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BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS AMENDMENTS

2024 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Daniel McCay

House Sponsor: Calvin R. Musselman

LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill modifies provisions related to executive boards.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 defines terms;
 modifies the frequency by which an executive board is required to submit a report to the
governor's office;
 modifies reporting requirements;
 requires an interim committee to unanimously approve the creation of certain new
executive boards;
• subject to certain exceptions, authorizes the Legislature or the governor to deactivate or
reactivate certain boards and commissions; and
 makes technical and conforming changes.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
67-1-2.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapters 35, 249

26 Section 1. Section **67-1-2.5** is amended to read:

27 67-1-2.5 . Executive boards -- Database -- Governor's review of new boards --

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28	Creation of boards and commissions Inactive boards.	
29	(1) As used in this section:	
30	(a) "Administrator" means the boards and commissions administrator designated under	
31	Subsection (3).	
32	(b) "Executive board" means an executive branch board, commission, council,	
33	committee, working group, task force, study group, advisory group, or other body:	
34	(i) with a defined limited membership;	
35	(ii) that is created by the constitution, by statute, by executive order, by the governor	,
36	lieutenant governor, attorney general, state auditor, or state treasurer or by the	
37	head of a department, division, or other administrative subunit of the executive	
38	branch of state government; and	
39	(iii) that is created to operate for more than six months.	
40	(c) "Inactive board" means a board that does not need to function at the present time, but	
41	may need to function in the future.	
42	(d) "Interim committee" means the same as that term is defined in Legislative Joint	
43	Rules, Title 7, Chapter 1, Part 2, Creation and Organization of Legislative	
44	Committees.	
45	(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(c), before August 1 of the calendar year	
46	following the year in which a new executive board is created in statute, the governor	
47	shall:	
48	(i) review the executive board to evaluate:	
49	(A) whether the executive board accomplishes a substantial governmental interest	st;
50	and	
51	(B) whether it is necessary for the executive board to[-remain in statute] continue	2
52	to exist;	
53	(ii) in the governor's review described in Subsection (2)(a)(i), consider:	
54	(A) the funding required for the executive board;	
55	(B) the staffing resources required for the executive board;	
56	(C) the time members of the executive board are required to commit to serve on	
57	the executive board; and	
58	(D) whether the responsibilities of the executive board could reasonably be	
59	accomplished through an existing entity or without statutory direction; and	
60	(iii) submit a report to the Government Operations Interim Committee recommending	g
61	that the Legislature:	

62	(A) repeal the executive board;
63	(B) add a sunset provision or future repeal date to the executive board;
64	(C) make other changes to make the executive board more efficient; or
65	(D) make no changes to the executive board.
66	(b) In conducting the evaluation described in Subsection (2)(a), the governor shall give
67	deference to:
68	(i) reducing the size of government; and
69	(ii) making governmental programs more efficient and effective.
70	(c) The governor is not required to conduct the review or submit the report described in
71	Subsection (2)(a) for an executive board that is scheduled for repeal under Title 63I,
72	Chapter 1, Legislative Oversight and Sunset Act, or Title 63I, Chapter 2, Repeal
73	Dates by Title Act.
74	(3) (a) The governor shall designate a board and commissions administrator from the
75	governor's staff to maintain a computerized database containing information about all
76	executive boards.
77	(b) The administrator shall ensure that the database contains:
78	(i) the name of each executive board;
79	(ii) the current statutory or constitutional authority for the creation of the executive
80	board;
81	(iii) the sunset date on which each executive board's statutory authority expires;
82	(iv) the state officer or department and division of state government under whose
83	jurisdiction the executive board operates or with which the executive board is
84	affiliated, if any;
85	(v) the name, address, gender, telephone number, and county of each individual
86	currently serving on the executive board, along with a notation of all vacant or
87	unfilled positions;
88	(vi) the title of the position held by the person who appointed each member of the
89	executive board;
90	(vii) the length of the term to which each member of the executive board was
91	appointed and the month and year that each executive board member's term
92	expires;
93	(viii) whether members appointed to the executive board require the advice and
94	consent of the Senate;
95	(ix) the organization, interest group, profession, local government entity, or

