JOINT RULES RESOLUTION - LEGISLATIVE PROCESS AMENDMENTS

2024 GENERAL SESSION STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: James A. Dunnigan

Senate Sponsor: Lincoln Fillmore

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LONG TITLE

4 General Description:

This resolution modifies provisions of Joint Rules.

Highlighted Provisions:

- 7 This resolution:
- 8 prohibits a single chamber from suspending a joint rule, subject to specified exceptions;
- 9 directs the president and speaker to conduct an annual evaluation of the legislative
- auditor general, the legislative fiscal analyst, the director of the Office of Legislative Research
- and General Counsel, and the legislative general counsel;
- clarifies the rules governing a motion to reconsider made during a special session;
- renames certain joint appropriations subcommittees and adds a new joint appropriations subcommittee;
 - adds the Senate Rules Committee vice chair and the House Rules Committee vice chair to the list of members who are not counted in determining a quorum for a legislative committee, unless the member is present at the meeting;
 - addresses the extent to which a sponsor may change the drafting instructions for a request for legislation;
 - modifies the definition of an authorized legislative committee;
- provides which member chairs a legislative committee when both appointed chairs are absent and fail to designate an acting chair;
 - addresses remote participation in a legislative committee meeting;
- 24 modifies the process for tracking legislation that increases legislative workload;
- increases and clarifies the threshold for fiscal note bills that are subject to a funding
- 26 prioritization process and passage deadline;
 - allows a legislator to lobby on federal issues;

28 • modifies timing and staffing requirements for the Long-term Planning Conference; 29 • modifies the deadline for interim committee chairs to designate committee bill sponsors; 30 • provides that after a legislator's request for legislation becomes a committee bill, the 31 legislator remains the committee bill's sponsor; 32 updates inconsistent terminology; • incorporates certain language from existing provisions of the Utah Code; and 33 34 removes obsolete language. 35 **Other Special Clauses:** 36 None 37 **Legislative Rules Affected:** 38 AMENDS: 39 JR1-2-101 40 JR1-2-102 41 JR1-2-103 42 JR1-2-201 43 JR1-2-202 44 JR1-3-102 45 JR1-4-501 46 JR2-1-101 47 JR2-1-102 48 JR2-2-101 49 JR2-2-201 50 JR2-2-203 51 JR3-1-101 52 JR3-1-102 53 JR3-2-302 54 JR3-2-403 55 JR3-2-404 56 JR3-2-901 57 JR3-2-902 58 JR3-2-903 59 JR3-2-904 60 JR3-3-101

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JR3-3-103

62	JR4-1-101
63	JR4-1-202
64	JR4-1-301
65	JR4-1-302
66	JR4-2-101
67	JR4-2-103
68	JR4-2-202
69	JR4-2-203
70	JR4-2-502
71	JR4-3-104
72	JR4-3-107
73	JR4-3-109
74	JR4-3-201
75	JR4-3-202
76	JR4-3-203
77	JR4-3-303
78	JR4-4-101
79	JR4-5-101
80	JR4-5-102
81	JR4-5-201
82	JR4-5-202
83	JR5-1-102
84	JR5-5-101
85	JR6-1-102
86	JR6-5-101
87	JR7-1-101
88	JR7-1-104
89	JR7-1-202
90	JR7-1-203
91	JR7-1-302
92	JR7-1-401
93	JR7-1-611
94	ENACTS:
95	JR1-1-104

96 JR1-4-701 97 **REPEALS AND REENACTS:** 98 JR2-1-103 99 100 *Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:* 101 Section 1. **JR1-1-104** is enacted to read: 102 JR1-1-104. Single chamber's authority to suspend Joint Rules. 103 (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a single chamber may not suspend a Joint Rule. 104 (2) A single chamber may suspend by motion and majority vote one or more of the 105 following rules: 106 (a) JR2-1-103; 107 (b) JR4-3-103(2); 108 (c) JR4-3-105; 109 (d) JR4-3-302; 110 (e) JR4-4-101(2)(b); 111 (f) JR4-4-201; or 112 (g) JR4-4-202. (3) A motion and vote under Subsection (2) is valid only if the legislator making the motion 113 114 identifies in the motion each rule the legislator intends to suspend. 115 Section 2. **JR1-2-101** is amended to read: 116 JR1-2-101. Convening the Legislature -- Process -- Date. 117 (1) The Legislature shall convene: 118 (a) on the date set by the Utah Constitution for the beginning of the annual general 119 session; (b) on the date set by the governor in the proclamation that calls the Legislature into 120 121 special session; or 122 (c) on the date set by joint proclamation of the president and the speaker that convenes 123 the Legislature into special session. 124 (2) The Legislature shall convene by: 125 (a) each [house] chamber being called to order; 126 (b) having an invocation; (c) reciting the pledge of allegiance; 127 128 (d) reading the certificates of election and giving the oath of office to legislators, if 129 necessary;

- (e) calling the roll and declaring whether or not a quorum is present;
- (f) electing a presiding officer, if necessary;
- (g) appointing standing committees, if necessary;
- (h) adopting rules;
- (i) giving and receiving the notifications required in JR1-2-102 and JR1-2-103; and
- (j) introducing bills.
- 136 (3) Nothing in this rule:
- (a) requires the Senate or House to perform the items in this rule in a particular order; or
- (b) prohibits the Senate or House from adding or deleting items.
- 139 (4) The daily order of business set forth in SR1-5-103 and HR1-5-103 governs on all
- legislative days other than the day on which the Legislature convenes.
- Section 3. **JR1-2-102** is amended to read:
- JR1-2-102 . Notification of organization of each chamber.
- Immediately after the organization of the Senate and House of Representatives at the
- beginning of each session of the Legislature, each [house] chamber shall appoint a
- committee composed of three legislators to notify the other [house] chamber that it is
- organized and ready to transact business.
- Section 4. **JR1-2-103** is amended to read:
- JR1-2-103 . Joint committee to notify governor.
- Upon a motion of the respective [houses] chambers, a joint committee consisting of
- three senators and three representatives shall be appointed to inform the governor
- personally that both chambers of the Legislature:
- 152 (1) [both houses of the Legislature] have convened and are organized; and
- 153 (2) [they] are ready to receive any communications from the governor.
- Section 5. **JR1-2-201** is amended to read:
- JR1-2-201 . Consent of other chamber required.
- 156 (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), each [house] chamber may adjourn from day to
- day until:
- (a) the constitutional time limit for an annual general session or special session expires;
- (b) the Legislature is dissolved because the terms of office of a majority of the members
- of the legislative body have expired; or
- (c) the Legislature adjourns sine die.
- 162 (2) As provided in Utah Constitution, Article VI, Section 15, neither [house] chamber may
- adjourn for more than three days unless the other [house] chamber consents by majority

164	vote.
165	Section 6. JR1-2-202 is amended to read:
166	JR1-2-202 . Adjournment sine die.
167	(1) (a) If the Legislature is meeting until midnight on the last day of any session, the
168	speaker and the president shall, at midnight, announce the time to the members of
169	their respective [houses] chambers.
170	(b) Each [house] chamber shall cease its business at midnight.
171	(2) [Adjournment sine die shall be made] The Legislature shall adjourn sine die after:
172	(a) a committee from each [house] chamber has notified the opposite [house] chamber
173	that they have completed their work;
174	(b) a joint committee has notified the governor that the Legislature has completed its
175	work; and
176	(c) the governor has informed the joint committee that [he] the governor has nothing
177	further to present to the Legislature.
178	Section 7. JR1-3-102 is amended to read:
179	JR1-3-102 . Senate and House Journals.
180	(1) Each [house] chamber shall:
181	(a) keep a journal of [its] the chamber's proceedings;
182	(b) publish the journal daily;
183	(c) ensure that [its] the journal is continuous during the legislative session, with pages
184	numbered in consecutive order;
185	(d) ensure that the vote on final passage of each bill is by yeas and nays and is entered
186	upon the journal;
187	(e) ensure that the vote on any other question is by yeas and nays and is entered upon the
188	journal at the request of five members of that [house] chamber; and
189	(f) base the journal upon the record of the proceedings taken by the reading or docket
190	clerk and the electronic recording of those proceedings.
191	(2) The secretary of the Senate and the chief clerk of the House of Representatives shall
192	provide a final certification of the journal for their respective [house] chamber.
193	Section 8. JR1-4-501 is amended to read:
194	JR1-4-501. Legislative recommendations to temporarily fill a vacancy in office
195	of United States senator.
196	(1) If a vacancy occurs in the office of United States senator, the Legislature shall, in
197	accordance with this rule and Utah Code Subsection 20A-1-502(4), nominate three

