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JOINT RULES RESOLUTION - LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

**AMENDMENTS** 

2024 GENERAL SESSION



request for legislation;

26 • modifies the definition of an authorized legislative committee; provides which member chairs a legislative committee when both appointed chairs 27 28 are absent and fail to designate an acting chair; 29 addresses remote participation in a legislative committee meeting; 30 • 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 31 32 prioritization process and passage deadline; 33 ▶ allows a legislator to lobby on federal issues; 34 • modifies timing and staffing requirements for the Long-term Planning Conference; ► modifies the deadline for interim committee chairs to designate committee bill 35 36 sponsors; 37 • provides that after a legislator's request for legislation becomes a committee bill, the 38 legislator remains the committee bill's sponsor; 39 • updates inconsistent terminology; • incorporates certain language from existing provisions of the Utah Code; and 40 41 • removes obsolete language. 42 **Special Clauses:** 43 None 44 **Legislative Rules Affected:** 45 AMENDS: 46 JR1-2-101 47 JR1-2-102 48 JR1-2-103 49 JR1-2-201 50 JR1-2-202 51 JR1-3-102 52 JR1-4-501 53 JR2-1-101 54 JR2-1-102 55 JR2-2-101 56 JR2-2-201

## 4th Sub. (Green) H.J.R. 23

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- 57 JR2-2-203
- **JR3-1-101**
- **JR3-1-102**
- **JR3-2-302**
- **JR3-2-403**
- **JR3-2-404**
- **JR3-2-901**
- **JR3-2-902**
- **JR3-2-903**
- **JR3-2-904**
- **JR3-3-101**
- 0100 0 101
- **JR3-3-103**
- **JR4-1-101**
- **JR4-1-202**
- **JR4-1-301**
- **JR4-1-302**
- **JR4-2-101**
- 74 JR4-2-103
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- **JR4-2-203**
- 77 JR4-2-502
- **JR4-3-104**
- **JR4-3-107**
- **JR4-3-109**
- **JR4-3-201**
- **JR4-3-202**
- 83 JR4-3-203
- **JR4-3-303**
- **JR4-4-101**
- 86 JR4-5-101
- **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
99
             JR7-1-401
100
             JR7-1-611
101
      ENACTS:
102
             JR1-1-104
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             JR1-4-701
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      REPEALS AND REENACTS:
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             JR2-1-103
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      Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
108
             Section 1. JR1-1-104 is enacted to read:
109
             JR1-1-104. Single chamber's authority to suspend Joint Rules.
             (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a single chamber may not suspend a Joint
110
111
      Rule.
112
             (2) A single chamber may suspend by motion and majority vote one or more of the
113
      following rules:
114
             (a) JR2-1-103;
115
             (b) JR4-3-103(2);
116
             (c) JR4-3-105;
             (d) JR4-3-302;
117
118
             (e) JR4-4-101(2)(b);
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119	<u>(f) JR4-4-201; or</u>
120	(g) JR4-4-202.
121	(3) A motion and vote under Subsection (2) is valid only if the legislator making the
122	motion identifies in the motion each rule the legislator intends to suspend.
123	Section 2. JR1-2-101 is amended to read:
124	JR1-2-101. Convening the Legislature Process Date.
125	(1) The Legislature shall convene:
126	(a) on the date set by the Utah Constitution for the beginning of the annual general
127	session;
128	(b) on the date set by the governor in the proclamation that calls the Legislature into
129	special session; or
130	(c) on the date set by joint proclamation of the president and the speaker that convenes
131	the Legislature into special session.
132	(2) The Legislature shall convene by:
133	(a) each [house] chamber being called to order;
134	(b) having an invocation;
135	(c) reciting the pledge of allegiance;
136	(d) reading the certificates of election and giving the oath of office to legislators, if
137	necessary;
138	(e) calling the roll and declaring whether or not a quorum is present;
139	(f) electing a presiding officer, if necessary;
140	(g) appointing standing committees, if necessary;
141	(h) adopting rules;
142	(i) giving and receiving the notifications required in JR1-2-102 and JR1-2-103; and
143	(j) introducing bills.
144	(3) Nothing in this rule:
145	(a) requires the Senate or House to perform the items in this rule in a particular order;
146	or
147	(b) prohibits the Senate or House from adding or deleting items.
148	(4) The daily order of business set forth in SR1-5-103 and HR1-5-103 governs on all
149	legislative days other than the day on which the Legislature convenes.

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

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

212	resolution, and
213	(c) assign a floor sponsor for the resolution in each [house] chamber.
214	(3) The Legislature shall, by majority vote of each [house] chamber, submit a final
215	resolution, containing the names of only three individuals, to the governor as the Legislature's
216	nominees.
217	Section 9. <b>JR1-4-701</b> is enacted to read:
218	Part 7. Personnel
219	JR1-4-701. Annual performance evaluation of professional staff directors and
220	general counsel.
221	Before July 1 each year the president and speaker shall:
222	(1) in consultation with the Senate minority leader and the House minority leader,
223	conduct a performance evaluation of the legislative auditor general, the legislative fiscal
224	analyst, the director of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, and the
225	legislative general counsel; and
226	(2) set compensation for the legislative auditor general, the legislative fiscal analyst,
227	the director of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, and the legislative
228	general counsel for the upcoming fiscal year.
229	Section 10. JR2-1-101 is amended to read:
230	JR2-1-101. Annual general session rules apply.
231	Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, rules adopted or amended by each [house
232	chamber of the Legislature during the immediately preceding annual general session, and any
233	intervening session, apply to the conduct of that [house] chamber during a special session.
234	Section 11. JR2-1-102 is amended to read:
235	JR2-1-102. Introduction of bills.
236	Legislation authorized by the governor's special session proclamation or by joint
237	proclamation of the president and the speaker may be introduced in either [house] chamber at
238	any time during a special session of the Legislature.
239	Section 12. <b>JR2-1-103</b> is repealed and reenacted to read:
240	JR2-1-103. Motion to reconsider.
241	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), during a special session, a senator may make
242	a motion to reconsider in accordance with Senate Rules governing floor procedures and a

243	representative may make a motion to reconsider in accordance with House Rules governing
244	floor procedures.
245	(2) The following provisions do not apply to a motion to reconsider made during a
246	special session:
247	(a) SR4-9-101(2)(c) and (3); and
248	(b) HR4-9-101(2)(d) and (3).
249	Section 13. JR2-2-101 is amended to read:
250	JR2-2-101. Veto override process.
251	(1) A bill passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the governor shall be reconsidered
252	first in the [house] chamber of origin of the bill.
253	(2) (a) When a vetoed bill is returned to the House or Senate by the governor, it shall
254	be placed on the third reading calendar.
255	(b) The Legislature may not amend or otherwise modify a vetoed bill or item of
256	appropriation.
257	(3) If a constitutional two-thirds of the members elected to the first [house] chamber
258	vote to pass the bill, it shall be sent to the other [house] chamber, together with the governor's
259	objections.
260	(4) If a constitutional two-thirds of the members elected to the other [house] chamber
261	approve the bill, the bill becomes law.
262	Section 14. JR2-2-201 is amended to read:
263	JR2-2-201. Poll to convene and calling a veto override session.
264	(1) (a) If the Legislature is prevented by adjournment sine die from reconsidering any
265	vetoed bill or item of appropriation vetoed by the governor, the president of the Senate and the
266	speaker of the House shall poll their respective members by mail or other means to determine if
267	the Legislature shall convene to reconsider vetoed legislation.
268	(b) Each member shall respond to the poll in writing, by telephone, or other available
269	means.
270	(2) (a) The president and speaker shall notify the governor about the results of the poll.
271	(b) The sponsor of a bill being considered for the veto override shall be provided, upon
272	request, the itemized list of how each legislator responded to the poll.
273	(3) (a) If two-thirds of the members of each [house] chamber are in favor of convening

chamber.