96	geographic area that an individual appointed to an executive board represents, if
97	any;
98	(x) the party affiliation of an individual appointed to an executive board, if the statute
99	or executive order creating the position requires representation from political
100	parties;
101	(xi) whether each executive board is a policy board or an advisory board;
102	(xii) whether the executive board has or exercises rulemaking authority, or is a
103	rulemaking board as defined in Section 63G-24-102; and
104	(xiii) any compensation and expense reimbursement that members of the executive
105	board are authorized to receive.
106	(4) The administrator shall ensure the governor's website includes:
107	(a) the information contained in the database, except for an individual's:
108	(i) physical address;
109	(ii) email address; and
110	(iii) telephone number;
111	(b) a portal, accessible on each executive board's web page within the governor's
112	website, through which a member of the public may provide input on:
113	(i) an individual appointed to serve on the executive board; or
114	(ii) a sitting member of the executive board;
115	(c) each report the administrator receives under Subsection (5); and
116	(d) the summary report described in Subsection (6).
117	(5) (a) Before August 1, [once every five years, beginning in calendar year 2024] in each
118	even-numbered year, each executive board shall prepare and submit to the
119	administrator a report that includes:
120	(i) the name of the executive board;
121	(ii) a description of the executive board's official function and purpose;
122	(iii) a description of the actions taken by the executive board since the last report the
123	executive board submitted to the administrator under this Subsection (5);
124	(iv) recommendations on whether any statutory, rule, or other changes are needed to
125	make the executive board more effective; and
126	(v) an indication of whether the executive board should continue to exist.
127	(b) The administrator shall compile and post the reports described in Subsection (5)(a) to
128	the governor's website before September 1 of a calendar year in which the
129	administrator receives a report described in Subsection (5)(a).

130	(6) (a) Before September 1 of a calendar year in which the administrator receives a
131	report described in Subsection (5)(a), the administrator shall prepare a report that
132	includes:
133	(i) as of July 1 of that year, the total number of executive boards that exist;
134	(ii) a summary of the reports submitted to the administrator under Subsection (5),
135	including:
136	(A) a list of each executive board that submitted a report under Subsection (5);
137	(B) a list of each executive board that failed to timely submit a report under
138	Subsection (5);
139	(C) an indication of any recommendations made under Subsection (5)(a)(iv); [and]
140	(D) a list of any executive boards that indicated under Subsection $(5)(a)(v)$ that the
141	executive board should no longer exist; and
142	(E) a recommendation regarding whether the administrator recommends the
143	executive board should continue to exist; and
144	(iii) a list of each executive board, identified and reported by the Division of
145	Archives and Record Services under Section 63A-16-601, that did not post a
146	notice of a public meeting on the Utah Public Notice Website during the previous
147	fiscal year.
148	(b) On or before September 1 of a calendar year in which the administrator prepares a
149	report described in Subsection (6)(a), in accordance with Section 68-3-14, the
150	administrator shall submit the report to:
151	(i) the president of the Senate;
152	(ii) the speaker of the House of Representatives; and
153	(iii) the Government Operations Interim Committee.
154	(c) (i) Within 60 days after the day on which an executive board fails to timely
155	submit a report under Subsection (5), a legislative interim committee shall conduct
156	a review to determine whether to recommend repeal of the executive board.
157	(ii) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall notify the chairs of
158	an interim committee whose subject area most closely relates to an executive
159	board described in Subsection (6)(c)(i) of:
160	(A) the name of the board;
161	(B) information regarding the function of the board; and
162	(C) the deadline by which the interim committee is required to conduct a review
163	described in Subsection (6)(c)(i).

164	(iii) If there is not an interim committee with a subject area relating to the executive
165	board, or if the interim committee described in Subsection (6)(c)(ii) is unable to
166	timely conduct the review described in Subsection (6)(c), the Government
167	Operations Interim Committee shall conduct the review.
168	(iv) If an interim committee recommends that an executive board described in
169	Subsection (6)(c)(i) be repealed, the Office of Legislative Research and General
170	Counsel shall draft a bill repealing the executive board.
171	(7) The Legislature may not create an executive board except through a bill that receives a
172	favorable recommendation by unanimous vote of an interim committee.
173	(8) Except for an executive board created by the Utah Constitution, an interim committee
174	may determine that an executive board is an inactive board and recommend that the
175	governor deactivate the executive board.
176	(9) Except for an executive board created by the Utah Constitution, an interim committee
177	may recommend that the governor reactivate a deactivated executive board.
178	(10) If an interim committee recommends that the governor deactivate or reactivate an
179	executive board, the chairs of the interim committee shall submit a written notice
180	identifying the name of the executive board and the reason for the recommendation to:
181	(a) the governor;
182	(b) the chairs of the Legislative Management Committee;
183	(c) the administrator, as defined in Section 67-1-2.5; and
184	(d) the executive branch agency that oversees the board.
185	(11) Except for an executive board created by the Utah Constitution, the Legislature may
186	deactivate or reactivate an executive board by concurrent resolution.
187	(12) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (12)(c), the governor may determine that an
188	executive board is an inactive board:
189	(i) in response to the recommendation of an interim committee; or
190	(ii) based on the governor's own determination.
191	(b) Except as provided in Subsection (12)(c), if the governor determines that an
192	executive board is an inactive board, the governor may deactivate the executive board.
193	(c) The governor may not deactivate an executive board if:
194	(i) the executive board is created by the Utah Constitution;
195	(ii) within the previous one-year period, the Legislature created the executive board,
	(ii) within the previous one-year period, the Legislature created the executive board,
196	reauthorized the executive board, or, by concurrent resolution, reactivated the