198	individuals, one of whom the governor will appoint to temporarily fill the vacancy.
199	(2) The Legislative Management Committee shall:
200	(a) adopt a joint resolution proposing three or more names to the Legislature to consider
201	for nomination;
202	(b) determine which [house] chamber of the Legislature will first consider the resolution
203	and
204	(c) assign a floor sponsor for the resolution in each [house] chamber.
205	(3) The Legislature shall, by majority vote of each [house] chamber, submit a final
206	resolution, containing the names of only three individuals, to the governor as the
207	Legislature's nominees.
208	Section 9. JR1-4-701 is enacted to read:
209	Part 7. Personnel
210	$\underline{JR1\text{-}4\text{-}701}$. Annual performance evaluation of professional staff directors and
211	general counsel.
212	Before July 1 each year the president and speaker shall:
213	(1) in consultation with the Senate minority leader and the House minority leader, conduct a
214	performance evaluation of the legislative auditor general, the legislative fiscal analyst,
215	the director of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, and the
216	legislative general counsel; and
217	(2) set compensation for the legislative auditor general, the legislative fiscal analyst, the
218	director of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, and the legislative
219	general counsel for the upcoming fiscal year.
220	Section 10. JR2-1-101 is amended to read:
221	JR2-1-101. Annual general session rules apply.
222	Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, rules adopted or amended by each [
223	house] chamber of the Legislature during the immediately preceding annual general
224	session, and any intervening session, apply to the conduct of that [house] chamber during
225	a special session.
226	Section 11. JR2-1-102 is amended to read:
227	JR2-1-102. Introduction of bills.
228	Legislation authorized by the governor's special session proclamation or by joint
229	proclamation of the president and the speaker may be introduced in either [house]
230	chamber at any time during a special session of the Legislature.

231	Section 12. JR2-1-103 is repealed and reenacted to read:
232	JR2-1-103. Motion to reconsider.
233	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), during a special session, a senator may make a
234	motion to reconsider in accordance with Senate Rules governing floor procedures and a
235	representative may make a motion to reconsider in accordance with House Rules
236	governing floor procedures.
237	(2) The following provisions do not apply to a motion to reconsider made during a special
238	session:
239	(a) SR4-9-101(2)(c) and (3); and
240	(b) HR4-9-101(2)(d) and (3).
241	Section 13. JR2-2-101 is amended to read:
242	JR2-2-101 . Veto override process.
243	(1) A bill passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the governor shall be reconsidered first
244	in the [house] chamber of origin of the bill.
245	(2) (a) When a vetoed bill is returned to the House or Senate by the governor, it shall be
246	placed on the third reading calendar.
247	(b) The Legislature may not amend or otherwise modify a vetoed bill or item of
248	appropriation.
249	(3) If a constitutional two-thirds of the members elected to the first [house] chamber vote to
250	pass the bill, it shall be sent to the other [house] chamber, together with the governor's
251	objections.
252	(4) If a constitutional two-thirds of the members elected to the other [house] chamber
253	approve the bill, the bill becomes law.
254	Section 14. JR2-2-201 is amended to read:
255	JR2-2-201. Poll to convene and calling a veto override session.
256	(1) (a) If the Legislature is prevented by adjournment sine die from reconsidering any
257	vetoed bill or item of appropriation vetoed by the governor, the president of the
258	Senate and the speaker of the House shall poll their respective members by mail or
259	other means to determine if the Legislature shall convene to reconsider vetoed

261 (b) Each member shall respond to the poll in writing, by telephone, or other available means.

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legislation.

- 263 (2) (a) The president and speaker shall notify the governor about the results of the poll.
- 264 (b) The sponsor of a bill being considered for the veto override shall be provided, upon

265 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 266 267 veto override session, the Legislature shall convene in a veto override session not to 268 exceed five calendar days, at a time agreed upon by the president and speaker. 269 (b) A veto override session, if called, shall be convened prior to 60 days after the 270 adjournment of the session at which the bill or appropriation item under 271 consideration was passed. 272 (4) (a) The presiding officers shall issue the call of the veto override session of the 273 Legislature to their members. 274 (b) The call shall contain a list of each bill and appropriation item vetoed by the 275 governor and the date and time for convening the veto override session. 276 (5) The Legislature shall consider the vetoed bills and appropriation items according to the 277 process outlined in JR2-2-101. 278 Section 15. **JR2-2-203** is amended to read: 279 JR2-2-203. Rules governing. 280 Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the rules adopted by each [house] 281 chamber of the Legislature during the immediately preceding annual general session 282 apply to the conduct of that [house] chamber during a veto override session. 283 Section 16. **JR3-1-101** is amended to read: 284 JR3-1-101. Process for calling and conducting -- Scope. 285 (1) (a) The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House may, by mutual consent, 286 call joint conventions of the two [houses] chambers and shall include in the call the 287 purpose for which the joint convention is called. 288 (b) Joint conventions shall be held in the chambers of the House of Representatives, 289 with the president of the Senate presiding. 290 (2) At the time fixed for the joint convention: 291 (a) the House of Representatives shall prepare to receive the Senate; and 292 (b) the Senate shall proceed to the chamber of the House of Representatives. 293 (3) The secretary of the Senate and the chief clerk of the House of Representatives shall: 294 (a) act as secretaries of the joint convention; and 295 (b) enter the proceedings of the convention in the journal of at least one [house] chamber. 296 (4) At a joint convention, members of either [house] chamber may not engage in the 297 transaction of any business other than that for which they were assembled.

Section 17. **JR3-1-102** is amended to read:

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299	JR3-1-102. Rules governing joint conventions.
300	(1) The House Rules govern the proceedings in joint convention except those House Rules
301	that are clearly not applicable.
302	(2) (a) Absent House members may be compelled to attend joint conventions under
303	House Rules.
304	(b) Absent Senate members may be compelled to attend joint conventions under Senate
305	Rules.
306	(c) The sergeant-at-arms of each [house] chamber shall attend joint conventions to
307	compel the attendance of absent members if called upon.
308	(3) Joint conventions may adjourn from time to time as necessary.
309	Section 18. JR3-2-302 is amended to read:
310	JR3-2-302 . Joint appropriations subcommittees Creation Membership.
311	The members of the Joint Appropriations Committee shall be divided into the
312	following joint appropriations subcommittees:
313	(1) [Infrastructure and General Government] Transportation and Infrastructure;
314	(2) [Business, Economic Development, and Labor] Economic and Community Development
315	(3) Executive Offices and Criminal Justice;
316	(4) Social Services;
317	(5) Higher Education;
318	(6) Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environmental Quality; [and]
319	(7) Public Education; and
320	(8) General Government.
321	Section 19. JR3-2-403 is amended to read:
322	JR3-2-403 . Quorum requirements.
323	A quorum of a joint appropriations subcommittee and the Executive Appropriations
324	Committee is at least 50% in one [house] chamber and more than 50% in the other,
325	subject to the requirements in JR3-2-404.
326	Section 20. JR3-2-404 is amended to read:
327	JR3-2-404 . Voting requirements.
328	(1) A majority vote of a joint appropriations subcommittee and the Executive
329	Appropriations Committee is at least 50% of those in attendance in one [house] chamber
330	and more than 50% of those in attendance in the other.
331	(2) For an appropriation subcommittee, and excluding the Executive Appropriations
332	Committee, in determining whether a quorum is present, a legislator who is the

333	president, the speaker, a majority leader, a majority whip, an assistant majority whip, the
334	Senate Rules Committee chair, the Senate Rules Committee vice chair, the House Rules
335	Committee chair, the House Rules Committee vice chair, an Executive Appropriations
336	Committee chair, an Executive Appropriations Committee vice chair, a minority leader,
337	a minority whip, an assistant minority whip, or the fourth member of leadership from a
338	minority party, is not counted in determining a quorum for the committee, except during
339	the time that the legislator is present at the meeting.
340	Section 21. JR3-2-901 is amended to read:
341	JR3-2-901 . Appointment and chairs Notice.
342	(1) (a) If the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments to [a Senate bill] Senate
343	legislation, the secretary of the Senate shall notify the House of the refusal and ask
344	the House to recede from its amendments.
345	(b) Either [house] chamber may recede from its position on any difference existing
346	between the two [houses] chambers by a majority vote of its members.
347	(c) (i) If the House refuses to recede, the speaker shall appoint a conference
348	committee of three.
349	(ii) After making the appointment, the speaker shall:
350	(A) publicly announce the House members of the conference committee and the
351	time and place that the conference committee will meet;
352	(B) ensure that no more than two of the appointees are members of the majority
353	party; and
354	(C) direct House staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the House
355	members of the conference committee and the time and place of the conference
356	committee meeting.
357	(d) If the speaker does not immediately appoint a conference committee, the president
358	may appoint a conference committee as provided in Subsection (2)(c).
359	(e) After the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments to [a Senate bill] Senate
360	<u>legislation</u> , the House may not amend or substitute the [bill] <u>legislation</u> , unless:
361	(i) the sole effect of the amendment or substitute is to recede from one or more House
362	amendments to the [bill] legislation; or
363	(ii) the amendment or substitute is part of a conference committee report.
364	(2) (a) If the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to [a House bill] House
365	legislation, the chief clerk of the House shall notify the Senate of the refusal and ask
366	the Senate to recede from its amendments.

