevented by adjournment sine die from reconsidering any

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- vetoed bill or item of appropriation vetoed by the governor, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House shall poll their respective members by mail or other means to determine if the Legislature shall convene to reconsider vetoed legislation.
  - (b) Each member shall respond to the poll in writing, by telephone, or other available means.
    - (2) (a) The president and speaker shall notify the governor about the results of the poll.
  - (b) The sponsor of a bill being considered for the veto override shall be provided, upon request, the itemized list of how each legislator responded to the poll.
  - (3) (a) If two-thirds of the members of each [house] chamber are in favor of convening a veto override session, the Legislature shall convene in a veto override session not to exceed five calendar days, at a time agreed upon by the president and speaker.
  - (b) A veto override session, if called, shall be convened prior to 60 days after the adjournment of the session at which the bill or appropriation item under consideration was passed.
  - (4) (a) The presiding officers shall issue the call of the veto override session of the Legislature to their members.
  - (b) The call shall contain a list of each bill and appropriation item vetoed by the governor and the date and time for convening the veto override session.
  - (5) The Legislature shall consider the vetoed bills and appropriation items according to the process outlined in JR2-2-101.
    - Section 16. **JR2-2-203** is amended to read:

#### JR2-2-203. Rules governing.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the rules adopted by each [house] <a href="house"><u>chamber</u></a> of the Legislature during the immediately preceding annual general session apply to the conduct of that [house] <a href="house"><u>chamber</u></a> during a veto override session.

Section 17. **JR3-1-101** 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] chambers and shall include in the call the purpose for which the joint convention is called.
- 304 (b) Joint conventions shall be held in the chambers of the House of Representatives,

305	with the president of the Senate presiding.
306	(2) At the time fixed for the joint convention:
307	(a) the House of Representatives shall prepare to receive the Senate; and
308	(b) the Senate shall proceed to the chamber of the House of Representatives.
309	(3) The secretary of the Senate and the chief clerk of the House of Representatives
310	shall:
311	(a) act as secretaries of the joint convention; and
312	(b) enter the proceedings of the convention in the journal of at least one [house]
313	<u>chamber</u> .
314	(4) At a joint convention, members of either [house] chamber may not engage in the
315	transaction of any business other than that for which they were assembled.
316	Section 18. JR3-1-102 is amended to read:
317	JR3-1-102. Rules governing joint conventions.
318	(1) The House Rules govern the proceedings in joint convention except those House
319	Rules that are clearly not applicable.
320	(2) (a) Absent House members may be compelled to attend joint conventions under
321	House Rules.
322	(b) Absent Senate members may be compelled to attend joint conventions under Senate
323	Rules.
324	(c) The sergeant-at-arms of each [house] chamber shall attend joint conventions to
325	compel the attendance of absent members if called upon.
326	(3) Joint conventions may adjourn from time to time as necessary.
327	Section 19. JR3-2-302 is amended to read:
328	JR3-2-302. Joint appropriations subcommittees Creation Membership.
329	The members of the Joint Appropriations Committee shall be divided into the following
330	joint appropriations subcommittees:
331	(1) [Infrastructure and General Government] Transportation and Infrastructure;
332	(2) [Business, Economic Development, and Labor] Economic and Community
333	Development;
334	(3) Executive Offices and Criminal Justice;
335	(4) Social Services;

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336	(5) Higher Education;
337	(6) Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environmental Quality; [and]
338	(7) Public Education; and
339	(8) General Government.
340	Section 20. JR3-2-403 is amended to read:
341	JR3-2-403. Quorum requirements.
342	A quorum of a joint appropriations subcommittee and the Executive Appropriations
343	Committee is at least 50% in one [house] chamber and more than 50% in the other, subject to
344	the requirements in JR3-2-404.
345	Section 21. JR3-2-404 is amended to read:
346	JR3-2-404. Voting requirements.
347	(1) A majority vote of a joint appropriations subcommittee and the Executive
348	Appropriations Committee is at least 50% of those in attendance in one [house] chamber and
349	more than 50% of those in attendance in the other.
350	(2) For an appropriation subcommittee, and excluding the Executive Appropriations
351	Committee, in determining whether a quorum is present, a legislator who is the president, the
352	speaker, a majority leader, a majority whip, an assistant majority whip, the Senate Rules
353	Committee chair, the Senate Rules Committee vice chair, the House Rules Committee chair,
354	the House Rules Committee vice chair, an Executive Appropriations Committee chair, an
355	Executive Appropriations Committee vice chair, a minority leader, a minority whip, an
356	assistant minority whip, or the fourth member of leadership from a minority party, is not
357	counted in determining a quorum for the committee, except during the time that the legislator is
358	present at the meeting.
359	Section 22. JR3-2-901 is amended to read:
360	JR3-2-901. Appointment and chairs Notice.
361	(1) (a) If the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments to [a Senate bill]
362	Senate legislation, the secretary of the Senate shall notify the House of the refusal and ask the
363	House to recede from its amendments.
364	(b) Either [house] chamber may recede from its position on any difference existing
365	between the two [houses] chambers by a majority vote of its members.
366	(c) (i) If the House refuses to recede, the speaker shall appoint a conference committee

367	of three.
368	(ii) After making the appointment, the speaker shall:
369	(A) publicly announce the House members of the conference committee and the time
370	and place that the conference committee will meet;
371	(B) ensure that no more than two of the appointees are members of the majority party;
372	and
373	(C) direct House staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the House members of
374	the conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee meeting.
375	(d) If the speaker does not immediately appoint a conference committee, the president
376	may appoint a conference committee as provided in Subsection (2)(c).
377	(e) After the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments to [a Senate bill]
378	Senate legislation, the House may not amend or substitute the [bill] legislation, unless:
379	(i) the sole effect of the amendment or substitute is to recede from one or more House
380	amendments to the [bill] legislation; or
381	(ii) the amendment or substitute is part of a conference committee report.
382	(2) (a) If the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to [a House bill]
383	House legislation, the chief clerk of the House shall notify the Senate of the refusal and ask the
384	Senate to recede from its amendments.
385	(b) Either [house] chamber may recede from its position on any difference existing
386	between the two [houses] chambers by a majority vote of its members.
387	(c) (i) If the Senate refuses to recede, the president shall appoint a conference
388	committee of three.
389	(ii) After making the appointment, the president shall:
390	(A) publicly announce the Senate members of the conference committee and the time
391	and place that the conference committee will meet;
392	(B) ensure that no more than two of the appointees are members of the majority party;
393	and
394	(C) direct Senate staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the Senate members
395	of the conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee meeting.
396	(d) If the president does not immediately appoint a conference committee, the speaker

may appoint a conference committee as provided in Subsection (1)(c).

