JUINT RULES RESULUTION CREATING AND AMENDING
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES RULES
2017 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Dean Sanpei
Senate Sponsor:
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This rules resolution creates and amends committee rules for the Joint Appropriations
Committee, the joint appropriations subcommittees, and the Executive Appropriations
Committee.
Highlighted Provisions:
This resolution:
► defines terms;
 establishes the powers of a committee chair for the Executive Appropriations
Committee and the joint appropriations subcommittees to:
 preserve order and decorum;
 adopt time restrictions for witnesses and presenters; and
 enforce appropriations committee rules;
clarifies that privileged motions:
 take precedence over non-privileged motions;
 are to be accepted in a specified priority; and
 except for a motion to adjourn, do not dispose of other pending motions;
 establishes parliamentary procedures for appropriations committees; and
 moves rules on conference committees and legislative procedures to a new location
without modification.



28 Special Clauses:

29 This resolution provides revisor instructions.

30 Legislative Rules Affected:

31 AMENDS:

32 JR3-2-102

JR3-2-302

JR3-2-401

35 JR3-2-402

36 JR4-2-101

37 ENACTS:

38 JR3-2-303

39 JR3-2-403

JR3-2-404

JR3-2-405

JR3-2-605

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90 JR3-2-103 91 JR3-2-601 92 JR3-2-602 93 JR3-2-603 94 JR3-2-604 95 JR4-3-101 96 JR4-3-201 97 JR4-4-101 98 JR4-4-201 100 JR4-4-203 101 JR4-5-101 102 JR4-5-201 103 JR4-5-201 104 REPEALS: 105 JR4-4-102 106 JR4-4-103 107 JR4-4-104 108 JR4-4-105 109 JR4-4-105 109 JR4-4-106 110 JR4-4-107 111 JR4-4-108 112 JR4-4-109 113 JR4-5-301 114 JR4-6-102 115 JR4-6-103 116 117 Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah: 118 Section 1. JR3-2-101 is repealed and reenacted to read: 119 CHAPTER 2. JOINT COMMITTEES 120 Part 1. General Rules Governing Joint Committees		
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121	JR3-2-101. Definitions.
122	As used in this chapter:
123	(1) "Chair" means:
124	(a) the chair of an appropriations subcommittee or the Executive Appropriations
125	Committee; or
126	(b) a member of a joint appropriations subcommittee or the Executive Appropriations
127	Committee member who is authorized to act as chair under JR3-2-303.
128	(2) "Committee" means a joint appropriations subcommittee or the Executive
129	Appropriations Committee.
130	(3) "Majority vote" means a majority of a quorum as provided in JR3-2-404.
131	(4) "Original motion" means a non-privileged motion that is accepted by the chair
132	when no other motion is pending.
133	(5) "Pending motion" refers to a motion starting when a chair accepts a motion and
134	ending when the motion is withdrawn or when the chair calls for a vote on the motion.
135	(6) (a) "Privileged motion" means a procedural motion to adjourn, set a time to
136	adjourn, recess, end debate, extend debate, or limit debate.
137	(b) "Privileged motions" are not substitute motions.
138	(7) "Proposed budget item" means any item under consideration by an appropriations
139	committee for inclusion in an appropriations bill.
140	(8) "Substitute motion" means a non-privileged motion that is made when a
141	non-privileged motion is pending.
142	(9) "Under consideration" means the time starting when a chair opens a discussion on a
143	subject or an appropriations request that is listed on a committee agenda and ending when the
144	committee disposes of the subject or request, moves on to another item on the agenda, or
145	adjourns.
146	Section 2. JR3-2-102 is amended to read:
147	JR3-2-102. Rules governing joint committees.
148	[Each standing, appropriation, and interim committee, meeting jointly, shall have at
149	least two senators and at least two representatives in its membership.]
150	Committees of the Legislature meeting jointly shall be organized and operate under:
151	(1) standing committee rules, for standing committees meeting jointly;