367	(b) Either [house] chamber may recede from its position on any difference existing
368	between the two [houses] chambers by a majority vote of its members.
369	(c) (i) If the Senate refuses to recede, the president shall appoint a conference
370	committee of three.
371	(ii) After making the appointment, the president shall:
372	(A) publicly announce the Senate members of the conference committee and the
373	time and place that the conference committee will meet;
374	(B) ensure that no more than two of the appointees are members of the majority
375	party; and
376	(C) direct Senate staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the Senate
377	members of the conference committee and the time and place of the conference
378	committee meeting.
379	(d) If the president does not immediately appoint a conference committee, the speaker
380	may appoint a conference committee as provided in Subsection (1)(c).
381	(e) After the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to [a House bill] House
382	<u>legislation</u> , the Senate may not amend or substitute the [bill] <u>legislation</u> , unless:
383	(i) the sole effect of the amendment or substitute is to recede from one or more
384	Senate amendments to the [bill] legislation; or
385	(ii) the amendment or substitute is part of a conference committee report.
386	(3) (a) Whenever the president or speaker appoints a conference committee, the
387	secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:
388	(i) immediately notify the other [house] chamber of the action taken; and
389	(ii) request the appointment of conference committee members from that other [house
390	chamber.
391	(b) After receiving the notice and request, the presiding officer of the other [house]
392	<u>chamber</u> shall:
393	(i) appoint a conference committee of three;
394	(ii) publicly announce the members of the conference committee from that [house]
395	chamber and the time and place that the conference committee will meet; and
396	(iii) direct staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the members of the
397	conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee
398	meeting.
399	(4) (a) The first senator named on the conference committee is the Senate chair of the
400	committee, and the first representative named on the conference committee is the

401	House chair.
402	(b) The conference committee chairs shall direct the preparation of the conference
403	committee report.
404	Section 22. JR3-2-902 is amended to read:
405	JR3-2-902 . Conference committee procedures.
406	(1) The chair from the [house] chamber of origin of the [bill] legislation shall chair meetings
407	of the conference committee.
408	(2) Staff from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may attend the
409	conference committee meeting to assist in the preparation of the committee report.
410	(3) (a) Subject to Subsection (3)(b), conference committee meetings are open to the
411	public.
412	(b) Public comment may not be received or made during a conference committee
413	meeting unless a majority of committee members from one [house] chamber and at
414	least 50% from the other [house] chamber vote to receive public comment.
415	(4) (a) A majority of committee members from each [house] chamber must approve a
416	conference committee report in order for it to be presented to the Legislature.
417	(b) (i) If the conference committee cannot reach an agreement, the committee shall
418	report the failure to agree to both [houses] chambers.
419	(ii) Upon notice that a conference committee has failed to agree:
420	(A) the presiding officer of each [house] chamber may appoint a new committee
421	by following the requirements of JR3-2-901 or reappoint the former committee
422	and announce the time and place of the committee's meeting; or
423	(B) either [house] chamber may vote to refuse further conferences.
424	(iii) If a [house] chamber votes to refuse further conferences, the [bill] legislation shall
425	be returned to the originating [house] chamber and filed.
426	Section 23. JR3-2-903 is amended to read:
427	JR3-2-903. Conference committee report Contents Disposition.
428	(1) The conference committee's report shall:
429	(a) be in writing; and
430	(b) list the vote of each member of the conference committee by name.
431	(2) (a) Subject to Subsection (2)(b), the committee may report any modifications or
432	amendments to the [bill] legislation that the committee thinks advisable.
433	(b) A conference committee may not consider or report on any matter except those at
434	issue between the two [houses] chambers.

435	(3) (a) If the [bill] legislation being discussed by the conference committee is [a House
436	bill] House legislation, the Senate conference committee members shall present the
437	conference committee report first to the Senate.
438	(b) If the [bill] <u>legislation</u> being discussed by the conference committee is [a Senate bill]
439	Senate legislation, the House conference committee members shall present the
440	conference committee report first to the House.
441	(4) Before a [house] chamber votes on a motion to adopt a conference committee report, the
442	report shall be read.
443	(5) (a) If a [house] chamber approves a motion to adopt a conference committee report,
444	the [bill] legislation shall be put at the top of the [house's] chamber's third reading
445	calendar for consideration.
446	(b) If the [house] chamber is the first [house] chamber to consider the conference
447	committee report, after the [house] chamber acts on the [bill] legislation, the [house]
448	chamber shall transmit the [bill] legislation and the conference committee report to
449	the other [house] chamber along with a letter explaining the [house's] chamber's action
450	(6) (a) If a motion to adopt a conference committee report fails, either [house] chamber
451	may request that the other [house] chamber:
452	(i) appoint a new committee by following the requirements of JR3-2-901; or
453	(ii) reappoint the former committee and announce the time and place of the
454	committee's meeting.
455	(b) If a [house] <u>chamber</u> refuses a request under Subsection (6)(a), the [bill] <u>legislation</u>
456	shall be returned to the originating [house] chamber and filed.
457	Section 24. JR3-2-904 is amended to read:
458	JR3-2-904 . Failure to meet.
459	If the members of the conference committee do not meet in a timely manner after
460	being appointed, the presiding officers of both [houses] chambers may appoint a new
461	conference committee and disband the original conference committee.
462	Section 25. JR3-3-101 is amended to read:
463	JR3-3-101 . Long-Term Planning Conference.
464	(1) The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives shall, by
465	mutual consent, call a joint Long-Term Planning Conference of members of the two
466	houses.

jointly by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives.

(2) The conference will be held[at least every two years] on a date or dates designated

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- 469 (3) The conference may last one or two days and may include meetings, workshops, and 470 other sessions and activities designed to accomplish the purpose of the conference as 471 described in Section JR3-3-102.
- 472 Section 26. **JR3-3-103** is amended to read:
- 473 JR3-3-103 . Conference agenda -- Staffing.
- 474 (1) The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives shall jointly establish the agenda for the conference.
- [(2) Under the direction of the president of the Senate and speaker of the House of
 Representatives, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, with the
 assistance of other legislative staff offices, shall staff the conference in accordance with
 the agenda described in Subsection (1).
- 480 [(3)] (2) The agenda described in Subsection (1) may include a variety of presenters, 481 including representatives of education, government, business, and the private sector.
- Section 27. **JR4-1-101** is amended to read:
- 483 **JR4-1-101** . **Definitions**.
- 484 As used in this title:
- 485 (1) "Bill" means legislation introduced for consideration by the Legislature that does any, 486 some, or all of the following to Utah statutes:
- 487 (a) amends;
- 488 (b) enacts;
- 489 (c) repeals;
- (d) repeals and reenacts; or
- (e) renumbers and amends.
- 492 (2) "Boldface" means the brief descriptive summary of the contents of a statutory section
- 493 prepared by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel that is printed for
- 494 each title, chapter, part, and section of the Utah Code.
- 495 (3) "Concurrent resolution" means a written proposal of the Legislature and governor,
- which, to be approved, must be passed by both [houses] chambers of the Legislature and
- 497 concurred to by the governor.
- 498 (4) "Constitutional joint resolution" means a joint resolution proposing to amend, enact, or 499 repeal portions of the Utah Constitution which, to be approved for submission to the
- voters, must be passed by a two-thirds vote of both [houses] chambers of the Legislature.
- 501 (5) "Drafting instructions" means:
- 502 (a) specific information concerning the change or addition to law or policy that a