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

305	(4) At a joint convention, members of either [house] chamber may not engage in the
306	transaction of any business other than that for which they were assembled.
307	Section 17. JR3-1-102 is amended to read:
308	JR3-1-102. Rules governing joint conventions.
309	(1) The House Rules govern the proceedings in joint convention except those House
310	Rules that are clearly not applicable.
311	(2) (a) Absent House members may be compelled to attend joint conventions under
312	House Rules.
313	(b) Absent Senate members may be compelled to attend joint conventions under Senate
314	Rules.
315	(c) The sergeant-at-arms of each [house] chamber shall attend joint conventions to
316	compel the attendance of absent members if called upon.
317	(3) Joint conventions may adjourn from time to time as necessary.
318	Section 18. JR3-2-302 is amended to read:
319	JR3-2-302. Joint appropriations subcommittees Creation Membership.
320	The members of the Joint Appropriations Committee shall be divided into the following
321	joint appropriations subcommittees:
322	(1) [Infrastructure and General Government] Transportation and Infrastructure;
323	(2) [Business, Economic Development, and Labor] Economic and Community
324	<u>Development;</u>
325	(3) Executive Offices and Criminal Justice;
326	(4) Social Services;
327	(5) Higher Education;
328	(6) Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environmental Quality; [and]
329	(7) Public Education; and
330	(8) General Government.
331	Section 19. JR3-2-403 is amended to read:
332	JR3-2-403. Quorum requirements.
333	A quorum of a joint appropriations subcommittee and the Executive Appropriations
334	Committee is at least 50% in one [house] chamber and more than 50% in the other, subject to
335	the requirements in JR3-2-404.

336	Section 20. JR3-2-404 is amended to read:
337	JR3-2-404. Voting requirements.
338	(1) A majority vote of a joint appropriations subcommittee and the Executive
339	Appropriations Committee is at least 50% of those in attendance in one [house] chamber and
340	more than 50% of those in attendance in the other.
341	(2) For an appropriation subcommittee, and excluding the Executive Appropriations
342	Committee, in determining whether a quorum is present, a legislator who is the president, the
343	speaker, a majority leader, a majority whip, an assistant majority whip, the Senate Rules
344	Committee chair, the Senate Rules Committee vice chair, the House Rules Committee chair,
345	the House Rules Committee vice chair, an Executive Appropriations Committee chair, an
346	Executive Appropriations Committee vice chair, a minority leader, a minority whip, an
347	assistant minority whip, or the fourth member of leadership from a minority party, is not
348	counted in determining a quorum for the committee, except during the time that the legislator is
349	present at the meeting.
350	Section 21. JR3-2-901 is amended to read:
351	JR3-2-901. Appointment and chairs Notice.
352	(1) (a) If the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments to [a Senate bill]
353	Senate legislation, the secretary of the Senate shall notify the House of the refusal and ask the
354	House to recede from its amendments.
355	(b) Either [house] chamber may recede from its position on any difference existing
356	between the two [houses] chambers by a majority vote of its members.
357	(c) (i) If the House refuses to recede, the speaker shall appoint a conference committee
358	of three.
359	(ii) After making the appointment, the speaker shall:
360	(A) publicly announce the House members of the conference committee and the time
361	and place that the conference committee will meet;
362	(B) ensure that no more than two of the appointees are members of the majority party;
363	and
364	(C) direct House staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the House members of
365	the conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee meeting.
366	(d) If the speaker does not immediately appoint a conference committee, the president

367	may appoint a conference committee as provided in Subsection (2)(c).
368	(e) After the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments to [a Senate bill]
369	Senate legislation, the House may not amend or substitute the [bill] legislation, unless:
370	(i) the sole effect of the amendment or substitute is to recede from one or more House
371	amendments to the [bill] legislation; or
372	(ii) the amendment or substitute is part of a conference committee report.
373	(2) (a) If the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to [a House bill]
374	<u>House legislation</u> , the chief clerk of the House shall notify the Senate of the refusal and ask the
375	Senate to recede from its amendments.
376	(b) Either [house] chamber may recede from its position on any difference existing
377	between the two [houses] chambers by a majority vote of its members.
378	(c) (i) If the Senate refuses to recede, the president shall appoint a conference
379	committee of three.
380	(ii) After making the appointment, the president shall:
381	(A) publicly announce the Senate members of the conference committee and the time
382	and place that the conference committee will meet;
383	(B) ensure that no more than two of the appointees are members of the majority party;
384	and
385	(C) direct Senate staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the Senate members
386	of the conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee meeting.
387	(d) If the president does not immediately appoint a conference committee, the speaker
388	may appoint a conference committee as provided in Subsection (1)(c).
389	(e) After the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to [a House bill]
390	House legislation, the Senate may not amend or substitute the [bill] legislation, unless:
391	(i) the sole effect of the amendment or substitute is to recede from one or more Senate
392	amendments to the [bill] legislation; or
393	(ii) the amendment or substitute is part of a conference committee report.
394	(3) (a) Whenever the president or speaker appoints a conference committee, the
395	secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:
396	(i) immediately notify the other [house] chamber of the action taken; and
397	(ii) request the appointment of conference committee members from that other [house]

time and place of the committee's meeting; or

398	<u>chamber</u> .
399	(b) After receiving the notice and request, the presiding officer of the other [house]
400	<u>chamber</u> shall:
401	(i) appoint a conference committee of three;
402	(ii) publicly announce the members of the conference committee from that [house]
403	chamber and the time and place that the conference committee will meet; and
404	(iii) direct staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the members of the
405	conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee meeting.
406	(4) (a) The first senator named on the conference committee is the Senate chair of the
407	committee, and the first representative named on the conference committee is the House chair
408	(b) The conference committee chairs shall direct the preparation of the conference
409	committee report.
410	Section 22. JR3-2-902 is amended to read:
411	JR3-2-902. Conference committee procedures.
412	(1) The chair from the [house] chamber of origin of the [bill] legislation shall chair
413	meetings of the conference committee.
414	(2) Staff from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may attend the
415	conference committee meeting to assist in the preparation of the committee report.
416	(3) (a) Subject to Subsection (3)(b), conference committee meetings are open to the
417	public.
418	(b) Public comment may not be received or made during a conference committee
419	meeting unless a majority of committee members from one [house] chamber and at least 50%
420	from the other [house] chamber vote to receive public comment.
421	(4) (a) A majority of committee members from each [house] chamber must approve a
422	conference committee report in order for it to be presented to the Legislature.
423	(b) (i) If the conference committee cannot reach an agreement, the committee shall
424	report the failure to agree to both [houses] chambers.
425	(ii) Upon notice that a conference committee has failed to agree:
426	(A) the presiding officer of each [house] chamber may appoint a new committee by
427	following the requirements of JR3-2-901 or reappoint the former committee and announce the