152	(2) interim committee rules, for interim committees meeting jointly; and
153	(3) the rules under this part, for joint appropriations subcommittee or the Executive
154	Appropriations Committee.
155	Section 3. JR3-2-103 is repealed and reenacted to read:
156	JR3-2-103. Minimum membership.
157	Each standing, appropriation, and interim committee, meeting jointly, shall have at least
158	two senators and at least two representatives in its membership.
159	Section 4. JR3-2-201 is repealed and reenacted to read:
160	Part 2. Standing Committees
161	JR3-2-201. Standing committees.
162	The chairs of similar standing committees in the House and Senate may convene a joint
163	standing committee meeting to discuss legislation of common interest with the approval of
164	both the speaker of the House and president of the Senate.
165	Section 5. JR3-2-302 is amended to read:
166	Part 3. Creation and Organization
167	JR3-2-302. Joint appropriations subcommittees Creation Membership.
168	[(1)] The members of the Joint Appropriations Committee shall be divided into the
169	following [subcommittees] joint appropriations subcommittees:
170	$[\frac{1}{2}]$ Infrastructure and General Government;
171	[(b)] (2) Business, Economic Development, and Labor;
172	[(c)] (3) Executive Offices and Criminal Justice;
173	[(d)] <u>(4)</u> Social Services;
174	[(e)] <u>(5)</u> Higher Education;
175	[(f)] <u>(6)</u> Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environmental Quality;
176	[(g)] <u>(7)</u> Public Education; and
177	[(h)] (8) Retirement and Independent Entities.
178	[(2) (a) Subject to Subsection (3), the president of the Senate and speaker of the House
179	shall appoint their respective members to each subcommittee.]
180	[(b) (i) The president of the Senate shall designate one senator in each subcommittee as
181	the Senate chair.]
182	(ii) The speaker of the House shall designate one representative in each subcommittee

183	as the House chair and one representative in each subcommittee as the House vice chair.]
184	[(3) The Retirement and Independent Entities Subcommittee shall have the same
185	members as the Retirement and Independent Entities Committee created in Utah Code Section
186	63E-1-201.]
187	[(4) (a) A majority of any appropriations subcommittee is a quorum for the transaction
188	of business.]
189	[(b) In determining a subcommittee quorum, a majority is at least 50% in one house
190	and more than 50% in the other.]
191	[(5) (a) In all decisions of the subcommittees, a majority vote prevails.]
192	[(b) A majority vote is at least 50% of the members of one house and more than 50%
193	in the other house in attendance.]
194	Section 6. JR3-2-303 is enacted to read:
195	JR3-2-303. President and speaker to appoint committee members, chairs, and
196	vice chairs.
197	(1) (a) Subject to Subsection (2), the president of the Senate and speaker of the House
198	shall appoint their respective members to each committee.
199	(b) (i) The president of the Senate shall designate one senator in each committee as the
200	Senate chair.
201	(ii) The speaker of the House shall designate one representative in each committee as
202	the House chair and one representative in each committee as the House vice chair.
203	(2) The Retirement and Independent Entities subcommittee shall have the same
204	members as the Retirement and Independent Entities Committee created in Utah Code Section
205	<u>63E-1-201.</u>
206	(3) A vice chair may perform the duties of a chair:
207	(a) as requested by the chair; or
208	(b) in the absence of the chair.
209	(4) The chair, or the vice chair as authorized under Subsection (3), may designate a
210	member of the committee to conduct a committee meeting when neither the chair nor the vice
211	chair is able to attend a meeting.
212	(5) A committee member designated under Subsection (4) may conduct a committee
213	meeting but may not perform the duties of a chair described in JR3-2-603 and JR3-2-604.