503	legislator intends to propose through legislation; or
504	(b) a specific situation or concern that a legislator intends to address through legislation.
505	[(5)] (6) "House resolution" means a written proposal of the House of Representatives
506	which, to be approved, must be passed by the House of Representatives.
507	[(6)] (7) "Joint resolution" means a written proposal of the Legislature which, to be
508	approved, must be passed by both [houses] chambers of the Legislature, including a
509	constitutional joint resolution.
510	[(7)] (8) "Laws of Utah" means all of the laws currently in effect in Utah.
511	[(8)] (9) "Legislation" means [bills and resolutions] a bill or resolution introduced for
512	consideration by the Legislature.
513	[(9)] (10) "Request for [Legislation] legislation" means a formal request from a legislator or [
514	interim committee that] an authorized legislative committee that the Office of Legislative
515	Research and General Counsel prepare a bill or resolution [be prepared by the Office of
516	Legislative Research and General Counsel].
517	[(10)] (11) "Resolution" includes [constitutional joint resolutions, other joint resolutions,
518	concurrent resolutions, House resolutions, and Senate resolutions] a joint resolution,
519	concurrent resolution, House resolution, and Senate resolution.
520	[(11)] (12) "Senate resolution" means a written proposal of the Senate which, to be
521	approved, must be passed by the Senate.
522	[(12)] (13) "Statute" means a law that has met the constitutional requirements for enactment.
523	[(13)] (14) "Statutory section" means the unique unit of the laws of Utah that is identified by
524	a title, chapter, and section number.
525	Section 28. JR4-1-202 is amended to read:
526	JR4-1-202 . Specific bill format requirements.
527	(1) Each bill shall contain:
528	(a) a designation containing the information required by Subsection (2);
529	(b) a short title, which provides a short common description of the bill;
530	(c) the year and type of legislative session in which the bill is to be introduced;
531	(d) the phrase "State of Utah";
532	(e) the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor:";
533	(f) if the bill is a House bill that has passed third reading in the House, the Senate
534	sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor:";
535	(g) if the bill is a Senate bill that has passed third reading in the Senate, the House
536	sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:";

537	(h) a long title, which includes:
538	(i) a brief general description of the subject matter in the bill;
539	(ii) a list of each section of the Utah Code affected by the bill, which cites by statute
540	number those statutes that the bill proposes be amended, enacted, repealed and
541	reenacted, renumbered and amended, and repealed; and
542	(iii) for bills that contain an appropriation, the sum proposed to be appropriated by
543	the bill unless the bill is an appropriation bill or supplemental appropriation bill
544	whose single subject is the appropriation of money;
545	(i) an enacting clause in the following form: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state
546	of Utah:"; and
547	(j) the subject matter, given in one or more sections.
548	(2) The designation shall be a heading that identifies the bill by its [house-] chamber of
549	introduction and by unique number assigned to it by the Office of Legislative Research
550	and General Counsel and shall be in the following form: "S.B." or "H.B." followed by
551	the number assigned to the bill.
552	Section 29. JR4-1-301 is amended to read:
553	JR4-1-301. General resolution format requirements.
554	(1) Each resolution shall be typewritten or printed on paper 8-1/2 by 11 inches.
555	(2) Each resolution shall contain:
556	(a) a designation containing the information required by Subsection (3);
557	(b) a short title;
558	(c) the year and type of legislative session in which the resolution is to be introduced;
559	(d) the phrase "State of Utah";
560	(e) the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor:";
561	(f) the Senate sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor:"if the resolution:
562	(i) is a concurrent resolution or a joint resolution;
563	(ii) originated in the House of Representatives; and
564	(iii) has passed third reading in the House of Representatives;
565	(g) the House sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:"if the resolution:
566	(i) is a concurrent resolution or a joint resolution;
567	(ii) originated in the Senate; and
568	(iii) has passed third reading in the Senate;
569	(h) a long title, which shall include a list of constitutional sections, legislative rules, or
570	the Utah Supreme Court's Rules of Procedure or Rules of Evidence affected, if

571	applicable;
572	(i) a resolving clause containing the information required by Subsection (4);
573	(j) for joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, Senate resolutions, and House
574	resolutions:
575	(i) one or more paragraphs that begin with the word "Whereas" that function as the
576	preamble; and
577	(ii) one or more paragraphs that begin with the words "Be it Resolved" that identify
578	the statement of purpose or policy; and
579	(k) special clauses including, if necessary, an effective date.
580	(3) The designation shall be a heading that identifies the resolution by the resolution's [
581	house] chamber of introduction and by unique number assigned to the resolution by the
582	Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel and shall be in the following form:
583	(a) for a joint resolution, unless the resolution converted to a joint resolution in
584	accordance with JR4-5-104: "S.J.R." or "H.J.R." followed by the number assigned to
585	the joint resolution;
586	(b) for a concurrent resolution, regardless of whether the concurrent resolution converts
587	to a joint resolution in accordance with JR4-5-104: "S.C.R." or "H.C.R." followed by
588	the number assigned to the concurrent resolution;
589	(c) for a Senate resolution: "S.R." followed by the number assigned to the Senate
590	resolution; or
591	(d) for a House resolution: "H.R." followed by the number assigned to the House
592	resolution.
593	(4) Each resolution shall contain a resolving clause in one of the following forms:
594	(a) in a constitutional joint resolution, or in a joint resolution proposing to amend the
595	Utah Supreme Court's Rules of Procedure or Rules of Evidence: "Be it resolved by
596	the Legislature of the state of Utah, with at least two-thirds of all members elected to
597	each of the two houses concurring:";
598	(b) in a joint resolution: "Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:";
599	(c) in a concurrent resolution: "Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah,
600	with the Governor concurring:";
601	(d) in a Senate resolution: "Be it resolved by the Senate of the state of Utah:"; or
602	(e) in a House resolution: "Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the state of
603	Utah:".
604	Section 30. JR4-1-302 is amended to read:

605	JR4-1-302 . Effective date of resolutions.
606	(1) Unless otherwise directed by the Legislature and subject to Subsections (2) and (3), a
607	resolution becomes effective on:
608	(a) the day that the resolution receives final approval from:
609	(i) the House of Representatives or the Senate, if the resolution is a single [house-]
610	<u>chamber</u> resolution;
611	(ii) both the House of Representatives and the Senate, if the resolution is a joint
612	resolution;
613	(iii) the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the governor, if the resolution is a
614	concurrent resolution; or
615	(iv) the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the voters at the next general
616	election, if the resolution is a constitutional joint resolution; or
617	(b) the day after the day on which the time period described in JR4-5-104 expires, if the
618	resolution is a concurrent resolution that converts to a joint resolution in accordance
619	with JR4-5-104.
620	(2) (a) The effective date of a resolution may not be a date later than December 31 of the
621	calendar year immediately following the calendar year of the session at which the
622	resolution is passed.
623	(b) A resolution with a contingent effective date is not subject to Subsection (2)(a).
624	(3) (a) If the effective date of a resolution is contingent, before the resolution may be
625	introduced:
626	(i) the resolution sponsor shall inform the legislative general counsel of the
627	contingent effective date; and
628	(ii) the legislative general counsel shall, on behalf of the resolution sponsor, request
629	approval of the contingent effective date from the president and speaker.
630	(b) A resolution that has a contingent effective date that is not approved by the president
631	and the speaker may not be introduced.
632	(c) Subsections (3)(a) and (b) do not apply to a resolution to amend the Utah
633	Constitution that is contingent on approval by the voters.
634	(4) A rules committee, a standing committee, the Senate, or the House of Representatives
635	may not suspend the provisions of Subsection (2) or (3).
636	Section 31. JR4-2-101 is amended to read:
637	JR4-2-101. Requests for legislation Contents Timing.
638	(1) (a) A legislator wishing to introduce a bill or resolution shall file a request for