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429	(B) either [house] chamber may vote to refuse further conferences.
430	(iii) If a [house] chamber votes to refuse further conferences, the [bill] legislation shall
431	be returned to the originating [house] chamber and filed.
432	Section 23. JR3-2-903 is amended to read:
433	JR3-2-903. Conference committee report Contents Disposition.
434	(1) The conference committee's report shall:
435	(a) be in writing; and
436	(b) list the vote of each member of the conference committee by name.
437	(2) (a) Subject to Subsection (2)(b), the committee may report any modifications or
438	amendments to the [bill] legislation that the committee thinks advisable.
439	(b) A conference committee may not consider or report on any matter except those at
440	issue between the two [houses] chambers.
441	(3) (a) If the [bill] <u>legislation</u> being discussed by the conference committee is [a House
442	bill] House legislation, the Senate conference committee members shall present the conference
443	committee report first to the Senate.
444	(b) If the [bill] legislation being discussed by the conference committee is [a Senate
445	bill] Senate legislation, the House conference committee members shall present the conference
446	committee report first to the House.
447	(4) Before a [house] chamber votes on a motion to adopt a conference committee
448	report, the report shall be read.
449	(5) (a) If a [house] chamber approves a motion to adopt a conference committee report,
450	the [bill] <u>legislation</u> shall be put at the top of the [house's] <u>chamber's</u> third reading calendar for
451	consideration.
452	(b) If the [house] chamber is the first [house] chamber to consider the conference
453	committee report, after the [house] chamber acts on the [bill] legislation, the [house] chamber
454	shall transmit the [bill] legislation and the conference committee report to the other [house]
455	chamber along with a letter explaining the [house's] chamber's action.
456	(6) (a) If a motion to adopt a conference committee report fails, either [house] chamber
457	may request that the other [house] chamber:
458	(i) appoint a new committee by following the requirements of JR3-2-901; or

(ii) reappoint the former committee and announce the time and place of the

460	committee's meeting.
461	(b) If a [house] chamber refuses a request under Subsection (6)(a), the [bill] legislation
462	shall be returned to the originating [house] chamber and filed.
463	Section 24. JR3-2-904 is amended to read:
464	JR3-2-904. Failure to meet.
465	If the members of the conference committee do not meet in a timely manner after being
466	appointed, the presiding officers of both [houses] chambers may appoint a new conference
467	committee and disband the original conference committee.
468	Section 25. JR3-3-101 is amended to read:
469	JR3-3-101. Long-Term Planning Conference.
470	(1) The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives shall,
471	by mutual consent, call a joint Long-Term Planning Conference of members of the two houses.
472	(2) The conference will be held [at least every two years] on a date or dates designated
473	jointly by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives.
474	(3) The conference may last one or two days and may include meetings, workshops,
475	and other sessions and activities designed to accomplish the purpose of the conference as
476	described in Section JR3-3-102.
477	Section 26. JR3-3-103 is amended to read:
478	JR3-3-103. Conference agenda Staffing.
479	(1) The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives shall
480	jointly establish the agenda for the conference.
481	[(2) Under the direction of the president of the Senate and speaker of the House of
482	Representatives, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, with the assistance of
483	other legislative staff offices, shall staff the conference in accordance with the agenda
484	described in Subsection (1).]
485	[(3)] (2) The agenda described in Subsection (1) may include a variety of presenters,
486	including representatives of education, government, business, and the private sector.
487	Section 27. <b>JR4-1-101</b> is amended to read:
488	JR4-1-101. Definitions.
489	As used in this title:
490	(1) "Bill" means legislation introduced for consideration by the Legislature that does

491	any, some, or all of the following to Utah statutes:
492	(a) amends;
493	(b) enacts;
494	(c) repeals;
495	(d) repeals and reenacts; or
496	(e) renumbers and amends.
497	(2) "Boldface" means the brief descriptive summary of the contents of a statutory
498	section prepared by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel that is printed for
499	each title, chapter, part, and section of the Utah Code.
500	(3) "Concurrent resolution" means a written proposal of the Legislature and governor,
501	which, to be approved, must be passed by both [houses] chambers of the Legislature and
502	concurred to by the governor.
503	(4) "Constitutional joint resolution" means a joint resolution proposing to amend,
504	enact, or repeal portions of the Utah Constitution which, to be approved for submission to the
505	voters, must be passed by a two-thirds vote of both [houses] chambers of the Legislature.
506	(5) "Drafting instructions" means:
507	(a) specific information concerning the change or addition to law or policy that a
508	legislator intends to propose through legislation; or
509	(b) a specific situation or concern that a legislator intends to address through
510	legislation.
511	[(5)] (6) "House resolution" means a written proposal of the House of Representatives
512	which, to be approved, must be passed by the House of Representatives.
513	[(6)] (7) "Joint resolution" means a written proposal of the Legislature which, to be
514	approved, must be passed by both [houses] chambers of the Legislature, including a
515	constitutional joint resolution.
516	[(7)] (8) "Laws of Utah" means all of the laws currently in effect in Utah.
517	[(8)] (9) "Legislation" means [bills and resolutions] a bill or resolution introduced for
518	consideration by the Legislature.
519	[(9)] (10) "Request for [Legislation] legislation" means a formal request from a
520	legislator or [interim committee that] an authorized legislative committee that the Office of
521	Legislative Research and General Counsel prepare a bill or resolution [be prepared by the