214	(6) The Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall staff the joint appropriations
215	subcommittees.
216	Section 7. JR3-2-401 is amended to read:
217	JR3-2-401. Executive appropriations Creation Membership Staffing.
218	(1) There is created an Executive Appropriations Committee consisting of 20 members
219	composed of:
220	(a) three members of the majority leadership of the Senate and four members of the
221	majority leadership of the House;
222	(b) two members of the minority leadership of the Senate and three members of the
223	minority leadership of the House;
224	(c) the chair and vice chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee and the chair and
225	vice chair of the House Appropriations Committee; and
226	(d) (i) one member from the majority party of the Senate as appointed by the president
227	of the Senate or as chosen by the Senate majority caucus;
228	(ii) two members from the minority party of the Senate as appointed by the Senate
229	minority leader or as chosen by the Senate minority caucus; and
230	(iii) one member from the minority party of the House as appointed by the House
231	minority leader or as chosen by the House minority caucus.
232	(2) A member of the Executive Appropriations Committee, whose membership is
233	determined under Subsection (1)(a) or (b), may appoint a designee to permanently serve in that
234	individual's place if:
235	(a) the [person] individual is a member of the majority party and the designee is
236	approved by the speaker or the president; or
237	(b) the [person] individual is a member of the minority party and the designee is
238	approved by the House or Senate minority party leader.
239	[(3) (a) A majority of the Executive Appropriations Committee is a quorum for the
240	transaction of business.]
241	[(b) In determining a committee quorum, a majority is at least 50% in one house and
242	more than 50% in the other.]
243	[(4) (a) In all decisions of the Executive Appropriations Committee, a majority vote
244	prevails.]

245	[(b) A majority vote is at least 50% of the members of one house and more than 50%
246	of the members of the other house in attendance.]
247	[(5)] (3) The Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall staff the Executive
248	Appropriations Committee [and its subcommittees].
249	Section 8. JR3-2-402 is amended to read:
250	JR3-2-402. Executive appropriations Duties Base budgets.
251	(1) As used in this rule:
252	(a) "Base budget" means amounts appropriated by the Legislature for each item of
253	appropriation for the current fiscal year that:
254	(i) are not designated as one-time in an appropriation, regardless of whether the
255	appropriation is covered by ongoing or one-time revenue sources; and
256	(ii) were not vetoed by the governor, unless the Legislature overrode the veto.
257	(b) "Base budget" includes:
258	(i) any changes to those amounts approved by the Executive Appropriations
259	Committee; and
260	(ii) amounts appropriated for debt service.
261	(2) (a) The Executive Appropriations Committee shall meet no later than the third
262	Wednesday in December to:
263	(i) direct staff as to what revenue estimate to use in preparing budget
264	recommendations, to include a forecast for federal fund receipts;
265	(ii) consider treating above-trend revenue growth as one-time revenue for major tax
266	types;
267	(iii) hear a report on the historical, current, and anticipated status of the following:
268	(A) debt;
269	(B) long term liabilities;
270	(C) contingent liabilities;
271	(D) General Fund borrowing;
272	(E) reserves;
273	(F) fund balances;
274	(G) nonlapsing appropriation balances;
275	(H) cash funded infrastructure investment; and

276	(I) changes in federal funds paid to the state;
277	(iv) hear a report on:
278	(A) the next fiscal year base budget appropriation for Medicaid accountable care
279	organizations according to Section 26-18-405.5;
280	(B) an explanation of program funding needs;
281	(C) estimates of overall medical inflation in the state; and
282	(D) mandated program changes and their estimated cost impact on Medicaid
283	accountable care organizations;
284	(v) decide whether to set aside special allocations for the end of the session, including
285	allocations:
286	(A) to address any anticipated reduction in the amount of federal funds paid to the
287	state; and
288	(B) of one-time revenue to pay down debt and other liabilities;
289	(vi) approve the appropriate amount for each subcommittee to use in preparing its
290	budget;
291	(vii) set a budget figure; and
292	(viii) adopt a base budget in accordance with Subsection (2)(b) and direct the
293	legislative fiscal analyst to prepare one or more appropriations acts appropriating one or more
294	base budgets for the next fiscal year.
295	(b) In a base budget adopted under Subsection (2)(a), appropriations from the General
296	Fund, the Education Fund, and the Uniform School Fund shall be set as follows:
297	(i) if the next fiscal year ongoing revenue estimates set under Subsection (2)(a)(i) are
298	equal to or greater than the current fiscal year ongoing appropriations, the new fiscal year base
299	budget is not changed;
300	(ii) if the next fiscal year ongoing revenue estimates set under Subsection (2)(a)(i) are
301	less than the current fiscal year ongoing appropriations, the new fiscal year base budget is
302	reduced by the same percentage that projected next fiscal year ongoing revenue estimates are
303	lower than the total of current fiscal year ongoing appropriations;
304	(iii) in making a reduction under Subsection (2)(b)(ii), appropriated debt service shall
305	not be reduced, and other ongoing appropriations shall be reduced, in an amount sufficient to
306	make the total ongoing appropriations, including the unadjusted debt service, equal to the