398	(e) After the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to [a House bill]
399	House legislation, the Senate may not amend or substitute the [bill] legislation, unless:
400	(i) the sole effect of the amendment or substitute is to recede from one or more Senate
401	amendments to the [bill] legislation; or
402	(ii) the amendment or substitute is part of a conference committee report.
403	(3) (a) Whenever the president or speaker appoints a conference committee, the
404	secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:
405	(i) immediately notify the other [house] chamber of the action taken; and
406	(ii) request the appointment of conference committee members from that other [house]
407	<u>chamber</u> .
408	(b) After receiving the notice and request, the presiding officer of the other [house]
409	<u>chamber</u> shall:
410	(i) appoint a conference committee of three;
411	(ii) publicly announce the members of the conference committee from that [house]
412	chamber and the time and place that the conference committee will meet; and
413	(iii) direct staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the members of the
414	conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee meeting.
415	(4) (a) The first senator named on the conference committee is the Senate chair of the
416	committee, and the first representative named on the conference committee is the House chair.
417	(b) The conference committee chairs shall direct the preparation of the conference
418	committee report.
419	Section 23. JR3-2-902 is amended to read:
420	JR3-2-902. Conference committee procedures.
421	(1) The chair from the [house] chamber of origin of the [bill] legislation shall chair
422	meetings of the <u>conference</u> committee.
423	(2) Staff from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may attend the
424	conference committee meeting to assist in the preparation of the committee report.
425	(3) (a) Subject to Subsection (3)(b), conference committee meetings are open to the
426	public.
427	(b) Public comment may not be received or made during a conference committee
428	meeting unless a majority of committee members from one [house] chamber and at least 50%

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429 from the other [house] chamber vote to receive public comment. 430 (4) (a) A majority of committee members from each [house] chamber must approve a 431 conference committee report in order for it to be presented to the Legislature. 432 (b) (i) If the conference committee cannot reach an agreement, the committee shall 433 report the failure to agree to both [houses] chambers. 434 (ii) Upon notice that a conference committee has failed to agree: 435 (A) the presiding officer of each [house] chamber may appoint a new committee by following the requirements of JR3-2-901 or reappoint the former committee and announce the 436 437 time and place of the committee's meeting; or 438 (B) either [house] chamber may vote to refuse further conferences. 439 (iii) If a [house] chamber votes to refuse further conferences, the [bill] legislation shall 440 be returned to the originating [house] chamber and filed. 441 Section 24. JR3-2-903 is amended to read: 442 JR3-2-903. Conference committee report -- Contents -- Disposition. 443 (1) The conference committee's report shall: 444 (a) be in writing; and 445 (b) list the vote of each member of the conference committee by name. 446 (2) (a) Subject to Subsection (2)(b), the committee may report any modifications or 447 amendments to the [bill] legislation that the committee thinks advisable. 448 (b) A conference committee may not consider or report on any matter except those at 449 issue between the two [houses] chambers. 450 (3) (a) If the [bill] legislation being discussed by the conference committee is [a House bill House legislation, the Senate conference committee members shall present the conference 451 452 committee report first to the Senate. 453 (b) If the [bill] legislation being discussed by the conference committee is [a Senate 454 bill Senate legislation, the House conference committee members shall present the conference 455 committee report first to the House. 456 (4) Before a [house] chamber votes on a motion to adopt a conference committee 457 report, the report shall be read.

(5) (a) If a [house] chamber approves a motion to adopt a conference committee report,

the [bill] legislation shall be put at the top of the [house's] chamber's third reading calendar for

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- (b) If the [house] chamber is the first [house] chamber to consider the conference committee report, after the [house] chamber acts on the [bill] legislation, the [house] chamber shall transmit the [bill] legislation and the conference committee report to the other [house] chamber along with a letter explaining the [house's] chamber's action.
- (6) (a) If a motion to adopt a conference committee report fails, either [house] chamber may request that the other [house] chamber:
  - (i) appoint a new committee by following the requirements of JR3-2-901; or
- 468 (ii) reappoint the former committee and announce the time and place of the committee's meeting.
  - (b) If a [house] <u>chamber</u> refuses a request under Subsection (6)(a), the [bill] <u>legislation</u> shall be returned to the originating [house] <u>chamber</u> and filed.
- Section 25. **JR3-2-904** is amended to read:
- 473 **JR3-2-904.** Failure to meet.

If the members of the conference committee do not meet in a timely manner after being appointed, the presiding officers of both [houses] chambers may appoint a new conference committee and disband the original conference committee.

- 477 Section 26. **JR4-1-101** is amended to read:
- 478 **JR4-1-101. Definitions.**
- 479 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:
- 482 (a) amends;
- 483 (b) enacts;
- 484 (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,

491	which, to be approved, must be passed by both [houses] chambers of the Legislature and
492	concurred to by the governor.
493	(4) "Constitutional joint resolution" means a joint resolution proposing to amend,
494	enact, or repeal portions of the Utah Constitution which, to be approved for submission to the
495	voters, must be passed by a two-thirds vote of both [houses] chambers of the Legislature.
496	(5) "Drafting instructions" means:
497	(a) specific information concerning the change or addition to law or policy that a
498	legislator intends to propose through legislation; or
499	(b) a specific situation or concern that a legislator intends to address through
500	legislation.
501	[(5)] (6) "House resolution" means a written proposal of the House of Representatives
502	which, to be approved, must be passed by the House of Representatives.
503	[(6)] (7) "Joint resolution" means a written proposal of the Legislature which, to be
504	approved, must be passed by both [houses] chambers of the Legislature, including a
505	constitutional joint resolution.
506	[ <del>(7)</del> ] (8) "Laws of Utah" means all of the laws currently in effect in Utah.
507	[(8)] (9) "Legislation" means [bills and resolutions] a bill or resolution introduced for
508	consideration by the Legislature.
509	[(9)] (10) "Request for [Legislation] legislation" means a formal request from a
510	legislator or [interim committee that] an authorized legislative committee that the Office of
511	<u>Legislative Research and General Counsel prepare</u> a bill or resolution [be prepared by the
512	Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel].
513	[(10)] (11) "Resolution" includes [constitutional joint resolutions, other joint
514	resolutions, concurrent resolutions, House resolutions, and Senate resolutions] a joint
515	resolution, concurrent resolution, House resolution, and Senate resolution.
516	[(11)] (12) "Senate resolution" means a written proposal of the Senate which, to be
517	approved, must be passed by the Senate.
518	[(12)] (13) "Statute" means a law that has met the constitutional requirements for
519	enactment.
520	[(13)] (14) "Statutory section" means the unique unit of the laws of Utah that is
521	identified by a title, chapter, and section number.