639	legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel within the
640	time limits established by this rule.
641	(b) The request for legislation shall:
642	(i) designate the chief sponsor, who is knowledgeable about and responsible for
643	providing pertinent information as the legislation is drafted; and
644	[(ii) if the request is for a general session, designate any supporting legislators from
645	the same house as the chief sponsor who wish to cosponsor the legislation; and]
646	[(iii) (A) provide specific information concerning the change or addition to law or
647	policy that the legislator intends the proposed legislation to make; or]
648	[(B) identify the specific situation or concern that the legislator intends the
649	legislation to address.]
650	(ii) include drafting instructions for the legislation.
651	(c) (i) (A) The chief sponsor may modify the drafting instructions provided in
652	accordance with Subsection (1)(b)(ii) only if the modified drafting instructions
653	do not deviate from the core subject matter of the original drafting instructions.
654	(B) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall apply the
655	standard described in Subsection (1)(c)(i)(A) in a manner that favors the chief
656	sponsor.
657	(ii) If the chief sponsor wishes to modify the drafting instructions in a manner
658	prohibited under Subsection (1)(c)(i), the chief sponsor shall file a new, separate
659	request for legislation in accordance with this rule.
660	(2) (a) Any legislator may file a request for legislation beginning 60 days after the
661	Legislature adjourns its annual general session sine die.
662	(b) A legislator-elect may file a request for legislation beginning on:
663	(i) the day after the date the election canvass is completed; or
664	(ii) if the legislator-elect's election results have not been finalized as of the canvass
665	date, the day after the date the election results for the legislator-elect's race are
666	finalized.
667	(c) (i) An incumbent legislator may not file any requests for legislation as of the date
668	that the legislator:
669	(A) fails to file to run for election to a seat in the Legislature;
670	(B) is ineligible to be included on the ballot for the election in which the legislator
671	would have sought an additional term; or
672	(C) fails to win reelection and the legislator's opponent is eligible to file a request

673	for legislation under Subsection (2)(b).
674	(ii) Subsection (2)(c)(i) does not apply to a request for legislation for:
675	(A) a general session that occurs while the legislator is in office; or
676	(B) a special session that occurs while the legislator is in office.
677	(d) (i) If, for any reason, a legislator who filed a request for legislation is unavailable
678	to serve in the next annual general session, the former legislator may seek another
679	legislator to assume sponsorship of each request for legislation filed by the
680	legislator who is unavailable to serve.
681	(ii) If the former legislator is unable to find another legislator to sponsor the
682	legislation within 30 days, the Office of Legislative Research and General
683	Counsel shall abandon each [pending] request for legislation from the legislator
684	who is unavailable to serve.
685	(e) (i) If a legislator dies while in office and is the chief sponsor of one or more
686	requests for legislation or pieces of legislation, the individual appointed to the
687	legislator's seat may assume sponsorship of each request for legislation or piece of
688	legislation.
689	(ii) If the individual appointed to the legislator's seat chooses not to assume
690	sponsorship of one or more of the legislator's requests for legislation or pieces of
691	legislation, the following individual shall seek another legislator to assume
692	sponsorship of each request for legislation or piece of legislation:
693	(A) if the legislator was a member of the House majority caucus, the House
694	majority leader;
695	(B) if the legislator was a member of the House minority caucus, the House
696	minority leader;
697	(C) if the legislator was a member of the Senate majority caucus, the Senate
698	majority leader; or
699	(D) if the legislator was a member of the Senate minority caucus, the Senate
700	minority leader.
701	(iii) If the individual described in Subsection (2)(e)(ii) does not find a new sponsor
702	for a request for legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General
703	Counsel shall abandon the request for legislation.
704	(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c), a legislator may not file a request for
705	legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel after noon
706	on the 11th day of the annual general session.

707 (b) On the 11th day of the annual general session, the Office of Legislative Research and 708 General Counsel shall make public on the Legislature's website the short title and 709 sponsor of each request for legislation, unless the sponsor abandons the request for 710 legislation before noon on the 11th day of the annual general session. 711 (c) (i) After the 11th day of the annual general session, a legislator may file a request 712 for legislation only if: 713 (A) for House legislation, the representative makes a motion to request legislation 714 for drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional 715 majority of the House; or 716 (B) for Senate legislation, the senator makes a motion to request legislation for 717 drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional 718 majority vote of the Senate. 719 (ii) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall make public on the 720 Legislature's website the short title and sponsor of each request for legislation 721 described in this Subsection (3)(c). 722 (4) After a request for legislation is abandoned, a legislator may not revive the request for 723 legislation. 724 (5) A legislator wishing to obtain funding for a project, program, or entity, when that 725 funding request does not require that a statute be enacted, repealed, or amended, may not 726 file a [Request for Legislation] request for legislation but instead shall file a request for 727 appropriation by following the procedures and requirements of JR3-2-701. 728 Section 32. **JR4-2-103** is amended to read: 729 JR4-2-103. Legislation -- Sponsorship requirements. 730 (1) (a) The legislator who approves the legislation for numbering is the chief sponsor. 731 (b) The chief sponsor may withdraw sponsorship of the legislation by following the 732 procedures and requirements of Senate Rules or House Rules. 733 (2) (a) Before or after the [bill] legislation is introduced, legislators from the same [house] 734 chamber as the chief sponsor may have their names added to or deleted from the 735 legislation as co-sponsors by following the procedures and requirements of Senate 736 Rules or House Rules. 737 (b) Except as provided in Subsection (3), only legislators who are members of the same [

(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:

house chamber as the chief sponsor may co-sponsor legislation.

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741 (a) designate a member of the opposite [house] chamber as sponsor of the legislation for 742 that [house] chamber; and 743 (b) provide the secretary or chief clerk with the name of that sponsor for designation on 744 the legislation. 745 Section 33. JR4-2-202 is amended to read: 746 JR4-2-202. Substitute bills or resolutions. 747 (1) (a) By following the procedures and requirements of Senate or House rule, a 748 legislator may propose a committee substitute to any Senate or House legislation that 749 is under consideration by a committee of which the legislator is a member. 750 (b) By following the procedures and requirements of Senate or House rule, a legislator 751 may propose a floor substitute to any Senate or House legislation that is under 752 consideration by the [house] chamber of which the legislator is a member. 753 (2) To initiate drafting of a substitute, a legislator shall give [-drafting] instructions to the 754 attorney who drafted the legislation. 755 (3) After the substitute sponsor has approved the substitute, the Office of Legislative 756 Research and General Counsel shall: 757 (a) electronically set the line numbers of the substitute; 758 (b) assign a version number to the substitute; and 759 (c) distribute the substitute according to the substitute sponsor's instructions. 760 (4) (a) Subject to the other provisions of this rule, after the original version of the 761 legislation is introduced, a rules committee, standing committee, or the Senate or 762 House of Representatives may adopt the original version of the legislation or any 763 substitute version of the legislation, regardless of the version number. 764 (b) (i) If the version of the legislation being adopted was previously adopted, but 765 replaced with a different version, the version of the legislation being adopted shall 766 be adopted as it was previously introduced, without any amendments that may 767 have been added to the introduced version. 768 (ii) An amendment described in Subsection (4)(b)(i), or any other amendment 769 otherwise in order, may be proposed by a motion separate from the motion to 770 adopt that substitute or original version of the legislation. 771 (c) A rules committee, a standing committee, the Senate, and the House of 772 Representatives are prohibited from suspending the provisions of this Subsection (4). 773 Section 34. **JR4-2-203** is amended to read:

JR4-2-203. Replacement bills or resolutions.

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775 (1) If the legislative general counsel determines that a numbered bill or resolution contains 776 a technical error, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may prepare 777 and submit a replacement bill or resolution that corrects the error.

- 778 (2) A sponsor may not file, and legislative staff may not create, replacement legislation if:
- (a) the original legislation has been approved by the sponsor;
- 780 (b) the legislation has been numbered; and
- (c) copies of the legislation have been distributed.
- 782 (3) Nothing in this rule prohibits a sponsor from preparing amendments to the original
- legislation or one or more substitutes of the original legislation and proposing their
- adoption by a committee or by either [house] chamber of which the legislator is a
- member.
- 786 Section 35. **JR4-2-502** is amended to read:
- 787 JR4-2-502 . Reservation of bill numbers.
- 788 (1) In each annual general legislative session, House Bills 1 through the number of bill
- numbers specified under Subsection (2)(a) and Senate Bills 1 through the number of bill
- numbers specified under Subsection (2)(a) are reserved for other appropriations and
- funding bills.
- 792 (2) (a) By November 1, the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall notify the
- Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel of the number of bill numbers to
- reserve in each [house] chamber for fiscal legislation for the next annual general
- 795 legislative session.
- 796 (b) The notice under Subsection (2)(a) shall include the short title and the chief sponsor
- of each bill number reserved.
- 798 (3) To the extent practicable, each bill reserved under this rule shall alternate the sponsoring
- chamber between the House and Senate each year.
- Section 36. **JR4-3-104** is amended to read:
- **JR4-3-104** . Floor action.
- According to the procedures and requirements of Senate Rules and House Rules,
- each [house] chamber shall consider legislation that is referred to it by a committee or
- that is otherwise in its possession.
- Section 37. **JR4-3-107** is amended to read:
- JR4-3-107. Legislation transmitted to other chamber.
- 807 (1) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:
- 808 (a) transmit notice of passage on third reading to the other [house] chamber;