307	percentage calculated under Subsection (2)(b)(ii); and
308	(iv) the new fiscal year base budget shall include an appropriation to the Department of
309	Health for Medicaid accountable care organizations in the amount required by Section
310	26-18-405.5.
311	(c) The chairs of each [appropriation subcommittee] joint appropriations subcommittee
312	are invited to attend this meeting.
313	[(3) Appropriations subcommittees may not meet while the Senate or House is in
314	session without special leave from the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate.]
315	[(4)] (3) All proposed [items of expenditure to be included in the appropriations bills]
316	budget items shall be submitted to one of the subcommittees named in JR3-2-302 for
317	consideration and recommendation.
318	[(5)] (4) (a) After receiving and reviewing subcommittee reports, the Executive
319	Appropriations Committee may refer the report back to [an appropriations subcommittee] \underline{a}
320	joint appropriations subcommittee with any guidelines the Executive Appropriations
321	Committee considers necessary to assist the subcommittee in producing a balanced budget.
322	(b) The subcommittee shall meet to review the new guidelines and report the
323	adjustments to the chairs of the Executive Appropriations Committee as soon as possible.
324	[(6)] (5) (a) After receiving the reports, the Executive Appropriations Committee
325	chairs will report them to the Executive Appropriations Committee.
326	(b) [That committee] The Executive Appropriations Committee shall:
327	(i) make any further adjustments necessary to balance the budget; and
328	(ii) complete all decisions necessary to draft the final appropriations [bill] bills no later
329	than the 39th day of the annual general session.
330	Section 9. JR3-2-403 is enacted to read:
331	JR3-2-403. Quorum requirements.
332	A quorum of a joint appropriations subcommittee and the Executive Appropriations
333	Committee is at least 50% in one house and more than 50% in the other.
334	Section 10. JR3-2-404 is enacted to read:
335	JR3-2-404. Voting requirements.
336	A majority vote of a joint appropriations subcommittee and the Executive
337	Appropriations Committee is at least 50% of those in attendance in one house and more than

338	50% of those in attendance in the other.
339	Section 11. JR3-2-405 is enacted to read:
340	JR3-2-405. Committee order of business.
341	Unless a committee chair, or a committee by majority vote, determines otherwise, the
342	order of business for an appropriations committee is:
343	(1) call to order by the chair;
344	(2) approval of the minutes of previous meetings;
345	(3) announcement of the agenda;
346	(4) announcement of time restrictions, if any, subject to the requirements of JR3-2-604;
347	<u>and</u>
348	(5) consideration of appropriations committee business.
349	Section 12. JR3-2-601 is repealed and reenacted to read:
350	Part 6. Duties of a Committee Chair
351	JR3-2-601. Chair to enforce legislative rules and procedures.
352	The chair shall ensure the integrity of the appropriations committee process by
353	enforcing legislative rules and parliamentary procedure without delay.
354	Section 13. JR3-2-602 is repealed and reenacted to read:
355	JR3-2-602. Chair to set agenda Requirements.
356	The chair of an appropriations committee shall set the agenda for the committee
357	meeting.
358	Section 14. JR3-2-603 is repealed and reenacted to read:
359	JR3-2-603. Chair to post notice and agenda Notification to sponsors of request
360	for an appropriation.
361	(1) The chair shall cause a public notice and agenda to be posted at least 24 hours
362	before each appropriations committee meeting as required under Utah Code Title 52, Chapter
363	4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
364	(2) The chair shall notify the sponsor of a request for appropriation that is listed on an
365	agenda of the time and place of the committee meeting in which the request for appropriation
366	will be considered not less than 24 hours before the committee meeting.
367	Section 15. JR3-2-604 is repealed and reenacted to read:
368	JR3-2-604. Chair may direct order of agenda Time restrictions.