522	Section 27. JR4-1-202 is amended to read:
523	JR4-1-202. Specific bill format requirements.
524	(1) Each bill shall contain:
525	(a) a designation containing the information required by Subsection (2);
526	(b) a short title, which provides a short common description of the bill;
527	(c) the year and type of legislative session in which the bill is to be introduced;
528	(d) the phrase "State of Utah";
529	(e) the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor:";
530	(f) if the bill is a House bill that has passed third reading in the House, the Senate
531	sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor:";
532	(g) if the bill is a Senate bill that has passed third reading in the Senate, the House
533	sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:";
534	(h) a long title, which includes:
535	(i) a brief general description of the subject matter in the bill;
536	(ii) a list of each section of the Utah Code affected by the bill, which cites by statute
537	number those statutes that the bill proposes be amended, enacted, repealed and reenacted,
538	renumbered and amended, and repealed; and
539	(iii) for bills that contain an appropriation, the sum proposed to be appropriated by the
540	bill unless the bill is an appropriation bill or supplemental appropriation bill whose single
541	subject is the appropriation of money;
542	(i) an enacting clause in the following form: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the
543	state of Utah:"; and
544	(j) the subject matter, given in one or more sections.
545	(2) The designation shall be a heading that identifies the bill by its [house] chamber of
546	introduction and by unique number assigned to it by the Office of Legislative Research and
547	General Counsel and shall be in the following form: "S.B." or "H.B." followed by the number
548	assigned to the bill.
549	Section 28. JR4-1-301 is amended to read:
550	JR4-1-301. General resolution format requirements.
551	(1) Each resolution shall be typewritten or printed on paper 8-1/2 by 11 inches.
552	(2) Each resolution shall contain:

333	(a) a designation containing the information required by Subsection (3);
554	(b) a short title;
555	(c) the year and type of legislative session in which the resolution is to be introduced;
556	(d) the phrase "State of Utah";
557	(e) the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor:";
558	(f) the Senate sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor:"if the resolution:
559	(i) is a concurrent resolution or a joint resolution;
560	(ii) originated in the House of Representatives; and
561	(iii) has passed third reading in the House of Representatives;
562	(g) the House sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:"if the resolution:
563	(i) is a concurrent resolution or a joint resolution;
564	(ii) originated in the Senate; and
565	(iii) has passed third reading in the Senate;
566	(h) a long title, which shall include a list of constitutional sections, legislative rules, or
567	the Utah Supreme Court's Rules of Procedure or Rules of Evidence affected, if applicable;
568	(i) a resolving clause containing the information required by Subsection (4);
569	(j) for joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, Senate resolutions, and House
570	resolutions:
571	(i) one or more paragraphs that begin with the word "Whereas" that function as the
572	preamble; and
573	(ii) one or more paragraphs that begin with the words "Be it Resolved" that identify the
574	statement of purpose or policy; and
575	(k) special clauses including, if necessary, an effective date.
576	(3) The designation shall be a heading that identifies the resolution by the resolution's
577	[house] chamber of introduction and by unique number assigned to the resolution by the Office
578	of Legislative Research and General Counsel and shall be in the following form:
579	(a) for a joint resolution, unless the resolution converted to a joint resolution in
580	accordance with JR4-5-104: "S.J.R." or "H.J.R." followed by the number assigned to the joint
581	resolution;
582	(b) for a concurrent resolution, regardless of whether the concurrent resolution converts
583	to a joint resolution in accordance with JR4-5-104: "S.C.R." or "H.C.R." followed by the

584	number assigned to the concurrent resolution;
585	(c) for a Senate resolution: "S.R." followed by the number assigned to the Senate
586	resolution; or
587	(d) for a House resolution: "H.R." followed by the number assigned to the House
588	resolution.
589	(4) Each resolution shall contain a resolving clause in one of the following forms:
590	(a) in a constitutional joint resolution, or in a joint resolution proposing to amend the
591	Utah Supreme Court's Rules of Procedure or Rules of Evidence: "Be it resolved by the
592	Legislature of the state of Utah, with at least two-thirds of all members elected to each of the
593	two houses concurring:";
594	(b) in a joint resolution: "Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:";
595	(c) in a concurrent resolution: "Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah,
596	with the Governor concurring:";
597	(d) in a Senate resolution: "Be it resolved by the Senate of the state of Utah:"; or
598	(e) in a House resolution: "Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the state
599	of Utah:".
600	Section 29. JR4-1-302 is amended to read:
601	JR4-1-302. Effective date of resolutions.
602	(1) Unless otherwise directed by the Legislature and subject to Subsections (2) and (3),
603	a resolution becomes effective on:
604	(a) the day that the resolution receives final approval from:
605	(i) the House of Representatives or the Senate, if the resolution is a single [house]
606	<u>chamber</u> resolution;
607	(ii) both the House of Representatives and the Senate, if the resolution is a joint
608	resolution;
609	(iii) the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the governor, if the resolution is a
610	concurrent resolution; or
611	(iv) the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the voters at the next general
612	election, if the resolution is a constitutional joint resolution; or
613	(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

615	JR4-5-104.
616	(2) (a) The effective date of a resolution may not be a date later than December 31 of
617	the calendar year immediately following the calendar year of the session at which the resolution
618	is passed.
619	(b) A resolution with a contingent effective date is not subject to Subsection (2)(a).
620	(3) (a) If the effective date of a resolution is contingent, before the resolution may be
621	introduced:
622	(i) the resolution sponsor shall inform the legislative general counsel of the contingent
623	effective date; and
624	(ii) the legislative general counsel shall, on behalf of the resolution sponsor, request
625	approval of the contingent effective date from the president and speaker.
626	(b) A resolution that has a contingent effective date that is not approved by the
627	president and the speaker may not be introduced.
628	(c) Subsections (3)(a) and (b) do not apply to a resolution to amend the Utah
629	Constitution that is contingent on approval by the voters.
630	(4) A rules committee, a standing committee, the Senate, or the House of
631	Representatives may not suspend the provisions of Subsection (2) or (3).
632	Section 30. JR4-2-101 is amended to read:
633	JR4-2-101. Requests for legislation Contents Timing.
634	(1) (a) A legislator wishing to introduce a bill or resolution shall file a request for
635	legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel within the time limits
636	established by this rule.
637	(b) The request for legislation shall:
638	(i) designate the chief sponsor, who is knowledgeable about and responsible for
639	providing pertinent information as the legislation is drafted; and
640	[(ii) if the request is for a general session, designate any supporting legislators from the
641	same house as the chief sponsor who wish to cosponsor the legislation; and]
642	[(iii) (A) provide specific information concerning the change or addition to law or
643	policy that the legislator intends the proposed legislation to make; or]
644	[(B) identify the specific situation or concern that the legislator intends the legislation
645	to address.]