809		(b) comply with the requirements of Subsection (2) if necessary; and
810		(c) if sent to the other [house] chamber, enter the date of transmission in the journal.
811	(2)	The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall, before transmitting a piece
812		of legislation to the other [house] chamber, ensure that, if the legislation passed with
813		amendments or was substituted, the amendments or substitute are:
814		(a) retyped or reprinted in the typeface and on the color paper designated for each [house]
815		<u>chamber</u> ; and
816		(b) transmitted with the legislation.
817		Section 38. JR4-3-109 is amended to read:
818		JR4-3-109 . Striking the enacting clause.
819	(1)	(a) (i) Either [house] chamber may strike the enacting clause on any piece of
820		legislation by following the procedures and requirements of Subsection (1)(a)(ii).
821		(ii) To strike an enacting clause, a legislator shall make a motion on the floor to strike
822		the enacting clause and a majority of the members of that [house] chamber must
823		approve the motion.
824		(b) If the enacting clause of a piece of legislation is struck:
825		(i) the action conclusively defeats the legislation; and
826		(ii) a motion to reconsider the action is out of order.
827	(2)	The enacting clause of each piece of legislation that has not passed the Legislature
828		before adjournment sine die of an annual general session or a special session is
829		automatically stricken.
830		Section 39. JR4-3-201 is amended to read:
831		Part 2. Transmitting and Recording Receipt of Legislation and Notes from Other Chamber
833		JR4-3-201 . Transmittal letters.
834		The secretary of the Senate or the chief clerk of the House shall:
835	(1)	attach a transmittal letter signed by the secretary or clerk to each piece of legislation to
836		be transmitted to the opposite [house] chamber; and
837	(2)	ensure that the piece of legislation, with its transmittal letter, is sent to the opposite [
838		house] chamber.
839		Section 40. JR4-3-202 is amended to read:
840		JR4-3-202. Memorializing formal receipt of legislation from other chamber.
841	(1)	(a) Upon receipt of a transmittal letter from the Senate, the chief clerk of the House
842		or the chief clerk's designee shall sign a receipt recording the House's receipt of the

843	legislation.
844	(b) Once the [receipt is signed] chief clerk or the chief clerk's designee signs the receipt,
845	the legislation is in the possession of the House.
846	(2) (a) Upon receipt of a transmittal letter from the House, the secretary of the Senate or
847	the secretary's designee shall sign a receipt recording the Senate's receipt of the
848	legislation.
849	(b) Once the [receipt is signed] secretary or the secretary's designee signs the receipt, the
850	legislation is in the possession of the Senate.
851	Section 41. JR4-3-203 is amended to read:
852	JR4-3-203. Possession of a bill Process for obtaining the return of legislation
853	sent to the other chamber.
854	(1) A piece of legislation is in the possession of the [house] chamber in which it has been
855	receipted.
856	(2) A piece of legislation in the possession of one [house] chamber may be returned to the
857	other [house] chamber only when:
858	(a) the [house] chamber having possession of the legislation receives a written request
859	from the opposite [house] chamber requesting return of the legislation; and
860	(b) a majority of the [house] chamber having possession of the legislation votes to return
861	the legislation to the opposite [house] chamber.
862	Section 42. JR4-3-303 is amended to read:
863	JR4-3-303. Reporting legislation that increases legislative workload.
864	(1) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
865	(a) identify legislation that increases legislative workload before the legislation passes
866	both [houses] chambers of the Legislature; and
867	(b) each week during the annual general session, report legislation that increases
868	legislative workload to[the president of the Senate, speaker of the House of
869	Representatives, minority leaders, and] the chairs of the Senate and House Rules [
870	Committees] committees.
871	(2) In making the report required by Subsection (1)(b), the Office of Legislative Research
872	and General Counsel may provide information and make recommendations about:
873	(a) the funding required by the legislation;
874	(b) the staffing resources required to implement the legislation;
875	(c) the time legislators and legislative staff will be required to commit as a result of the
876	legislation;

	(d) if the legislation creates or reauthorizes a board, commission, task force, or other
	public body, whether the responsibilities of that board, commission, task force, or
	other public body could reasonably be accomplished through an existing entity or
	without legislation; and
	(e) whether the legislation sunsets or repeals the board, commission, task force, or other
	public body created by the legislation.
<u>(3)</u>	On or before the 31st day of the annual general session, the Office of Legislative
	Research and General Counsel shall report legislation that increases legislative workload
	to the president of the Senate, speaker of the House of Representatives, and minority
	<u>leaders.</u>
	Section 43. JR4-4-101 is amended to read:
	JR4-4-101. Deadline for passing certain fiscal note bills.
(1)	As used in this section, "fiscal note bill" means legislation with a fiscal note that
	indicates a cost of \$20,000 or more to:
	(a) the General Fund, Income Tax Fund, or Uniform School Fund; or
	(b) any other fund or account that affects a fund described in Subsection (1)(a).
<u>(2)</u>	(a) The House shall refer any Senate [bill with a fiscal note of \$15,000 or more] fiscal
	note bill to the House Rules Committee before giving that <u>fiscal note</u> bill a third
	reading.
	(b) The Senate shall table on third reading each House [bill with a fiscal note of $$15,000$]
	or more] fiscal note bill.
[(2)	a) (a) Before adjourning on the 43rd day of the annual general session, each
	legislator shall prioritize fiscal note bills and identify other projects or programs for
	new or one-time funding according to the process established by leadership.
	(b) Before adjourning on the 44th day of the annual general session, the Legislature shall
	either pass or defeat each [bill with a fiscal note of \$15,000 or more] fiscal note bill
	except constitutional amendment resolutions.
	Section 44. 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] chambers, the
	secretary of the Senate shall certify its final passage by identifying:
	(i) the date that the legislation passed the Senate;
	(ii) the number of senators voting for and against the legislation;
	(iii) the number of senators absent for the vote;

911	(iv) the date that the legislation passed the House;
912	(v) the number of representatives voting for and against the legislation; and
913	(vi) the number of representatives absent for the vote.
914	(b) When a piece of House legislation has passed both [houses] chambers, the chief clerk
915	of the House shall certify its final passage by identifying:
916	(i) the date that the legislation passed the House;
917	(ii) the number of representatives voting for and against the legislation;
918	(iii) the number of representatives absent for the vote;
919	(iv) the date that the legislation passed the Senate;
920	(v) the number of senators voting for and against the legislation; and
921	(vi) the number of senators absent for the vote.
922	(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), within one legislative day of final
923	passage, each piece of legislation shall be signed:
924	(i) first by the presiding officer of the [house] chamber in which it was last voted
925	upon; and
926	(ii) second by the presiding officer of the other [house] chamber.
927	(b) Within five days following the adjournment sine die of a legislative session, each
928	piece of legislation passed on the final day of that legislative session shall be signed:
929	(i) first by the presiding officer of the [house] chamber in which it was last voted
930	upon; and
931	(ii) second by the presiding officer of the other [house] chamber.
932	(c) Unless the session has adjourned sine die, the secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of
933	the House shall note in the journal that the legislation was signed by the presiding
934	officer.
935	Section 45. JR4-5-102 is amended to read:
936	JR4-5-102. Enrollment and transmittal of legislation to the governor.
937	(1) (a) After a piece of legislation that has passed both [houses] chambers has been
938	signed by the presiding officers, the secretary or chief clerk shall deliver it to the
939	Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.
940	(b) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
941	(i) examine and enroll the legislation;
942	(ii) correct any technical errors as provided by Utah Code Section 36-12-12; and
943	(iii) transmit a copy of the enrolled legislation to:
944	(A) the secretary of the Senate for legislation originating in the Senate; and

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

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

(b) the process for reimbursement of communications device expenses.