369	The chair, or a committee by majority vote, may adopt committee procedures and time
370	restrictions, including:
371	(1) directing the order of the agenda;
372	(2) directing the order in which a witness or presenter will be heard;
373	(3) directing the number of witnesses or presenters that will be heard; and
374	(4) limiting the time the committee will spend on:
375	(a) an item on the agenda; or
376	(b) an individual witness or presenter.
377	Section 16. JR3-2-605 is enacted to read:
378	JR3-2-605. Chair to preserve order Powers to preserve order.
379	(1) The chair shall preserve order and decorum during appropriations committee
380	meetings by:
381	(a) controlling outbursts and demonstrations; and
382	(b) ensuring that committee members, presenters, witnesses, and visitors act in a
383	dignified and respectful manner.
384	(2) To preserve order, the chair may:
385	(a) clear the committee room of any person who engages in disorderly conduct;
386	(b) recess an appropriations committee meeting; or
387	(c) request assistance from:
388	(i) the sergeant-at-arms; or
389	(ii) the Utah Highway Patrol.
390	Section 17. JR3-2-606 is enacted to read:
391	JR3-2-606. Chair to recognize committee members Remarks to be germane
392	Committee members may make motions when recognized Permission to address
393	committee.
394	(1) The chair shall recognize a committee member who desires to speak to a subject
395	that is under consideration by an appropriations committee.
396	(2) Upon recognition by the chair, a committee member:
397	(a) shall ensure that the member's remarks are germane to the subject under
398	consideration; and
399	(b) may make a motion that is authorized by this chapter.

400	(3) Presenters, witnesses, visitors, staff, and committee members may not speak to an
401	appropriations committee unless recognized by the chair.
402	Section 18. JR3-2-607 is enacted to read:
403	JR3-2-607. Chair to accept all motions that are in order Once accepted, the
404	motion is pending.
405	(1) The chair shall accept a motion requested by a member of an appropriations
406	committee who has been properly recognized unless the motion is prohibited by this chapter or
407	by parliamentary procedure.
408	(2) To properly accept a motion, the chair shall:
409	(a) restate each verbal motion; and
410	(b) distribute copies of each written motion to members of the committee.
411	(3) When a chair properly accepts a motion under Subsection (2), the motion is
412	pending.
413	Section 19. JR3-2-608 is enacted to read:
414	<u>JR3-2-608.</u> Chair to allow response to motions before placing motions for a vote.
415	After a motion has been accepted, and before the chair places a motion for a vote, the
416	chair shall permit:
417	(1) members of the committee to ask the committee member who placed the motion
418	questions about the motion;
419	(2) members of the committee to debate the motion;
420	(3) the sponsor of a budget item or request for appropriation that is affected by the
421	motion to respond to the motion; and
422	(4) the committee member who placed the motion to have the final word on the
423	motion.
424	Section 20. JR3-2-609 is enacted to read:
425	JR3-2-609. Chair to place motion for vote.
426	After the chair has permitted a committee member to sum on a motion as required
427	under JR3-2-608(4), the chair shall place the motion for a vote unless the motion is withdrawn
428	subject to the requirements of JR3-2-811.
429	Section 21. JR3-2-610 is enacted to read:
430	JR3-2-610. Chair to verbally announce vote on motions Motions pass with