646	(ii) include drafting instructions for the legislation.
647	(c) (i) (A) The chief sponsor may modify the drafting instructions provided in
648	accordance with Subsection (1)(b)(ii) only if the modified drafting instructions do not deviate
649	from the core subject matter of the original drafting instructions.
650	(B) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall apply the standard
651	described in Subsection (1)(c)(i)(A) in a manner that favors the chief sponsor.
652	(ii) If the chief sponsor wishes to modify the drafting instructions in a manner
653	prohibited under Subsection (1)(c)(i), the chief sponsor shall file a new, separate request for
654	legislation in accordance with this rule.
655	(2) (a) Any legislator may file a request for legislation beginning 60 days after the
656	Legislature adjourns its annual general session sine die.
657	(b) A legislator-elect may file a request for legislation beginning on:
658	(i) the day after the date the election canvass is completed; or
659	(ii) if the legislator-elect's election results have not been finalized as of the canvass
660	date, the day after the date the election results for the legislator-elect's race are finalized.
661	(c) (i) An incumbent legislator may not file any requests for legislation as of the date
662	that the legislator:
663	(A) fails to file to run for election to a seat in the Legislature;
664	(B) is ineligible to be included on the ballot for the election in which the legislator
665	would have sought an additional term; or
666	(C) fails to win reelection and the legislator's opponent is eligible to file a request for
667	legislation under Subsection (2)(b).
668	(ii) Subsection (2)(c)(i) does not apply to a request for legislation for:
669	(A) a general session that occurs while the legislator is in office; or
670	(B) a special session that occurs while the legislator is in office.
671	(d) (i) If, for any reason, a legislator who filed a request for legislation is unavailable to
672	serve in the next annual general session, the former legislator may seek another legislator to
673	assume sponsorship of each request for legislation filed by the legislator who is unavailable to
674	serve.
675	(ii) If the former legislator is unable to find another legislator to sponsor the legislation
676	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;
- 689 (C) if the legislator was a member of the Senate majority caucus, the Senate majority 690 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

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- (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] request for legislation but instead shall file a request for appropriation by following the procedures and requirements of JR3-2-701.
  - Section 31. **JR4-2-103** 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] <u>legislation</u> is introduced, legislators from the same [house] <u>chamber</u> 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] chamber 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] chamber, the chief sponsor shall:
    - (a) designate a member of the opposite [house] chamber as sponsor of the legislation for that [house] chamber; and
- 734 (b) provide the secretary or chief clerk with the name of that sponsor for designation on the legislation.
- 736 Section 32. **JR4-2-202** is amended to read:
- 737 JR4-2-202. Substitute bills or resolutions.
- 738 (1) (a) By following the procedures and requirements of Senate or House rule, a

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- 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] chamber 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).
    - Section 33. **JR4-2-203** is amended to read:

#### 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

770	if:
771	(a) the original legislation has been approved by the sponsor;
772	(b) the legislation has been numbered; and
773	(c) copies of the legislation have been distributed.
774	(3) Nothing in this rule prohibits a sponsor from preparing amendments to the original
775	legislation or one or more substitutes of the original legislation and proposing their adoption by
776	a committee or by either [house] chamber of which the legislator is a member.
777	Section 34. JR4-2-502 is amended to read:
778	JR4-2-502. Reservation of bill numbers.
779	(1) In each annual general legislative session, House Bills 1 through the number of bill
780	numbers specified under Subsection (2)(a) and Senate Bills 1 through the number of bill
781	numbers specified under Subsection (2)(a) are reserved for other appropriations and funding
782	bills.
783	(2) (a) By November 1, the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall notify the
784	Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel of the number of bill numbers to reserve in
785	each [house] chamber for fiscal legislation for the next annual general legislative session.
786	(b) The notice under Subsection (2)(a) shall include the short title and the chief sponsor
787	of each bill number reserved.
788	(3) To the extent practicable, each bill reserved under this rule shall alternate the
789	sponsoring chamber between the House and Senate each year.
790	Section 35. JR4-3-104 is amended to read:
791	JR4-3-104. Floor action.
792	According to the procedures and requirements of Senate Rules and House Rules, each
793	[house] chamber shall consider legislation that is referred to it by a committee or that is
794	otherwise in its possession.
795	Section 36. JR4-3-107 is amended to read:
796	JR4-3-107. Legislation transmitted to other chamber.
797	(1) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:
798	(a) transmit notice of passage on third reading to the other [house] chamber;

(c) if sent to the other [house] chamber, enter the date of transmission in the journal.

(b) comply with the requirements of Subsection (2) if necessary; and

801	(2) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall, before transmitting a
802	piece of legislation to the other [house] chamber, ensure that, if the legislation passed with
803	amendments or was substituted, the amendments or substitute are:
804	(a) retyped or reprinted in the typeface and on the color paper designated for each
805	[house] chamber; and
806	(b) transmitted with the legislation.
807	Section 37. JR4-3-109 is amended to read:
808	JR4-3-109. Striking the enacting clause.
809	(1) (a) (i) Either [house] chamber may strike the enacting clause on any piece of
810	legislation by following the procedures and requirements of Subsection (1)(a)(ii).
811	(ii) To strike an enacting clause, a legislator shall make a motion on the floor to strike
812	the enacting clause and a majority of the members of that [house] chamber must approve the
813	motion.
814	(b) If the enacting clause of a piece of legislation is struck:
815	(i) the action conclusively defeats the legislation; and
816	(ii) a motion to reconsider the action is out of order.
817	(2) The enacting clause of each piece of legislation that has not passed the Legislature
818	before adjournment sine die of an annual general session or a special session is automatically
819	stricken.
820	Section 38. JR4-3-201 is amended to read:
821	Part 2. Transmitting and Recording Receipt of Legislation and Notes from Other
822	Chamber
823	JR4-3-201. Transmittal letters.
824	The secretary of the Senate or the chief clerk of the House shall:
825	(1) attach a transmittal letter signed by the secretary or clerk to each piece of legislation
826	to be transmitted to the opposite [house] chamber; and
827	(2) ensure that the piece of legislation, with its transmittal letter, is sent to the opposite
828	[house] chamber.
829	Section 39. JR4-3-202 is amended to read:
830	JR4-3-202. Memorializing formal receipt of legislation from other chamber.
831	(1) (a) Upon receipt of a transmittal letter from the Senate, the chief clerk of the House

832	or the <u>chief</u> clerk's designee shall sign a receipt recording the House's receipt of the legislation.
833	(b) Once the [receipt is signed] chief clerk or the chief clerk's designee signs the
834	receipt, the legislation is in the possession of the House.
835	(2) (a) Upon receipt of a transmittal letter from the House, the secretary of the Senate
836	or the secretary's designee shall sign a receipt recording the Senate's receipt of the legislation.
837	(b) Once the [receipt is signed] secretary or the secretary's designee signs the receipt,
838	the legislation is in the possession of the Senate.
839	Section 40. <b>JR4-3-203</b> is amended to read:
840	JR4-3-203. Possession of a bill Process for obtaining the return of legislation
841	sent to the other chamber.
842	(1) A piece of legislation is in the possession of the [house] chamber in which it has
843	been receipted.
844	(2) A piece of legislation in the possession of one [house] chamber may be returned to
845	the other [house] chamber only when:
846	(a) the [house] chamber having possession of the legislation receives a written request
847	from the opposite [house] chamber requesting return of the legislation; and
848	(b) a majority of the [house] chamber having possession of the legislation votes to
849	return the legislation to the opposite [house] chamber.
850	Section 41. <b>JR4-3-301</b> is amended to read:
851	JR4-3-301. Definitions.
852	(1) As used in this part, "increase legislative workload" means:
853	(a) placing a member of the Legislature on a board, commission, task force, or other
854	public body; <u>or</u>
855	[(b) giving authority to a member of the Legislative Management Committee to
856	appoint a member of a board, commission, task force, or other public body; or]
857	[(c)] (b) requiring a legislative staff office to staff a board, commission, task force, or
858	other public body.
859	(2) "Increases legislative workload" includes reauthorizing an existing provision
860	described in Subsection (1).
861	Section 42. <b>JR4-3-302</b> is amended to read:
862	JR4-3-302. Considering legislation that increases legislative workload.