522	Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel].
523	[(10)] (11) "Resolution" includes [constitutional joint resolutions, other joint
524	resolutions, concurrent resolutions, House resolutions, and Senate resolutions] a joint
525	resolution, concurrent resolution, House resolution, and Senate resolution.
526	[(11)] (12) "Senate resolution" means a written proposal of the Senate which, to be
527	approved, must be passed by the Senate.
528	$[\frac{(12)}{(13)}]$ "Statute" means a law that has met the constitutional requirements for
529	enactment.
530	$[\frac{(13)}{(14)}]$ "Statutory section" means the unique unit of the laws of Utah that is
531	identified by a title, chapter, and section number.
532	Section 28. JR4-1-202 is amended to read:
533	JR4-1-202. Specific bill format requirements.
534	(1) Each bill shall contain:
535	(a) a designation containing the information required by Subsection (2);
536	(b) a short title, which provides a short common description of the bill;
537	(c) the year and type of legislative session in which the bill is to be introduced;
538	(d) the phrase "State of Utah";
539	(e) the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor:";
540	(f) if the bill is a House bill that has passed third reading in the House, the Senate
541	sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor:";
542	(g) if the bill is a Senate bill that has passed third reading in the Senate, the House
543	sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:";
544	(h) a long title, which includes:
545	(i) a brief general description of the subject matter in the bill;
546	(ii) a list of each section of the Utah Code affected by the bill, which cites by statute
547	number those statutes that the bill proposes be amended, enacted, repealed and reenacted,
548	renumbered and amended, and repealed; and
549	(iii) for bills that contain an appropriation, the sum proposed to be appropriated by the
550	bill unless the bill is an appropriation bill or supplemental appropriation bill whose single
551	subject is the appropriation of money;
552	(i) an enacting clause in the following form: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the

553	state of Utah:"; and
554	(j) the subject matter, given in one or more sections.
555	(2) The designation shall be a heading that identifies the bill by its [house] chamber of
556	introduction and by unique number assigned to it by the Office of Legislative Research and
557	General Counsel and shall be in the following form: "S.B." or "H.B." followed by the number
558	assigned to the bill.
559	Section 29. JR4-1-301 is amended to read:
560	JR4-1-301. General resolution format requirements.
561	(1) Each resolution shall be typewritten or printed on paper 8-1/2 by 11 inches.
562	(2) Each resolution shall contain:
563	(a) a designation containing the information required by Subsection (3);
564	(b) a short title;
565	(c) the year and type of legislative session in which the resolution is to be introduced;
566	(d) the phrase "State of Utah";
567	(e) the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor:";
568	(f) the Senate sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor:"if the resolution:
569	(i) is a concurrent resolution or a joint resolution;
570	(ii) originated in the House of Representatives; and
571	(iii) has passed third reading in the House of Representatives;
572	(g) the House sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:"if the resolution:
573	(i) is a concurrent resolution or a joint resolution;
574	(ii) originated in the Senate; and
575	(iii) has passed third reading in the Senate;
576	(h) a long title, which shall include a list of constitutional sections, legislative rules, or
577	the Utah Supreme Court's Rules of Procedure or Rules of Evidence affected, if applicable;
578	(i) a resolving clause containing the information required by Subsection (4);
579	(j) for joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, Senate resolutions, and House
580	resolutions:
581	(i) one or more paragraphs that begin with the word "Whereas" that function as the
582	preamble; and
583	(ii) one or more paragraphs that begin with the words "Be it Resolved" that identify the

statement of purpose of policy; a	584	statement of purpose or policy;	and
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- (k) special clauses including, if necessary, an effective date.
- (3) The designation shall be a heading that identifies the resolution by the resolution's [house] chamber of introduction and by unique number assigned to the resolution by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel and shall be in the following form:
- (a) for a joint resolution, unless the resolution converted to a joint resolution in accordance with JR4-5-104: "S.J.R." or "H.J.R." followed by the number assigned to the joint resolution;
- (b) for a concurrent resolution, regardless of whether the concurrent resolution converts to a joint resolution in accordance with JR4-5-104: "S.C.R." or "H.C.R." followed by the number assigned to the concurrent resolution;
- (c) for a Senate resolution: "S.R." followed by the number assigned to the Senate resolution; or
- 597 (d) for a House resolution: "H.R." followed by the number assigned to the House resolution.
  - (4) Each resolution shall contain a resolving clause in one of the following forms:
  - (a) in a constitutional joint resolution, or in a joint resolution proposing to amend the Utah Supreme Court's Rules of Procedure or Rules of Evidence: "Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, with at least two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses concurring:";
    - (b) in a joint resolution: "Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:";
  - (c) in a concurrent resolution: "Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, with the Governor concurring:";
    - (d) in a Senate resolution: "Be it resolved by the Senate of the state of Utah:"; or
- 608 (e) in a House resolution: "Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the state 609 of Utah:".
- Section 30. **JR4-1-302** is amended to read:
- JR4-1-302. Effective date of resolutions.
- 612 (1) Unless otherwise directed by the Legislature and subject to Subsections (2) and (3), 613 a resolution becomes effective on:
  - (a) the day that the resolution receives final approval from:

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

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

677	legislation	under	Subsection	(2)(	b)
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- (ii) Subsection (2)(c)(i) does not apply to a request for legislation for:
- (A) a general session that occurs while the legislator is in office; or
  - (B) a special session that occurs while the legislator is in office.
- (d) (i) If, for any reason, a legislator who filed a request for legislation is unavailable to serve in the next annual general session, the former legislator may seek another legislator to assume sponsorship of each request for legislation filed by the legislator who is unavailable to serve.
- (ii) If the former legislator is unable to find another legislator to sponsor the legislation within 30 days, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall abandon each [pending] request for legislation from the legislator who is unavailable to serve.
- (e) (i) If a legislator dies while in office and is the chief sponsor of one or more requests for legislation or pieces of legislation, the individual appointed to the legislator's seat may assume sponsorship of each request for legislation or piece of legislation.
- (ii) If the individual appointed to the legislator's seat chooses not to assume sponsorship of one or more of the legislator's requests for legislation or pieces of legislation, the following individual shall seek another legislator to assume sponsorship of each request for legislation or piece of legislation:
- (A) if the legislator was a member of the House majority caucus, the House majority leader:
- (B) if the legislator was a member of the House minority caucus, the House minority leader;
- (C) if the legislator was a member of the Senate majority caucus, the Senate majority 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
- (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 32. **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

739	[house]	<u>chamber</u>	as the chi	ef sponso	r may	co-sponsor	legislation
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- (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
- (b) provide the secretary or chief clerk with the name of that sponsor for designation on the legislation.
  - Section 33. **JR4-2-202** is amended to read:

#### JR4-2-202. Substitute bills or resolutions.

- (1) (a) By following the procedures and requirements of Senate or House rule, a 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

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770	otherwise in order, may be proposed by a motion separate from the motion to adopt that
771	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 34. **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.
- 779 (2) A sponsor may not file, and legislative staff may not create, replacement legislation 780 if:
  - (a) the original legislation has been approved by the sponsor;
  - (b) the legislation has been numbered; and
    - (c) copies of the legislation have been distributed.
  - (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.
  - Section 35. **JR4-2-502** is amended to read:

#### 788 **JR4-2-502.** Reservation of bill numbers.

- (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.
- (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 legislative session.
- (b) The notice under Subsection (2)(a) shall include the short title and the chief sponsor of each bill number reserved.
- (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:

801	JR4-3-104. Floor action.
802	According to the procedures and requirements of Senate Rules and House Rules, each
803	[house] chamber shall consider legislation that is referred to it by a committee or that is
804	otherwise in its possession.
805	Section 37. JR4-3-107 is amended to read:
806	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
812	piece 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
815	[house] chamber; 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 approve the
823	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 automatically
829	stricken.
830	Section 39. JR4-3-201 is amended to read:
831	Part 2. Transmitting and Recording Receipt of Legislation and Notes from Other

832	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
836	to 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. <b>JR4-3-202</b> 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 <u>chief</u> clerk's designee shall sign a receipt recording the House's receipt of the legislation.
843	(b) Once the [receipt is signed] chief clerk or the chief clerk's designee signs the
844	receipt, the legislation is in the possession of the House.
845	(2) (a) Upon receipt of a transmittal letter from the House, the secretary of the Senate
846	or the secretary's designee shall sign a receipt recording the Senate's receipt of the legislation.
847	(b) Once the [receipt is signed] secretary or the secretary's designee signs the receipt,
848	the legislation is in the possession of the Senate.
849	Section 41. <b>JR4-3-203</b> is amended to read:
850	JR4-3-203. Possession of a bill Process for obtaining the return of legislation
851	sent to the other chamber.
852	(1) A piece of legislation is in the possession of the [house] chamber in which it has
853	been receipted.
854	(2) A piece of legislation in the possession of one [house] chamber may be returned to
855	the other [house] chamber only when:
856	(a) the [house] chamber having possession of the legislation receives a written request
857	from the opposite [house] chamber requesting return of the legislation; and
858	(b) a majority of the [house] chamber having possession of the legislation votes to
859	return the legislation to the opposite [house] chamber.
860	Section 42. <b>JR4-3-303</b> is amended to read:
861	JR4-3-303. Reporting legislation that increases legislative workload.
862	(1) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:

863	(a) identify legislation that increases legislative workload before the legislation passes
864	both [houses] chambers of the Legislature; and
865	(b) each week during the annual general session, report legislation that increases
866	legislative workload to [the president of the Senate, speaker of the House of Representatives,
867	minority leaders, and] the chairs of the Senate and House Rules [Committees] committees.
868	(2) In making the report required by Subsection (1)(b), the Office of Legislative
869	Research and General Counsel may provide information and make recommendations about:
870	(a) the funding required by the legislation;
871	(b) the staffing resources required to implement the legislation;
872	(c) the time legislators and legislative staff will be required to commit as a result of the
873	legislation;
874	(d) if the legislation creates or reauthorizes a board, commission, task force, or other
875	public body, whether the responsibilities of that board, commission, task force, or other public
876	body could reasonably be accomplished through an existing entity or without legislation; and
877	(e) whether the legislation sunsets or repeals the board, commission, task force, or
878	other public body created by the legislation.
879	(3) On or before the 31st day of the annual general session, the Office of Legislative
880	Research and General Counsel shall report legislation that increases legislative workload to the
881	president of the Senate, speaker of the House of Representatives, and minority leaders.
882	Section 43. JR4-4-101 is amended to read:
883	JR4-4-101. Deadline for passing certain fiscal note bills.
884	(1) As used in this section, "fiscal note bill" means legislation with a fiscal note that
885	indicates a cost of \$20,000 or more to:
886	(a) the General Fund, Income Tax Fund, or Uniform School Fund; or
887	(b) any other fund or account that affects a fund described in Subsection (1)(a).
888	(2) (a) The House shall refer any Senate [bill with a fiscal note of \$15,000 or more]
889	fiscal note bill to the House Rules Committee before giving that fiscal note bill a third reading.
890	(b) The Senate shall table on third reading each House [bill with a fiscal note of
891	\$15,000 or more] fiscal note bill.
892	[(2)] (3) (a) Before adjourning on the 43rd day of the annual general session, each
893	legislator shall prioritize fiscal note bills and identify other projects or programs for new or

and

894	one-time funding according to the process established by leadership.
895	(b) Before adjourning on the 44th day of the annual general session, the Legislature
896	shall either pass or defeat each [bill with a fiscal note of \$15,000 or more] fiscal note bill
897	except constitutional amendment resolutions.
898	Section 44. <b>JR4-5-101</b> is amended to read:
899	JR4-5-101. Certification and signature.
900	(1) (a) When a piece of Senate legislation has passed both [houses] chambers, the
901	secretary of the Senate shall certify its final passage by identifying:
902	(i) the date that the legislation passed the Senate;
903	(ii) the number of senators voting for and against the legislation;
904	(iii) the number of senators absent for the vote;
905	(iv) the date that the legislation passed the House;
906	(v) the number of representatives voting for and against the legislation; and
907	(vi) the number of representatives absent for the vote.
908	(b) When a piece of House legislation has passed both [houses] chambers, the chief
909	clerk of the House shall certify its final passage by identifying:
910	(i) the date that the legislation passed the House;
911	(ii) the number of representatives voting for and against the legislation;
912	(iii) the number of representatives absent for the vote;
913	(iv) the date that the legislation passed the Senate;
914	(v) the number of senators voting for and against the legislation; and
915	(vi) the number of senators absent for the vote.
916	(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), within one legislative day of final
917	passage, each piece of legislation shall be signed:
918	(i) first by the presiding officer of the [house] chamber in which it was last voted upon
919	and
920	(ii) second by the presiding officer of the other [house] chamber.
921	(b) Within five days following the adjournment sine die of a legislative session, each
922	piece of legislation passed on the final day of that legislative session shall be signed:
923	(i) first by the presiding officer of the [house] chamber in which it was last voted upon

925	(11) second by the presiding officer of the other [house] chamber.
926	(c) Unless the session has adjourned sine die, the secretary of the Senate or chief clerk
927	of the House shall note in the journal that the legislation was signed by the presiding officer.
928	Section 45. JR4-5-102 is amended to read:
929	JR4-5-102. Enrollment and transmittal of legislation to the governor.
930	(1) (a) After a piece of legislation that has passed both [houses] chambers has been
931	signed by the presiding officers, the secretary or chief clerk shall deliver it to the Office of
932	Legislative Research and General Counsel.
933	(b) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
934	(i) examine and enroll the legislation;
935	(ii) correct any technical errors as provided by Utah Code Section 36-12-12; and
936	(iii) transmit a copy of the enrolled legislation to:
937	(A) the secretary of the Senate for legislation originating in the Senate; and
938	(B) the chief clerk of the House for legislation originating in the House.
939	(2) When enrolling the legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General
940	Counsel shall:
941	(a) include the name of the House floor sponsor for Senate legislation under the
942	heading "House Sponsor:"; or
943	(b) include the name of the Senate floor sponsor for House legislation under the
944	heading "Senate Sponsor:".
945	(3) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:
946	(a) certify each enrolled piece of legislation; and
947	(b) ensure that a copy of the enrolled legislation is:
948	(i) transmitted to the governor;
949	(ii) filed with the secretary or chief clerk;
950	(iii) transmitted to the chief sponsor upon request; and
951	(iv) transmitted to the Office of Legislative Services.
952	Section 46. <b>JR4-5-201</b> is amended to read:
953	JR4-5-201. Recalling legislation after the legislation is signed by the speaker and
954	president.
955	(1) As used in this rule:

- 956 (a) "Originating [house] chamber" means the [house] chamber in which a piece of 957 legislation originates. 958 (b) "Non-originating [house] chamber" means the [house] chamber in which a piece of 959 legislation does not originate. 960 (2) An originating [house] chamber may recall legislation that is in the possession of 961 the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel by a motion and constitutional 962 majority vote. 963 (3) (a) A non-originating [house] chamber may, by motion and constitutional majority 964 vote, request that the originating [house] chamber recall legislation from the Office of 965 Legislative Research and General Counsel. 966 (b) Upon receipt of a request described in Subsection (3)(a), the originating [house] 967 chamber may, by motion and constitutional majority vote, recall from the Office of Legislative 968 Research and General Counsel the legislation that is the subject of the request. 969 (c) A non-originating [house] chamber may not recall legislation from the Office of 970 Legislative Research and General Counsel except as provided in this Subsection (3). 971 (4) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall return legislation 972 recalled under this rule: 973 (a) for legislation recalled under Subsection (2), to the originating [house] chamber; or 974 (b) for legislation recalled under Subsection (3), to the non-originating [house] 975 chamber. 976 Section 47. **JR4-5-202** is amended to read: 977 JR4-5-202. Recalling legislation from the governor. 978 When a bill has passed both [houses] chambers of the Legislature, been signed by the 979 presiding officers, been enrolled, and [has] been sent to the governor for his approval, it can be 980 recalled only if: 981 (1) a joint resolution requesting that the governor return the legislation is passed by a
  - constitutional majority vote of both [houses] chambers; and
    - (2) the governor elects to return it.
- 984 Section 48. JR5-1-102 is amended to read:

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- 985 JR5-1-102. Legislative Expenses Oversight Committee.
- 986 (1) The presiding officer and the majority leader and minority leader of each [house]

987	chamber are the Legislative Expenses Oversight Committee for that [house] chamber.
988	(2) Each committee shall:
989	(a) establish procedures to implement the rules on legislative expenses, including
990	establishing systems and procedures for the reimbursement of legislative expenses;
991	(b) ensure that procedures are established for the purpose of avoiding duplicate or
992	improper payments or reimbursements; and
993	(c) meet at least annually, or at the request of a majority of the committee, to review
994	legislative expenses and travel budgets.
995	(3) Each committee may, for a calendar year, authorize up to 10 authorized legislative
996	training days for each legislator.
997	(4) The presiding officer may authorize temporary emergency legislative expenses.
998	Section 49. <b>JR5-5-101</b> is amended to read:
999	JR5-5-101. Reimbursement for communications device expenses.
1000	(1) The presiding officer, the majority leader, and the minority leader of each [house]
1001	chamber of the Legislature may establish a policy governing reimbursement for expenses
1002	related to communications devices, which policy shall include:
1003	(a) the types of communications device expenses that will be reimbursed to legislators;
1004	and
1005	(b) the process for reimbursement of communications device expenses.
1006	(2) A legislator may, pursuant to a policy adopted under Subsection (1), be reimbursed
1007	for use of a communications device that is:
1008	(a) owned by the legislator; and
1009	(b) used by the legislator in the legislator's capacity as an employee of the Legislature.
1010	Section 50. <b>JR6-1-102</b> is amended to read:
1011	JR6-1-102. Code of official conduct.
1012	(1) As used in this rule:
1013	(a) "Person" includes an individual, a partnership, an association, an organization, a
1014	company, and a body politic and corporate, or a lobbyist from any of these.
1015	(b) "Person" does not include an individual or entity described in Subsection (1)(a) that
1016	provides the legislator's primary source of income.
1017	(2) Each legislator shall comply with the guidelines established in Subsection (3).

- (3) In judging members of its house charged with an ethical violation, the Senate and House Ethics Committees shall consider whether or not the member has violated any of the following guidelines:
  - (a) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any employment or other activity that would destroy or impair their independence of judgment.
  - (b) Members of the Senate and House shall not be paid by a person to lobby, consult, or to further the interests of any legislation or legislative matter, except that a person may pay a member of the Senate or House to lobby, as defined in Utah Code Section 36-11-102, for the purpose of influencing federal legislative or federal executive action.
  - (c) Members of the Senate and House shall not exercise any undue influence on any governmental entity. "Undue influence" means deceit or threat of violence.
  - (d) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any activity that would be an abuse of official position or a violation of trust.
  - (e) Members of the Senate and House shall not use any nonpublic information obtained by reason of their official position to gain advantage over any business or professional competition for activities with the state and its political subdivisions.
  - (f) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any business relationship or activity that would require the disclosure of confidential information obtained because of their official position.
  - (g) Members of the Senate and House shall not use their official position to secure privileges for themselves or others.
  - (h) While in session, members of the Senate and House shall disclose any conflict of interest on any legislation or legislative matter as provided in JR6-1-201.
  - (i) Members of the Senate and House may accept small gifts, awards, or contributions if these favors do not influence them in the discharge of official duties.
  - (j) Members of the Senate and the House may engage in business or professional activities with the state or its political subdivisions if the activities are entered into under the same conditions and in the same manner applicable to any private citizen or company engaged in similar activities.
  - (k) Legislators may enter into transactions with the state by contract by following the procedures and requirements of Utah Code Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code.

1049	Section 51. <b>JR6-5-101</b> is amended to read:
1050	JR6-5-101. Senate and House action.
1051	(1) The Senate or House shall:
1052	(a) consider the recommendations of the ethics committee; and
1053	(b) by a majority vote of that [house] chamber, either accept, dismiss, or alter these
1054	recommendations.
1055	(2) If the committee recommends expulsion of a senator or representative, acceptance
1056	of this recommendation requires a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the Senate or
1057	to the House.
1058	Section 52. JR7-1-101 is amended to read:
1059	JR7-1-101. Definitions.
1060	As used in this chapter:
1061	(1) "Anchor location" means the physical location from which:
1062	(a) an electronic meeting originates; or
1063	(b) the participants are connected.
1064	(2) "Authorized legislative committee" means:
1065	(a) an interim committee;
1066	(b) the Legislative Management Committee;
1067	(c) the Legislative Process Committee;
1068	[(c)] (d) when functioning as an interim committee:
1069	(i) the Senate Rules Committee created in SR3-1-101; or
1070	(ii) the House Rules Committee created in HR3-1-101; or
1071	[ <del>(d)</del> ] <u>(e)</u> a special committee:
1072	(i) that is not a mixed special committee; and
1073	(ii) to the extent the special committee has statutory authority to open a committee bill
1074	file or create a committee bill.
1075	(3) "Bill" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.
1076	(4) "Chair" except as otherwise expressly provided, means:
1077	(a) the member of the Senate appointed as chair of an interim committee by the
1078	president of the Senate under JR7-1-202;
1079	(b) the member of the House of Representatives appointed as chair of an interim