431	majority vote of a quorum Exceptions.
432	(1) After an appropriations committee votes on a motion, the chair shall:
433	(a) determine whether the motion passed or failed;
434	(b) verbally announce that the motion passed or that the motion failed; and
435	(c) if the vote on the motion is not unanimous, verbally identify by name either the
436	committee members who voted "yes" or the committee members who voted "no."
437	(2) Unless otherwise specifically indicated in this chapter, motions pass with a majority
438	vote of a quorum as defined in JR3-2-404.
439	Section 22. JR3-2-611 is enacted to read:
440	JR3-2-611. Chair may direct a roll call vote.
441	Although most motions will be determined by a voice vote, the chair, or a committee by
442	majority vote, may direct a roll call vote.
443	Section 23. JR3-2-612 is enacted to read:
444	JR3-2-612. Chair to decide points of order Committee may appeal chair's
445	decision.
446	(1) A chair shall rule on a point of order without committee discussion or debate.
447	(2) As provided in JR3-2-806, a committee member may:
448	(a) make a point of order; or
449	(b) appeal the decision of the chair.
450	Section 24. JR3-2-613 is enacted to read:
451	<u>JR3-2-613.</u> Chair to ensure integrity of minutes Retention of minutes
452	Content requirements.
453	(1) The chair shall:
454	(a) ensure that a secretary takes minutes of appropriation committee meetings; and
455	(b) present the minutes to the committee for approval.
456	(2) The chair shall ensure that committee minutes comply with the requirements of
457	<u>Utah Code Title 52</u> , Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
458	(3) The chair shall ensure that committee minutes include:
459	(a) the date, time, and place of each committee meeting;
460	(b) a list of committee members present;
461	(c) each motion made;

462	(d) the vote on each motion;
463	(e) points of order; and
464	(f) the outcome of each appeal of the decision of the chair.
465	Section 25. JR3-2-701 is enacted to read:
466	Part 7. Duties of an Appropriations Committee
467	JR3-2-701. Request for appropriation.
468	(1) A legislator wishing to obtain funding for a project, program, or entity that has not
469	previously been funded, or to obtain additional or separate funding for a project, program, or
470	entity, shall file a request for appropriation with the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.
471	(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), a legislator may not file a request for
472	appropriation with the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst after noon on the 11th day of the
473	annual general session.
474	(b) After the date established by this Subsection (2), a legislator may file a request for
475	appropriation if:
476	(i) for a request by a House member, the representative makes a motion to file a request
477	for appropriation and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority of the House; or
478	(ii) for a request by a senator, the senator makes a motion to file a request for
479	appropriation and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority vote of the Senate.
480	(3) The request shall designate:
481	(a) the project, program, or entity to be funded;
482	(b) the source for the funding;
483	(c) the chief sponsor, who is knowledgeable about and responsible for providing
484	pertinent information as the appropriation is processed;
485	(d) supporting legislators, if any, who wish to cosponsor the appropriation; and
486	(e) the joint appropriations subcommittee to which the sponsor wishes the request to be
487	assigned, if any.
488	Section 26. JR3-2-702 is enacted to read:
489	JR3-2-702. Review and action on requests for appropriation.
490	(1) (a) The legislative fiscal analyst shall review each request for appropriation.
491	(b) If the request requires that a statute be enacted, amended, or repealed, the
492	legislative fiscal analyst shall immediately transfer the request to the Office of Legislative

493	Research and General Counsel as a request for legislation.
494	(c) If the request does not require that a statute be enacted, amended, or repealed, the
495	legislative fiscal analyst shall number and title the request and refer the request to:
496	(i) the House chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee, if the sponsor is a
497	House member; or
498	(ii) the Senate chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee, if the sponsor is a
499	Senate member.
500	(2) The House or Senate chair of the Executive Appropriations Committee shall refer
501	the request to the appropriate joint appropriations subcommittees or to the Executive
502	Appropriations Committee.
503	(3) Each joint appropriations subcommittee that receives a request for appropriation
504	shall:
505	(a) allow the sponsor to present and discuss the request with the subcommittee;
506	(b) discuss the request; and
507	(c) do one of the following:
508	(i) include all or part of the requested appropriation in the budget recommendation
509	made by the subcommittee or the Executive Appropriations Committee;
510	(ii) reject the request; or
511	(iii) recommend that all or part of the requested appropriation be placed on a funding
512	prioritization list.
513	Section 27. JR3-2-703 is enacted to read:
514	JR3-2-703. Amending proposed budget items Amendments must be germane.
515	(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2), and if recognized by the chair, a
516	committee member may make a motion to amend a proposed budget item or request for
517	appropriation that is under consideration.
518	(b) (i) A committee member may propose a verbal amendment to a proposed budget
519	item or request for appropriation under consideration if the amendment contains 15 or fewer
520	words.
521	(ii) Before proposing a motion to amend, a committee member shall ensure that a
522	proposed amendment that contains more than 15 words is printed and distributed to committee
523	staff and to all committee members present