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- 1013 (2) A legislator may, pursuant to a policy adopted under Subsection (1), be reimbursed for 1014 use of a communications device that is: 1015 (a) owned by the legislator; and 1016 (b) used by the legislator in the legislator's capacity as an employee of the Legislature. 1017 Section 50. **JR6-1-102** is amended to read: 1018 JR6-1-102. Code of official conduct. 1019 (1) As used in this rule: 1020 (a) "Person" includes an individual, a partnership, an association, an organization, a 1021 company, and a body politic and corporate, or a lobbyist from any of these. 1022 (b) "Person" does not include an individual or entity described in Subsection (1)(a) that 1023 provides the legislator's primary source of income. 1024 (2) Each legislator shall comply with the guidelines established in Subsection (3). 1025 (3) In judging members of its house charged with an ethical violation, the Senate and House 1026 Ethics Committees shall consider whether or not the member has violated any of the 1027 following guidelines: 1028 (a) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any employment or other 1029 activity that would destroy or impair their independence of judgment. 1030 (b) Members of the Senate and House shall not be paid by a person to lobby, consult, or 1031 to further the interests of any legislation or legislative matter, except that a person 1032 may pay a member of the Senate or House to lobby, as defined in Utah Code Section 1033 36-11-102, for the purpose of influencing federal legislative or federal executive 1034 action. 1035 (c) Members of the Senate and House shall not exercise any undue influence on any 1036 governmental entity. "Undue influence" means deceit or threat of violence. 1037 (d) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any activity that would be an 1038 abuse of official position or a violation of trust. 1039 (e) Members of the Senate and House shall not use any nonpublic information obtained 1040 by reason of their official position to gain advantage over any business or 1041 professional competition for activities with the state and its political subdivisions. 1042 (f) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any business relationship or 1043 activity that would require the disclosure of confidential information obtained 1044 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.

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1047	(h) While in session, members of the Senate and House shall disclose any conflict of
1048	interest on any legislation or legislative matter as provided in JR6-1-201.
1049	(i) Members of the Senate and House may accept small gifts, awards, or contributions if
1050	these favors do not influence them in the discharge of official duties.
1051	(j) Members of the Senate and the House may engage in business or professional
1052	activities with the state or its political subdivisions if the activities are entered into
1053	under the same conditions and in the same manner applicable to any private citizen or
1054	company engaged in similar activities.
1055	(k) Legislators may enter into transactions with the state by contract by following the
1056	procedures and requirements of Utah Code Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement
1057	Code.
1058	Section 51. JR6-5-101 is amended to read:
1059	JR6-5-101 . Senate and House action.
1060	(1) The Senate or House shall:
1061	(a) consider the recommendations of the ethics committee; and
1062	(b) by a majority vote of that [house] chamber, either accept, dismiss, or alter these
1063	recommendations.
1064	(2) If the committee recommends expulsion of a senator or representative, acceptance of
1065	this recommendation requires a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the Senate
1066	or to the House.
1067	Section 52. JR7-1-101 is amended to read:
1068	JR7-1-101 . Definitions.
1069	As used in this chapter:
1070	(1) "Anchor location" means the physical location from which:
1071	(a) an electronic meeting originates; or
1072	(b) the participants are connected.
1073	(2) "Authorized legislative committee" means:
1074	(a) an interim committee;
1075	(b) the Legislative Management Committee;
1076	(c) the Legislative Process Committee;
1077	[(e)] (d) when functioning as an interim committee:
1078	(i) the Senate Rules Committee created in SR3-1-101; or
1079	(ii) the House Rules Committee created in HR3-1-101; or
1080	[(d)] <u>(e)</u> a special committee:

1081	(i) that is not a mixed special committee; and
1082	(ii) to the extent the special committee has statutory authority to open a committee
1083	bill file or create a committee bill.
1084	(3) "Bill" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.
1085	(4) "Chair" except as otherwise expressly provided, means:
1086	(a) the member of the Senate appointed as chair of an interim committee by the
1087	president of the Senate under JR7-1-202;
1088	(b) the member of the House of Representatives appointed as chair of an interim
1089	committee by the speaker of the House of Representatives under JR7-1-202;
1090	(c) a member of a special committee appointed as chair of the special committee; or
1091	(d) a member of a legislative committee designated by the chair of the legislative
1092	committee under Subsection (4)(a), (b), or (c) to act as chair under JR7-1-202.
1093	(5) "Committee bill" means draft legislation that receives a favorable recommendation from
1094	an authorized legislative committee.
1095	(6) "Committee bill file" means a request for legislation made by:
1096	(a) a majority vote of an authorized legislative committee; or
1097	(b) the chairs of an interim committee, if the interim committee authorizes the chairs to
1098	open one or more committee bill files in accordance with JR7-1-602.
1099	(7) "Committee note" means a note that the Office of Legislative Research and General
1100	Counsel places on legislation in accordance with JR4-2-401.
1101	(8) "Draft legislation" means a draft of a bill or resolution before it is numbered by the
1102	Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.
1103	(9) "Electronic meeting" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section
1104	52-4-103.
1105	(10) "Favorable recommendation" means an action of an authorized legislative committee
1106	by majority vote to favorably recommend legislation for consideration by the
1107	Legislature in an upcoming legislative session.
1108	(11) "Legislative committee" means:
1109	(a) an interim committee; or
1110	(b) a special committee.
1111	(12) "Interim committee" means a committee [ereated under JR7-1-201.] that:
1112	(a) is comprised of members from both chambers;
1113	(b) meets between annual general sessions of the Legislature to perform duties described
1114	in rule; and

1115	(c) is created under JR7-1-201.
1116	(13) "Legislative sponsor" means:
1117	(a) for a committee bill file, the chairs of the authorized legislative committee that
1118	opened the committee bill file or the chairs' designee; or
1119	(b) for a request for legislation that is not a committee bill file, the legislator who
1120	requested the request for legislation or the legislator's designee.
1121	(14) "Majority vote" means:
1122	(a) with respect to an interim committee, an affirmative vote of at least 50% of a quorum
1123	of members of the interim committee from one chamber and more than 50% of a
1124	quorum of members of the interim committee from the other chamber; or
1125	(b) with respect to a special committee, an affirmative vote of more than 50% of a
1126	quorum.
1127	(15) "Mixed special committee" means a special committee that is composed of one or
1128	more voting members who are legislators and one or more voting members who are not
1129	legislators.
1130	(16) "Original motion" means a nonprivileged motion that is accepted by the chair when no
1131	other motion is pending.
1132	(17) "Pending motion" means a motion described in JR7-1-307.
1133	(18) "Privileged motion" means a motion to adjourn, set a time to adjourn, recess, end
1134	debate, extend debate, or limit debate.
1135	(19) "Public statement" means a statement made in the ordinary course of business of a
1136	legislative committee with the intent that all other members of the legislative committee
1137	receive it.
1138	[(20) "Remote location" means a location other than the anchor location from which a
1139	member of a legislative committee may participate in the meeting.]
1140	[(21)] (20) "Request for legislation" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.
1141	[(22)] (21) "Resolution" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.
1142	[(23)] (22) (a) "Special committee" means a committee, commission, task force, or other
1143	similar body that is:
1144	(i) created by legislation; and
1145	(ii) staffed by:
1146	(A) the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel; or
1147	(B) the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.
1148	(b) "Special committee" does not include:

1149	(i) an interim committee;
1150	(ii) a standing committee created under SR3-2-201 or HR3-2-201; or
1151	(iii) a Senate confirmation committee described in SR3-3-101 or SR3-3-201.
1152	[(24)] (23) "Subcommittee" means a subsidiary unit of a legislative committee formed in
1153	accordance with JR7-1-411.
1154	[(25)] (24) "Substitute motion" means a nonprivileged motion that a member of a legislative
1155	committee makes when there is a nonprivileged motion pending.
1156	Section 53. JR7-1-104 is amended to read:
1157	JR7-1-104. Prohibited items and activities in legislative committee meetings.
1158	(1) A member of the public attending a meeting of a legislative committee may not:
1159	[(1)] (a) bring into the meeting room, or possess while in the meeting room, any of the
1160	following:
1161	[(a)] (i) a sign, poster, banner, or placard;
1162	[(b)] (ii) glitter or confetti;
1163	[(e)] (iii) a laser pointer;
1164	[(d)] <u>(iv)</u> paint;
1165	$[\underline{(e)}](\underline{v})$ an open flame;
1166	[(f)] (vi) an incendiary device;
1167	[(g)] <u>(vii)</u> a noise maker;
1168	[(h)] (viii) flammable liquid; or
1169	$[\frac{(i)}{(ix)}]$ any harmful or hazardous substance; or
1170	$[\underbrace{(2)}]$ (b) engage in any of the following while in the meeting room:
1171	[(a)] (i) commercial solicitation;
1172	[(b)] (ii) leafletting;
1173	[(e)] (iii) throwing an item; or
1174	[(d)] (iv) adhering any item to a furnishing, a wall, or other state property.
1175	(2) To the extent reasonably applicable, any action by a chair under this rule applies to a
1176	member of the public participating in the meeting via video conference.
1177	Section 54. JR7-1-202 is amended to read:
1178	JR7-1-202 . President and speaker to appoint legislative committee members and
1179	chairs.
1180	(1) The president of the Senate shall appoint:
1181	(a) one or more senators to each legislative committee, including one senator to serve as
1182	chair of the legislative committee; or