863	(1) (a) The House shall refer any Senate legislation that increases legislative workload
864	to the House Rules Committee before giving the legislation a third reading.
865	(b) The Senate shall table on third reading any House legislation that increases
866	legislative workload.
867	[(2) Before adjourning on the 45th day of the annual general session:]
868	[(a) each legislator shall prioritize legislation that increases legislative workload in
869	accordance with the process established by legislative leadership; and]
870	[(b) the Legislature may pass or defeat any legislation prioritized under Subsection
871	<del>(2)(a).</del> ]
872	(2) The Executive Appropriations Committee shall:
873	(a) on or before the 38th day of the annual general session, review legislation that
874	increases legislative workload and identify which legislation that increases legislative workload
875	the Executive Appropriations Committee recommends for funding and passage, in order of
876	priority; and
877	(b) report the recommendations to the chairs of the Senate and House Rules
878	committees.
879	(3) Upon receipt of the report described in Subsection (2), the chairs of the Senate and
880	House Rules committees shall inform each chief sponsor of legislation that increases legislative
881	workload of whether the Executive Appropriations Committee recommended the chief
882	sponsor's legislation for funding and passage.
883	(4) (a) In accordance with Senate or House rule, before the Legislature adjourns the
884	annual general session sine die, the Senate or House may consider for final passage any
885	legislation that the Executive Appropriations Committee recommends for funding and passage
886	under Subsection (2).
887	(b) The Senate or House may not consider for final passage legislation that increases
888	legislative workload unless the Executive Appropriations Committee recommended the
889	legislation for funding and passage under Subsection (2).
890	Section 43. <b>JR4-3-303</b> is amended to read:
891	JR4-3-303. Reporting legislation that increases legislative workload.
892	(1) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
893	(a) identify legislation that increases legislative workload before the legislation passes

894	both [houses] chambers of the Legislature; and
895	(b) each week during the annual general session, report legislation that increases
896	legislative workload to [the president of the Senate, speaker of the House of Representatives,
897	minority leaders, and] the chairs of the Senate and House Rules [Committees] committees.
898	(2) In making the report required by Subsection (1)(b), the Office of Legislative
899	Research and General Counsel may provide information and make recommendations about:
900	(a) the funding required by the legislation;
901	(b) the staffing resources required to implement the legislation;
902	(c) the time legislators and legislative staff will be required to commit as a result of the
903	legislation;
904	(d) if the legislation creates or reauthorizes a board, commission, task force, or other
905	public body, whether the responsibilities of that board, commission, task force, or other public
906	body could reasonably be accomplished through an existing entity or without legislation; and
907	(e) whether the legislation sunsets or repeals the board, commission, task force, or
908	other public body created by the legislation.
909	(3) On or before the 31st day of the annual general session, the Office of Legislative
910	Research and General Counsel shall report legislation that increases legislative workload to the
911	president of the Senate, speaker of the House of Representatives, and minority leaders.
912	Section 44. JR4-5-101 is amended to read:
913	JR4-5-101. Certification and signature.
914	(1) (a) When a piece of Senate legislation has passed both [houses] chambers, the
915	secretary of the Senate shall certify its final passage by identifying:
916	(i) the date that the legislation passed the Senate;
917	(ii) the number of senators voting for and against the legislation;
918	(iii) the number of senators absent for the vote;
919	(iv) the date that the legislation passed the House;
920	(v) the number of representatives voting for and against the legislation; and
921	(vi) the number of representatives absent for the vote.
922	(b) When a piece of House legislation has passed both [houses] chambers, the chief
923	clerk of the House shall certify its final passage by identifying:
924	(i) the date that the legislation passed the House;

923	(ii) the number of representatives voting for and against the legislation,
926	(iii) the number of representatives absent for the vote;
927	(iv) the date that the legislation passed the Senate;
928	(v) the number of senators voting for and against the legislation; and
929	(vi) the number of senators absent for the vote.
930	(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), within one legislative day of final
931	passage, each piece of legislation shall be signed:
932	(i) first by the presiding officer of the [house] chamber in which it was last voted upon
933	and
934	(ii) second by the presiding officer of the other [house] chamber.
935	(b) Within five days following the adjournment sine die of a legislative session, each
936	piece of legislation passed on the final day of that legislative session shall be signed:
937	(i) first by the presiding officer of the [house] chamber in which it was last voted upon
938	and
939	(ii) second by the presiding officer of the other [house] chamber.
940	(c) Unless the session has adjourned sine die, the secretary of the Senate or chief clerk
941	of the House shall note in the journal that the legislation was signed by the presiding officer.
942	Section 45. <b>JR4-5-102</b> is amended to read:
943	JR4-5-102. Enrollment and transmittal of legislation to the governor.
944	(1) (a) After a piece of legislation that has passed both [houses] chambers has been
945	signed by the presiding officers, the secretary or chief clerk shall deliver it to the Office of
946	Legislative Research and General Counsel.
947	(b) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
948	(i) examine and enroll the legislation;
949	(ii) correct any technical errors as provided by Utah Code Section 36-12-12; and
950	(iii) transmit a copy of the enrolled legislation to:
951	(A) the secretary of the Senate for legislation originating in the Senate; and
952	(B) the chief clerk of the House for legislation originating in the House.
953	(2) When enrolling the legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General
954	Counsel shall:
955	(a) include the name of the House floor sponsor for Senate legislation under the

recalled under this rule:

956	heading "House Sponsor:"; or
957	(b) include the name of the Senate floor sponsor for House legislation under the
958	heading "Senate Sponsor:".
959	(3) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:
960	(a) certify each enrolled piece of legislation; and
961	(b) ensure that a copy of the enrolled legislation is:
962	(i) transmitted to the governor;
963	(ii) filed with the secretary or chief clerk;
964	(iii) transmitted to the chief sponsor upon request; and
965	(iv) transmitted to the Office of Legislative Services.
966	Section 46. JR4-5-201 is amended to read:
967	JR4-5-201. Recalling legislation after the legislation is signed by the speaker and
968	president.
969	(1) As used in this rule:
970	(a) "Originating [house] chamber" means the [house] chamber in which a piece of
971	legislation originates.
972	(b) "Non-originating [house] chamber" means the [house] chamber in which a piece of
973	legislation does not originate.
974	(2) An originating [house] chamber may recall legislation that is in the possession of
975	the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel by a motion and constitutional
976	majority vote.
977	(3) (a) A non-originating [house] chamber may, by motion and constitutional majority
978	vote, request that the originating [house] chamber recall legislation from the Office of
979	Legislative Research and General Counsel.
980	(b) Upon receipt of a request described in Subsection (3)(a), the originating [house]
981	chamber may, by motion and constitutional majority vote, recall from the Office of Legislative
982	Research and General Counsel the legislation that is the subject of the request.
983	(c) A non-originating [house] chamber may not recall legislation from the Office of
984	Legislative Research and General Counsel except as provided in this Subsection (3).
985	(4) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall return legislation

988	(b) for legislation recalled under Subsection (3), to the non-originating [house]
989	chamber.
990	Section 47. <b>JR4-5-202</b> is amended to read:
991	JR4-5-202. Recalling legislation from the governor.
992	When a bill has passed both [houses] chambers of the Legislature, been signed by the
993	presiding officers, been enrolled, and [has] been sent to the governor for his approval, it can be
994	recalled only if:
995	(1) a joint resolution requesting that the governor return the legislation is passed by a
996	constitutional majority vote of both [houses] chambers; and
997	(2) the governor elects to return it.
998	Section 48. JR5-1-102 is amended to read:
999	JR5-1-102. Legislative Expenses Oversight Committee.
1000	(1) The presiding officer and the majority leader and minority leader of each [house]
1001	<u>chamber</u> are the Legislative Expenses Oversight Committee for that [house] <u>chamber</u> .
1002	(2) Each committee shall:
1003	(a) establish procedures to implement the rules on legislative expenses, including
1004	establishing systems and procedures for the reimbursement of legislative expenses;
1005	(b) ensure that procedures are established for the purpose of avoiding duplicate or
1006	improper payments or reimbursements; and
1007	(c) meet at least annually, or at the request of a majority of the committee, to review
1008	legislative expenses and travel budgets.
1009	(3) Each committee may, for a calendar year, authorize up to 10 authorized legislative
1010	training days for each legislator.
1011	(4) The presiding officer may authorize temporary emergency legislative expenses.
1012	Section 49. JR5-5-101 is amended to read:
1013	JR5-5-101. Reimbursement for communications device expenses.
1014	(1) The presiding officer, the majority leader, and the minority leader of each [house]
1015	chamber of the Legislature may establish a policy governing reimbursement for expenses
1016	related to communications devices, which policy shall include:
1017	(a) the types of communications device expenses that will be reimbursed to legislators;

(a) for legislation recalled under Subsection (2), to the originating [house] chamber; or

1010	anu
1019	(b) the process for reimbursement of communications device expenses.
1020	(2) A legislator may, pursuant to a policy adopted under Subsection (1), be reimbursed
1021	for use of a communications device that is:
1022	(a) owned by the legislator; and
1023	(b) used by the legislator in the legislator's capacity as an employee of the Legislature.
1024	Section 50. JR6-1-102 is amended to read:
1025	JR6-1-102. Code of official conduct.
1026	(1) As used in this rule:
1027	(a) "Person" includes an individual, a partnership, an association, an organization, a
1028	company, and a body politic and corporate, or a lobbyist from any of these.
1029	(b) "Person" does not include an individual or entity described in Subsection (1)(a) that
1030	provides the legislator's primary source of income.
1031	(2) Each legislator shall comply with the guidelines established in Subsection (3).
1032	(3) In judging members of its house charged with an ethical violation, the Senate and
1033	House Ethics Committees shall consider whether or not the member has violated any of the
1034	following guidelines:
1035	(a) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any employment or other
1036	activity that would destroy or impair their independence of judgment.
1037	(b) Members of the Senate and House shall not be paid by a person to lobby, consult,
1038	or to further the interests of any legislation or legislative matter, except that a person may pay a
1039	member of the Senate or House to lobby, as defined in Utah Code Section 36-11-102, for the
1040	purpose of influencing federal legislative or federal executive action.
1041	(c) Members of the Senate and House shall not exercise any undue influence on any
1042	governmental entity. "Undue influence" means deceit or threat of violence.
1043	(d) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any activity that would be an
1044	abuse of official position or a violation of trust.
1045	(e) Members of the Senate and House shall not use any nonpublic information obtained
1046	by reason of their official position to gain advantage over any business or professional
1047	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

1049	activity that would require the disclosure of confidential information obtained because of their
1050	official position.
1051	(g) Members of the Senate and House shall not use their official position to secure
1052	privileges for themselves or others.
1053	(h) While in session, members of the Senate and House shall disclose any conflict of
1054	interest on any legislation or legislative matter as provided in JR6-1-201.
1055	(i) Members of the Senate and House may accept small gifts, awards, or contributions
1056	if these favors do not influence them in the discharge of official duties.
1057	(j) Members of the Senate and the House may engage in business or professional
1058	activities with the state or its political subdivisions if the activities are entered into under the
1059	same conditions and in the same manner applicable to any private citizen or company engaged
1060	in similar activities.
1061	(k) Legislators may enter into transactions with the state by contract by following the
1062	procedures and requirements of Utah Code Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code.
1063	Section 51. JR6-5-101 is amended to read:
1064	JR6-5-101. Senate and House action.
1065	(1) The Senate or House shall:
1066	(a) consider the recommendations of the ethics committee; and
1067	(b) by a majority vote of that [house] chamber, either accept, dismiss, or alter these
1068	recommendations.
1069	(2) If the committee recommends expulsion of a senator or representative, acceptance
1070	of this recommendation requires a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the Senate or
1071	to the House.
1072	Section 52. JR7-1-101 is amended to read:
1073	JR7-1-101. Definitions.
1074	As used in this chapter:
1075	(1) "Anchor location" means the physical location from which:
1076	(a) an electronic meeting originates; or
1077	(b) the participants are connected.
1078	(2) "Authorized legislative committee" means:
1079	(a) an interim committee;