1080	committee by the speaker of the House of Representatives under JR7-1-202;
1081	(c) a member of a special committee appointed as chair of the special committee; or
1082	(d) a member of a legislative committee designated by the chair of the legislative
1083	committee under Subsection (4)(a), (b), or (c) to act as chair under JR7-1-202.
1084	(5) "Committee bill" means draft legislation that receives a favorable recommendation
1085	from an authorized legislative committee.
1086	(6) "Committee bill file" means a request for legislation made by:
1087	(a) a majority vote of an authorized legislative committee; or
1088	(b) the chairs of an interim committee, if the interim committee authorizes the chairs to
1089	open one or more committee bill files in accordance with JR7-1-602.
1090	(7) "Committee note" means a note that the Office of Legislative Research and General
1091	Counsel places on legislation in accordance with JR4-2-401.
1092	(8) "Draft legislation" means a draft of a bill or resolution before it is numbered by the
1093	Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.
1094	(9) "Electronic meeting" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section
1095	52-4-103.
1096	(10) "Favorable recommendation" means an action of an authorized legislative
1097	committee by majority vote to favorably recommend legislation for consideration by the
1098	Legislature in an upcoming legislative session.
1099	(11) "Legislative committee" means:
1100	(a) an interim committee; or
1101	(b) a special committee.
1102	(12) "Interim committee" means a committee [ereated under JR7-1-201.] that:
1103	(a) is comprised of members from both chambers;
1104	(b) meets between annual general sessions of the Legislature to perform duties
1105	described in rule; and
1106	(c) is created under JR7-1-201.
1107	(13) "Legislative sponsor" means:
1108	(a) for a committee bill file, the chairs of the authorized legislative committee that
1109	opened the committee bill file or the chairs' designee; or
1110	(b) for a request for legislation that is not a committee hill file, the legislator who

1111	requested the request for legislation or the legislator's designee.
1112	(14) "Majority vote" means:
1113	(a) with respect to an interim committee, an affirmative vote of at least 50% of a
1114	quorum of members of the interim committee from one chamber and more than 50% of a
1115	quorum of members of the interim committee from the other chamber; or
1116	(b) with respect to a special committee, an affirmative vote of more than 50% of a
1117	quorum.
1118	(15) "Mixed special committee" means a special committee that is composed of one or
1119	more voting members who are legislators and one or more voting members who are not
1120	legislators.
1121	(16) "Original motion" means a nonprivileged motion that is accepted by the chair
1122	when no other motion is pending.
1123	(17) "Pending motion" means a motion described in JR7-1-307.
1124	(18) "Privileged motion" means a motion to adjourn, set a time to adjourn, recess, end
1125	debate, extend debate, or limit debate.
1126	(19) "Public statement" means a statement made in the ordinary course of business of a
1127	legislative committee with the intent that all other members of the legislative committee
1128	receive it.
1129	[(20) "Remote location" means a location other than the anchor location from which a
1130	member of a legislative committee may participate in the meeting.]
1131	[(21)] (20) "Request for legislation" means the same as that term is defined in
1132	JR4-1-101.
1133	[(22)] (21) "Resolution" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.
1134	[(23)] (22) (a) "Special committee" means a committee, commission, task force, or
1135	other similar body that is:
1136	(i) created by legislation; and
1137	(ii) staffed by:
1138	(A) the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel; or
1139	(B) the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.
1140	(b) "Special committee" does not include:
1141	(i) an interim committee;

1142	(ii) a standing committee created under SR3-2-201 or HR3-2-201; or
1143	(iii) a Senate confirmation committee described in SR3-3-101 or SR3-3-201.
1144	[(24)] (23) "Subcommittee" means a subsidiary unit of a legislative committee formed
1145	in accordance with JR7-1-411.
1146	[(25)] (24) "Substitute motion" means a nonprivileged motion that a member of a
1147	legislative committee makes when there is a nonprivileged motion pending.
1148	Section 53. JR7-1-104 is amended to read:
1149	JR7-1-104. Prohibited items and activities in legislative committee meetings.
1150	(1) A member of the public attending a meeting of a legislative committee may not:
1151	[(1)] (a) bring into the meeting room, or possess while in the meeting room, any of the
1152	following:
1153	[(a)] (i) a sign, poster, banner, or placard;
1154	[(b)] (ii) glitter or confetti;
1155	[ <del>(c)</del> ] <u>(iii)</u> a laser pointer;
1156	[ <del>(d)</del> ] <u>(iv)</u> paint;
1157	$\left[\frac{(e)}{(v)}\right]$ an open flame;
1158	[ <del>(f)</del> ] <u>(vi)</u> an incendiary device;
1159	[ <del>(g)</del> ] <u>(vii)</u> a noise maker;
1160	[ <del>(h)</del> ] <u>(viii)</u> flammable liquid; or
1161	$\left[\frac{(i)}{(ix)}\right]$ any harmful or hazardous substance; or
1162	[(2)] (b) engage in any of the following while in the meeting room:
1163	[ <del>(a)</del> ] <u>(i)</u> commercial solicitation;
1164	[ <del>(b)</del> ] <u>(ii)</u> leafletting;
1165	[ <del>(c)</del> ] <u>(iii)</u> throwing an item; or
1166	[(d)] (iv) adhering any item to a furnishing, a wall, or other state property.
1167	(2) To the extent reasonably applicable, any action by a chair under this rule applies to
1168	a member of the public participating in the meeting via video conference.
1169	Section 54. JR7-1-202 is amended to read:
1170	JR7-1-202. President and speaker to appoint legislative committee members and
1171	chairs.
1172	(1) The president of the Senate shall appoint:

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1173	(a) one or more senators to each legislative committee, including one senator to serve
1174	as chair of the legislative committee; or
1175	(b) if the legislative committee is a special committee, senators as provided by the
1176	special committee's enacting legislation.
1177	(2) The speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint:
1178	(a) one or more representatives to each legislative committee, including one
1179	representative to serve as chair of the legislative committee; or
1180	(b) if the legislative committee is a special committee, representatives as provided by
1181	the special committee's enacting legislation.
1182	(3) (a) A chair may designate a member of the legislative committee to act as [a] chair
1183	for all or part of a legislative committee meeting if neither chair is present at the meeting.
1184	(b) If neither chair is present at the meeting and neither chair designates a member of
1185	the legislative committee to act as chair, the most senior member from the majority party who
1186	is present at the meeting shall act as chair.
1187	Section 55. JR7-1-203 is amended to read:
1188	JR7-1-203. Quorum requirements.
1189	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2) and subject to the other provisions of this rule,
1190	a quorum of a legislative committee:
1191	(a) is at least 50% of the members of the legislative committee from one chamber and
1192	more than 50% of the members of the legislative committee from the other chamber; and
1193	(b) notwithstanding Subsection (2) or (3), shall include at least one member of the
1194	legislative committee from the Senate.
1195	(2) A quorum of a mixed special committee is:
1196	(a) at least 50% of the legislator members of the mixed special committee from one
1197	chamber and more than 50% of the legislator members of the mixed special committee from
1198	the other chamber; and
1199	(b) more than 50% of the nonlegislator members of the mixed special committee.
1200	(3) If a member of a legislative committee does not attend two consecutive meetings of
1201	the legislative committee in a calendar year, the member is not counted for purposes of
1202	determining a quorum for the remainder of the calendar year, unless the member is present at

the meeting when the action requiring a quorum occurs.