1183		(b) if the legislative committee is a special committee, senators as provided by the
1184		special committee's enacting legislation.
1185	(2)	The speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint:
1186		(a) one or more representatives to each legislative committee, including one
1187		representative to serve as chair of the legislative committee; or
1188		(b) if the legislative committee is a special committee, representatives as provided by the
1189		special committee's enacting legislation.
1190	(3)	(a) A chair may designate a member of the legislative committee to act as[-a] chair
1191		for all or part of a legislative committee meeting if neither chair is present at the
1192		meeting.
1193		(b) If neither chair is present at the meeting and neither chair designates a member of the
1194		legislative committee to act as chair, the most senior member from the majority party
1195		who is present at the meeting shall act as chair.
1196		Section 55. JR7-1-203 is amended to read:
1197		JR7-1-203 . Quorum requirements.
1198	(1)	Except as provided in Subsection (2) and subject to the other provisions of this rule, a
1199		quorum of a legislative committee:
1200		(a) is at least 50% of the members of the legislative committee from one chamber and
1201		more than 50% of the members of the legislative committee from the other chamber;
1202		and
1203		(b) notwithstanding Subsection (2) or (3), shall include at least one member of the
1204		legislative committee from the Senate.
1205	(2)	A quorum of a mixed special committee is:
1206		(a) at least 50% of the legislator members of the mixed special committee from one
1207		chamber and more than 50% of the legislator members of the mixed special
1208		committee from the other chamber; and
1209		(b) more than 50% of the nonlegislator members of the mixed special committee.
1210	(3)	If a member of a legislative committee does not attend two consecutive meetings of the
1211		legislative committee in a calendar year, the member is not counted for purposes of
1212		determining a quorum for the remainder of the calendar year, unless the member is
1213		present at the meeting when the action requiring a quorum occurs.
1214	(4)	The following individuals are not counted for purposes of determining a quorum, unless
1215		the member is present at the legislative committee meeting when the action requiring a
1216		quorum occurs:

quorum occurs:

1217	(a) a member of the Legislative Management Committee;
1218	(b) the Senate chair and vice chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee;
1219	(c) the House chair and vice chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee;
1220	(d) the chair and vice chair of the Senate Rules Committee;
1221	(e) the chair and vice chair of the House Rules Committee;
1222	(f) the fourth member of leadership from the minority party in the Senate; and
1223	(g) the fourth member of leadership from the minority party in the House of
1224	Representatives.
1225	Section 56. JR7-1-302 is amended to read:
1226	JR7-1-302. Chair to preserve order and decorum.
1227	(1) The chair shall preserve order and decorum during a legislative committee meeting by:
1228	(a) ensuring nothing obstructs a walkway or the view of a meeting attendee;
1229	(b) ensuring that nothing disrupts, disturbs, or otherwise impedes the orderly course of
1230	the meeting;
1231	(c) protecting state property from damage or disarray;
1232	(d) prohibiting speech likely to incite or produce imminent lawless action, fighting
1233	words, or obscenity; and
1234	(e) prohibiting any activity or item that poses a danger to the safety of a meeting
1235	attendee.
1236	(2) To preserve order and decorum in accordance with Subsection (1), the chair may:
1237	(a) prohibit the following:
1238	(i) standing, waving, yelling, cheering, whistling, or clapping;
1239	(ii) loud noises;
1240	(iii) food or drink, other than water in a closed container;
1241	(iv) musical instruments;
1242	(v) any item that may require excessive cleanup; or
1243	(vi) to the extent necessary to preserve order and decorum, any other item or activity
1244	the chair determines necessary;
1245	(b) clear the meeting room of one or more individuals;
1246	(c) recess the meeting without a motion; or
1247	(d) request assistance from:
1248	(i) the sergeant-at-arms; or
1249	(ii) the Utah Highway Patrol.
1250	(3) A member of the public participating in a legislative committee meeting via video

1251	conference may not:
1252	(a) use a virtual background other than one that is simple and free from distracting
1253	visuals; or
1254	(b) engage in any behavior that if performed in the meeting room would violate
1255	Subsection (1).
1256	Section 57. JR7-1-401 is amended to read:
1257	JR7-1-401 . Interim committees to receive study assignments Adoption of
1258	study items.
1259	(1) Each interim committee shall:
1260	(a) study issues assigned to the committee by:
1261	(i) passed legislation; or
1262	(ii) the Legislative Management Committee; and
1263	(b) review programs and hear reports as required by statute.
1264	(2) Each interim committee may:
1265	(a) [as provided in Utah Code Subsection 36-12-5(1)(d),]investigate and study
1266	possibilities for improvement in government services within the interim committee's
1267	subject area;
1268	(b) request and receive research reports from interim committee staff that relate to the
1269	interim committee's subject area;
1270	(c) request testimony from government officials, private organizations, or members of
1271	the public on issues being studied by the interim committee;
1272	(d) make recommendations to the Legislature for legislative action; or
1273	(e) prepare one or more committee bills based on the interim committee's studies.
1274	(3) Each interim committee shall adopt a list of interim study items during the interim
1275	committee's first meeting of each calendar year as follows:
1276	(a) the interim committee shall review the study items provided by the Legislative
1277	Management Committee under Subsection (1)(a)(ii);
1278	(b) the interim committee may, by majority vote, modify or add to the list of study item
1279	described in Subsection (3)(a), provided that any additional item adopted by the
1280	committee is consistent with the interim committee's duties as described in
1281	Subsection (1) or (2)[-of this rule]; and
1282	(c) the interim committee shall adopt the original or amended list of study items by
1283	majority vote.
1284	(4) (a) An interim committee may add an item to the committee's adopted list of study

1285	items described in Subsection (3) if:
1286	(i) the interim committee chairs request and receive approval from the Legislative
1287	Management Committee; and
1288	(ii) the item is consistent with the interim committee's duties as described in
1289	Subsection (1) or (2).
1290	(b) A request under Subsection (4)(a) is deemed approved, unless the Legislative
1291	Management Committee denies the request within 30 days after the day on which the
1292	committee chairs submit the request.
1293	Section 58. JR7-1-611 is amended to read:
1294	JR7-1-611 . Assignment of committee bills Report on committee bills and study
1295	items.
1296	(1) The chairs of each authorized legislative committee shall:
1297	(a) no later than November 30, assign each of the authorized legislative committee's
1298	committee bills a chief sponsor and, at the chairs' election, a floor sponsor from the
1299	opposite chamber; and
1300	(b) deliver to the Senate Rules Committee and the House Rules Committee a report that
1301	includes, for each of the authorized legislative committee's committee bills:
1302	(i) the short title;
1303	(ii) the chief sponsor;
1304	(iii) the floor sponsor, if applicable; and
1305	(iv) how each member of the authorized legislative committee voted when the
1306	authorized legislative committee gave the committee bill a favorable
1307	recommendation, including whether a member was absent at the time of the vote.
1308	(2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1), for a committee bill that was not a committee bill file,
1309	the sponsor of the request for legislation is the chief sponsor of the committee bill file
1310	unless the sponsor transfers the committee bill to another legislator.
1311	[(2)] (3) (a) In addition to the items described in Subsection (1), the chairs of each
1312	interim committee shall deliver to the Legislative Management Committee:
1313	[(a)] (i) a copy of the report described in Subsection (1)(b); and
1314	[(b)] (ii) the disposition of each issue assigned to or studied by the interim committee
1315	during the preceding calendar year.
1316	[(3)] (b) [(a)] (i) The chairs of an interim committee shall comply with [this rule on or
1317	before December 15] Subsection (3)(a) before the day on which the Legislative
1318	Management Committee meets in December.

1319	[(b)] (ii) The chairs of an authorized legislative committee that is not an interim
1320	committee shall comply with [this rule] Subsection (3)(a) as soon as practicable.
1321	Section 59. Effective date.
1322	This resolution takes effect upon a successful vote for final passage.