198	(iii) the board is created by a statute that expressly prohibits the governor from
199	deactivating the executive board.
200	(d) An executive board that the governor deactivates under Subsection (12)(b), or that
201	the Legislature deactivates by concurrent resolution, may not take an action or fulfill
202	a duty that the executive board is otherwise statutorily authorized to take or fulfill.
203	(13) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (13)(c), the governor may determine that a
204	deactivated executive board should be reactivated.
205	(b) Except as provided in Subsection (13)(c), if the governor determines that a
206	deactivated executive board should be reactivated, the governor may reactivate the
207	executive board.
208	(c) The governor may not reactivate an executive board if:
209	(i) within the previous one-year period, the Legislature deactivated the executive
210	board by concurrent resolution; or
211	(ii) the board is created by a statute that expressly prohibits the governor from
212	reactivating the executive board.
213	(d) An executive board that the governor reactivates under Subsection (13)(b), or that
214	the Legislature reactivates by concurrent resolution, may take an action or fulfill a
215	duty that the executive board is statutorily authorized to take or fulfill.
216	(14) Before the governor deactivates or reactivates an executive board under this section.
217	the governor shall submit a written notice identifying the name of the board and the
218	reason the governor has determined to deactivate or reactivate the executive board to:
219	(a) the chairs of the Legislative Management Committee;
220	(b) the chairs of the Government Operations Interim Committee;
221	(c) the administrator, as defined in Section 67-1-2.5; and
222	(d) the executive branch agency that oversees the board.
223	[(7) (a) On or before September 30, 2023, the administrator shall meet with the Division of
224	Professional Licensing, the Insurance Department, the Department of Agriculture and
225	Food, and the stakeholders involved with at least the following boards as part of the
226	annual review of executive boards:]
227	[(i) the Landscape Architects Board;]
228	[(ii) the Professional Geologist Licensing Board;]
229	[(iii) the Bail Bond Oversight Board;]
230	[(iv) the Title and Escrow Commission; and]
231	[(v) the Horse Racing Commission.]

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232	[(b) The review described in Subsection (7)(a) shall consider:]
233	[(i) the funding required for the executive board;]
234	[(ii) the staffing resources required for the executive board;]
235	[(iii) the time members of the executive board are required to commit to serve on the
236	executive board;]
237	[(iv) whether the responsibilities of the executive board could reasonably be accomplished
238	through an existing entity or without statutory direction;]
239	[(v) the historical record of how many meetings the executive board held in the last five
240	years and the agendas of the executive board;]
241	[(vi) the ability to fill vacancies and appointments to the executive board;]
242	[(vii) the statutory duties of the executive board; and]
243	[(viii) other items to make the best recommendations for the executive board.]
244	[(8) (a) The administrator shall submit a report of the review described in Subsection
245	(7)(b) to the Government Operations Interim Committee before October 17, 2023,
246	recommending that the Legislature:]
247	[(i) repeal the executive board;]
248	[(ii) add a sunset or future repeal date to the executive board;]
249	[(iii) make other changes to make the executive board more efficient; or]
250	[(iv) make no changes to the executive board.]
251	[(b) In conducting the review described in Subsection (7)(b), the administrator shall give
252	deference to:]
253	[(i) reducing the size of government;]
254	[(ii) making governmental programs more efficient and effective; and]
255	[(iii) reducing the burdens of government on business.]
256	Section 2. Effective date.
257	This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.