1204	(4) The following individuals are not counted for purposes of determining a quorum,
1205	unless the member is present at the legislative committee meeting when the action requiring a
1206	quorum occurs:
1207	(a) a member of the Legislative Management Committee;
1208	(b) the Senate chair and vice chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee;
1209	(c) the House chair and vice chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee;
1210	(d) the chair and vice chair of the Senate Rules Committee;
1211	(e) the chair and vice chair of the House Rules Committee;
1212	(f) the fourth member of leadership from the minority party in the Senate; and
1213	(g) the fourth member of leadership from the minority party in the House of
1214	Representatives.
1215	Section 56. JR7-1-302 is amended to read:
1216	JR7-1-302. Chair to preserve order and decorum.
1217	(1) The chair shall preserve order and decorum during a legislative committee meeting
1218	by:
1219	(a) ensuring nothing obstructs a walkway or the view of a meeting attendee;
1220	(b) ensuring that nothing disrupts, disturbs, or otherwise impedes the orderly course of
1221	the meeting;
1222	(c) protecting state property from damage or disarray;
1223	(d) prohibiting speech likely to incite or produce imminent lawless action, fighting
1224	words, or obscenity; and
1225	(e) prohibiting any activity or item that poses a danger to the safety of a meeting
1226	attendee.
1227	(2) To preserve order and decorum in accordance with Subsection (1), the chair may:
1228	(a) prohibit the following:
1229	(i) standing, waving, yelling, cheering, whistling, or clapping;
1230	(ii) loud noises;
1231	(iii) food or drink, other than water in a closed container;
1232	(iv) musical instruments;
1233	(v) any item that may require excessive cleanup; or
1234	(vi) to the extent necessary to preserve order and decorum, any other item or activity

1235	the chair determines necessary;
1236	(b) clear the meeting room of one or more individuals;
1237	(c) recess the meeting without a motion; or
1238	(d) request assistance from:
1239	(i) the sergeant-at-arms; or
1240	(ii) the Utah Highway Patrol.
1241	(3) A member of the public participating in a legislative committee meeting via video
1242	conference may not:
1243	(a) use a virtual background other than one that is simple and free from distracting
1244	visuals; or
1245	(b) engage in any behavior that if performed in the meeting room would violate
1246	Subsection (1).
1247	Section 57. JR7-1-401 is amended to read:
1248	JR7-1-401. Interim committees to receive study assignments Adoption of study
1249	items.
1250	(1) Each interim committee shall:
1251	(a) study issues assigned to the committee by:
1252	(i) passed legislation; or
1253	(ii) the Legislative Management Committee; and
1254	(b) review programs and hear reports as required by statute.
1255	(2) Each interim committee may:
1256	(a) [as provided in Utah Code Subsection 36-12-5(1)(d),] investigate and study
1257	possibilities for improvement in government services within the interim committee's subject
1258	area;
1259	(b) request and receive research reports from interim committee staff that relate to the
1260	interim committee's subject area;
1261	(c) request testimony from government officials, private organizations, or members of
1262	the public on issues being studied by the interim committee;
1263	(d) make recommendations to the Legislature for legislative action; or
1264	(e) prepare one or more committee bills based on the interim committee's studies.
1265	(3) Each interim committee shall adopt a list of interim study items during the interim

1200	committee's first meeting of each calendar year as follows:
1267	(a) the interim committee shall review the study items provided by the Legislative
1268	Management Committee under Subsection (1)(a)(ii);
1269	(b) the interim committee may, by majority vote, modify or add to the list of study
1270	items described in Subsection (3)(a), provided that any additional item adopted by the
1271	committee is consistent with the interim committee's duties as described in Subsection (1) or
1272	(2) [of this rule]; and
1273	(c) the interim committee shall adopt the original or amended list of study items by
1274	majority vote.
1275	(4) (a) An interim committee may add an item to the committee's adopted list of study
1276	items described in Subsection (3) if:
1277	(i) the interim committee chairs request and receive approval from the Legislative
1278	Management Committee; and
1279	(ii) the item is consistent with the interim committee's duties as described in
1280	Subsection (1) or (2).
1281	(b) A request under Subsection (4)(a) is deemed approved, unless the Legislative
1282	Management Committee denies the request within 30 days after the day on which the
1283	committee chairs submit the request.
1284	Section 58. JR7-1-611 is amended to read:
1285	JR7-1-611. Assignment of committee bills Report on committee bills and study
1286	items.
1287	(1) The chairs of each authorized legislative committee shall:
1288	(a) no later than November 30, assign each of the authorized legislative committee's
1289	committee bills a chief sponsor and, at the chairs' election, a floor sponsor from the opposite
1290	chamber; and
1291	(b) deliver to the Senate Rules Committee and the House Rules Committee a report
1292	that includes, for each of the authorized legislative committee's committee bills:
1293	(i) the short title;
1294	(ii) the chief sponsor;
1295	(iii) the floor sponsor, if applicable; and
1296	(iv) how each member of the authorized legislative committee voted when the

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1297	authorized legislative committee gave the committee bill a favorable recommendation,
1298	including whether a member was absent at the time of the vote.
1299	(2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1), for a committee bill that was not a committee bill
1300	file, the sponsor of the request for legislation is the chief sponsor of the committee bill file
1301	unless the sponsor transfers the committee bill to another legislator.
1302	[(2)] (3) (a) In addition to the items described in Subsection (1), the chairs of each
1303	interim committee shall deliver to the Legislative Management Committee:
1304	[(a)] (i) a copy of the report described in Subsection (1)(b); and
1305	[(b)] (ii) the disposition of each issue assigned to or studied by the interim committee
1306	during the preceding calendar year.
1307	[(3)] (b) [(a)] (i) The chairs of an interim committee shall comply with [this rule on or
1308	before December 15] Subsection (3)(a) before the day on which the Legislative Management
1309	Committee meets in December.
1310	[(b)] (ii) The chairs of an authorized legislative committee that is not an interim
1311	committee shall comply with [this rule] Subsection (3)(a) as soon as practicable.
1312	Section 59. Effective date.
1313	This resolution takes effect upon a successful vote for final passage