1080	(b) the Legislative Management Committee;
1081	(c) the Legislative Process Committee;
1082	[(c)] (d) when functioning as an interim committee:
1083	(i) the Senate Rules Committee created in SR3-1-101; or
1084	(ii) the House Rules Committee created in HR3-1-101; or
1085	[ <del>(d)</del> ] <u>(e)</u> a special committee:
1086	(i) that is not a mixed special committee; and
1087	(ii) to the extent the special committee has statutory authority to open a committee bill
1088	file or create a committee bill.
1089	(3) "Bill" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.
1090	(4) "Chair" except as otherwise expressly provided, means:
1091	(a) the member of the Senate appointed as chair of an interim committee by the
1092	president of the Senate under JR7-1-202;
1093	(b) the member of the House of Representatives appointed as chair of an interim
1094	committee by the speaker of the House of Representatives under JR7-1-202;
1095	(c) a member of a special committee appointed as chair of the special committee; or
1096	(d) a member of a legislative committee designated by the chair of the legislative
1097	committee under Subsection (4)(a), (b), or (c) to act as chair under JR7-1-202.
1098	(5) "Committee bill" means draft legislation that receives a favorable recommendation
1099	from an authorized legislative committee.
1100	(6) "Committee bill file" means a request for legislation made by:
1101	(a) a majority vote of an authorized legislative committee; or
1102	(b) the chairs of an interim committee, if the interim committee authorizes the chairs to
1103	open one or more committee bill files in accordance with JR7-1-602.
1104	(7) "Committee note" means a note that the Office of Legislative Research and General
1105	Counsel places on legislation in accordance with JR4-2-401.
1106	(8) "Draft legislation" means a draft of a bill or resolution before it is numbered by the
1107	Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.
1108	(9) "Electronic meeting" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section
1109	52-4-103.
1110	(10) "Favorable recommendation" means an action of an authorized legislative

1111	committee by majority vote to favorably recommend legislation for consideration by the
1112	Legislature in an upcoming legislative session.
1113	(11) "Legislative committee" means:
1114	(a) an interim committee; or
1115	(b) a special committee.
1116	(12) "Interim committee" means a committee [ereated under JR7-1-201.] that:
1117	(a) is comprised of members from both chambers;
1118	(b) meets between annual general sessions of the Legislature to perform duties
1119	described in rule; and
1120	(c) is created under JR7-1-201.
1121	(13) "Legislative sponsor" means:
1122	(a) for a committee bill file, the chairs of the authorized legislative committee that
1123	opened the committee bill file or the chairs' designee; or
1124	(b) for a request for legislation that is not a committee bill file, the legislator who
1125	requested the request for legislation or the legislator's designee.
1126	(14) "Majority vote" means:
1127	(a) with respect to an interim committee, an affirmative vote of at least 50% of a
1128	quorum of members of the interim committee from one chamber and more than 50% of a
1129	quorum of members of the interim committee from the other chamber; or
1130	(b) with respect to a special committee, an affirmative vote of more than 50% of a
1131	quorum.
1132	(15) "Mixed special committee" means a special committee that is composed of one or
1133	more voting members who are legislators and one or more voting members who are not
1134	legislators.
1135	(16) "Original motion" means a nonprivileged motion that is accepted by the chair
1136	when no other motion is pending.
1137	(17) "Pending motion" means a motion described in JR7-1-307.
1138	(18) "Privileged motion" means a motion to adjourn, set a time to adjourn, recess, end
1139	debate, extend debate, or limit debate.
1140	(19) "Public statement" means a statement made in the ordinary course of business of a
1141	legislative committee with the intent that all other members of the legislative committee

1142	receive it.
1143	[(20) "Remote location" means a location other than the anchor location from which a
1144	member of a legislative committee may participate in the meeting.
1145	[(21)] (20) "Request for legislation" means the same as that term is defined in
1146	JR4-1-101.
1147	[(22)] (21) "Resolution" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.
1148	[(23)] (22) (a) "Special committee" means a committee, commission, task force, or
1149	other similar body that is:
1150	(i) created by legislation; and
1151	(ii) staffed by:
1152	(A) the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel; or
1153	(B) the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.
1154	(b) "Special committee" does not include:
1155	(i) an interim committee;
1156	(ii) a standing committee created under SR3-2-201 or HR3-2-201; or
1157	(iii) a Senate confirmation committee described in SR3-3-101 or SR3-3-201.
1158	[(24)] (23) "Subcommittee" means a subsidiary unit of a legislative committee formed
1159	in accordance with JR7-1-411.
1160	[(25)] (24) "Substitute motion" means a nonprivileged motion that a member of a
1161	legislative committee makes when there is a nonprivileged motion pending.
1162	Section 53. JR7-1-104 is amended to read:
1163	JR7-1-104. Prohibited items and activities in legislative committee meetings.
1164	(1) A member of the public attending a meeting of a legislative committee may not:
1165	[(1)] (a) bring into the meeting room, or possess while in the meeting room, any of the
1166	following:
1167	[(a)] (i) a sign, poster, banner, or placard;
1168	[(b)] (ii) glitter or confetti;
1169	[ <del>(c)</del> ] <u>(iii)</u> a laser pointer;
1170	[ <del>(d)</del> ] <u>(iv)</u> paint;
1171	$\left[\frac{(\mathbf{v})}{(\mathbf{v})}\right]$ an open flame;
1172	[ <del>(f)</del> ] (vi) an incendiary device;

1173	[ <del>(g)</del> ] <u>(vii)</u> a noise maker;
1174	[ <del>(h)</del> ] <u>(viii)</u> flammable liquid; or
1175	[(i)] (ix) any harmful or hazardous substance; or
1176	[(2)] (b) engage in any of the following while in the meeting room:
1177	[ <del>(a)</del> ] <u>(i)</u> commercial solicitation;
1178	[ <del>(b)</del> ] <u>(ii)</u> leafletting;
1179	[(c)] (iii) throwing an item; or
1180	[(d)] (iv) adhering any item to a furnishing, a wall, or other state property.
1181	(2) To the extent reasonably applicable, any action by a chair under this rule applies to
1182	a member of the public participating in the meeting via video conference.
1183	Section 54. JR7-1-202 is amended to read:
1184	JR7-1-202. President and speaker to appoint legislative committee members and
1185	chairs.
1186	(1) The president of the Senate shall appoint:
1187	(a) one or more senators to each legislative committee, including one senator to serve
1188	as chair of the legislative committee; or
1189	(b) if the legislative committee is a special committee, senators as provided by the
1190	special committee's enacting legislation.
1191	(2) The speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint:
1192	(a) one or more representatives to each legislative committee, including one
1193	representative to serve as chair of the legislative committee; or
1194	(b) if the legislative committee is a special committee, representatives as provided by
1195	the special committee's enacting legislation.
1196	(3) (a) A chair may designate a member of the legislative committee to act as [a] chair
1197	for all or part of a legislative committee meeting if neither chair is present at the meeting.
1198	(b) If neither chair is present at the meeting and neither chair designates a member of
1199	the legislative committee to act as chair, the most senior member from the majority party who
1200	is present at the meeting shall act as chair.
1201	Section 55. JR7-1-203 is amended to read:
1202	JR7-1-203. Quorum requirements.
1203	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2) and subject to the other provisions of this rule

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by:

1204	a quorum of a legislative committee:
1205	(a) is at least 50% of the members of the legislative committee from one chamber and
1206	more than 50% of the members of the legislative committee from the other chamber; and
1207	(b) notwithstanding Subsection (2) or (3), shall include at least one member of the
1208	legislative committee from the Senate.
1209	(2) A quorum of a mixed special committee is:
1210	(a) at least 50% of the legislator members of the mixed special committee from one
1211	chamber and more than 50% of the legislator members of the mixed special committee from
1212	the other chamber; and
1213	(b) more than 50% of the nonlegislator members of the mixed special committee.
1214	(3) If a member of a legislative committee does not attend two consecutive meetings of
1215	the legislative committee in a calendar year, the member is not counted for purposes of
1216	determining a quorum for the remainder of the calendar year, unless the member is present at
1217	the meeting when the action requiring a quorum occurs.
1218	(4) The following individuals are not counted for purposes of determining a quorum,
1219	unless the member is present at the legislative committee meeting when the action requiring a
1220	quorum occurs:
1221	(a) a member of the Legislative Management Committee;
1222	(b) the Senate chair and vice chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee;
1223	(c) the House chair and vice chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee;
1224	(d) the chair and vice chair of the Senate Rules Committee;
1225	(e) the chair and vice chair of the House Rules Committee;
1226	(f) the fourth member of leadership from the minority party in the Senate; and
1227	(g) the fourth member of leadership from the minority party in the House of
1228	Representatives.
1229	Section 56. JR7-1-302 is amended to read:
1230	JR7-1-302. Chair to preserve order and decorum.
1231	(1) The chair shall preserve order and decorum during a legislative committee meeting

(a) ensuring nothing obstructs a walkway or the view of a meeting attendee;

(b) ensuring that nothing disrupts, disturbs, or otherwise impedes the orderly course of

1235	the meeting;
1236	(c) protecting state property from damage or disarray;
1237	(d) prohibiting speech likely to incite or produce imminent lawless action, fighting
1238	words, or obscenity; and
1239	(e) prohibiting any activity or item that poses a danger to the safety of a meeting
1240	attendee.
1241	(2) To preserve order and decorum in accordance with Subsection (1), the chair may:
1242	(a) prohibit the following:
1243	(i) standing, waving, yelling, cheering, whistling, or clapping;
1244	(ii) loud noises;
1245	(iii) food or drink, other than water in a closed container;
1246	(iv) musical instruments;
1247	(v) any item that may require excessive cleanup; or
1248	(vi) to the extent necessary to preserve order and decorum, any other item or activity
1249	the chair determines necessary;
1250	(b) clear the meeting room of one or more individuals;
1251	(c) recess the meeting without a motion; or
1252	(d) request assistance from:
1253	(i) the sergeant-at-arms; or
1254	(ii) the Utah Highway Patrol.
1255	(3) A member of the public participating in a legislative committee meeting via video
1256	conference may not:
1257	(a) use a virtual background other than one that is simple and free from distracting
1258	visuals; or
1259	(b) engage in any behavior that if performed in the meeting room would violate
1260	Subsection (1).
1261	Section 57. JR7-1-401 is amended to read:
1262	JR7-1-401. Interim committees to receive study assignments Adoption of study
1263	items.
1264	(1) Each interim committee shall:
1265	(a) study issues assigned to the committee by:

1266	(i) passed legislation; or
1267	(ii) the Legislative Management Committee; and
1268	(b) review programs and hear reports as required by statute.
1269	(2) Each interim committee may:
1270	(a) [as provided in Utah Code Subsection 36-12-5(1)(d),] investigate and study
1271	possibilities for improvement in government services within the interim committee's subject
1272	area;
1273	(b) request and receive research reports from interim committee staff that relate to the
1274	interim committee's subject area;
1275	(c) request testimony from government officials, private organizations, or members of
1276	the public on issues being studied by the interim committee;
1277	(d) make recommendations to the Legislature for legislative action; or
1278	(e) prepare one or more committee bills based on the interim committee's studies.
1279	(3) Each interim committee shall adopt a list of interim study items during the interim
1280	committee's first meeting of each calendar year as follows:
1281	(a) the interim committee shall review the study items provided by the Legislative
1282	Management Committee under Subsection (1)(a)(ii);
1283	(b) the interim committee may, by majority vote, modify or add to the list of study
1284	items described in Subsection (3)(a), provided that any additional item adopted by the
1285	committee is consistent with the interim committee's duties as described in Subsection (1) or
1286	(2) [of this rule]; and
1287	(c) the interim committee shall adopt the original or amended list of study items by
1288	majority vote.
1289	(4) (a) An interim committee may add an item to the committee's adopted list of study
1290	items described in Subsection (3) if:
1291	(i) the interim committee chairs request and receive approval from the Legislative
1292	Management Committee; and
1293	(ii) the item is consistent with the interim committee's duties as described in
1294	Subsection (1) or (2).
1295	(b) A request under Subsection (4)(a) is deemed approved, unless the Legislative
1296	Management Committee denies the request within 30 days after the day on which the

1297	commutee chairs submit the request.
1298	Section 58. JR7-1-611 is amended to read:
1299	JR7-1-611. Assignment of committee bills Report on committee bills and study
1300	items.
1301	(1) The chairs of each authorized legislative committee shall:
1302	(a) no later than November 30, assign each of the authorized legislative committee's
1303	committee bills a chief sponsor and, at the chairs' election, a floor sponsor from the opposite
1304	chamber; and
1305	(b) deliver to the Senate Rules Committee and the House Rules Committee a report
1306	that includes, for each of the authorized legislative committee's committee bills:
1307	(i) the short title;
1308	(ii) the chief sponsor;
1309	(iii) the floor sponsor, if applicable; and
1310	(iv) how each member of the authorized legislative committee voted when the
1311	authorized legislative committee gave the committee bill a favorable recommendation,
1312	including whether a member was absent at the time of the vote.
1313	(2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1), for a committee bill that was not a committee bill
1314	file, the sponsor of the request for legislation is the chief sponsor of the committee bill file
1315	unless the sponsor transfers the committee bill to another legislator.
1316	[(2)] (3) (a) In addition to the items described in Subsection (1), the chairs of each
1317	interim committee shall deliver to the Legislative Management Committee:
1318	[(a)] (i) a copy of the report described in Subsection (1)(b); and
1319	[(b)] (ii) the disposition of each issue assigned to or studied by the interim committee
1320	during the preceding calendar year.
1321	[(3)] (b) $[(a)]$ (i) The chairs of an interim committee shall comply with [this rule on or
1322	before December 15] Subsection (3)(a) before the day on which the Legislative Management
1323	Committee meets in December.
1324	[(b)] (ii) The chairs of an authorized legislative committee that is not an interim
1325	committee shall comply with [this rule] Subsection (3)(a) as soon as practicable.
1326	Section 59. Repealer.
1327	This resolution repeals:

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1328	JR3-3-101, Long-Term Planning Conference.
1329	JR3-3-102, Purpose of the Long-Term Planning Conference.
1330	Section 60. Effective date.
1331	This resolution takes effect upon a successful vote for final passage.