524	(2) (a) A committee member may only make a motion to amend that is germane to the
525	proposed budget item or request for appropriation under consideration.
526	(b) A committee member who believes that an amendment is not germane to the
527	subject of the proposed budget item or request for appropriation may make a point of order or
528	appeal as described in JR3-2-806.
529	Section 28. JR3-2-704 is enacted to read:
530	JR3-2-704. Reconsideration of action.
531	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), and if recognized by the chair, a committee
532	member may make a motion to reconsider the committee's action on a proposed budget item or
533	request for appropriation if the proposed budget item or request for appropriation is:
534	(a) assigned to the committee; and
535	(b) listed on the committee agenda as required by Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open
536	and Public Meetings Act.
537	(2) A committee may not reconsider its action:
538	(a) more than once in a meeting; and
539	(b) until the committee has considered other committee business.
540	Section 29. JR3-2-705 is enacted to read:
541	JR3-2-705. Testimony may be taken under oath.
542	(1) At the direction of the chair, or upon a majority vote of the committee, the
543	testimony of a witness, presenter, or visitor who speaks to a committee may be taken under
544	oath.
545	(2) The chair or committee staff shall administer the oath.
546	Section 30. JR3-2-706 is enacted to read:
547	JR3-2-706. Additional committee meetings.
548	With permission from the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House, a chair
549	may hold an appropriations committee meeting independent of the regularly scheduled
550	committee meetings.
551	Section 31. JR3-2-707 is enacted to read:
552	JR3-2-707. Closed appropriations committee meetings.
553	An appropriations committee may close a committee meeting in accordance with the
554	procedures and requirements of Utah Code Title 52. Chapter 4. Open and Public Meetings Act

555	Section 32. JR3-2-708 is enacted to read:
556	JR3-2-708. Prohibited from meeting while House or Senate is in session
557	Exceptions.
558	(1) An appropriations committee may not meet while the House or Senate is in session
559	unless:
560	(a) (i) the House chair receives permission from the speaker to meet; and
561	(ii) the Senate chair receives permission from the president to meet; or
562	(b) (i) a majority of the House approves a motion for the committee to meet while the
563	House is in session; and
564	(ii) a majority of the Senate approves a motion for the committee to meet while the
565	Senate is in session.
566	(2) Unless a committee is authorized to meet as provided in Subsection (1), any action
567	taken by a committee while the House or Senate is in session is invalid.
568	Section 33. JR3-2-801 is enacted to read:
569	Part 8. Appropriations Committee Parliamentary Procedures
570	JR3-2-801. Obtaining the floor in committee Remarks to be germane.
571	(1) As required in JR3-2-606, a chair shall recognize a committee member who desires
572	to speak to the committee.
573	(2) A committee member who is recognized by the chair may make a motion consistent
574	with the requirements of this chapter.
575	(3) A second to a motion is not required.
576	Section 34. JR3-2-802 is enacted to read:
577	JR3-2-802. Committee members shall vote.
578	A committee member shall vote on every motion placed for a vote while the committee
579	member is present at a meeting.
580	Section 35. JR3-2-803 is enacted to read:
581	<u>JR3-2-803.</u> Privileged motions in committee General requirements, procedure,
582	and priority.
583	(1) Privileged motions:
584	(a) are non-debatable; and
585	(b) take precedence over non-privileged motions.

586	(2) If a privileged motion is requested while another privileged motion is pending, the
587	chair shall grant priority to the privileged motions in the following order:
588	(a) adjourn;
589	(b) set time to adjourn;
590	(c) recess;
591	(d) end debate or call the question;
592	(e) extend debate; and
593	(f) limit debate.
594	(3) Except for a motion to adjourn, a privileged motion, if adopted, does not dispose o
595	other pending motions.
596	Section 36. JR3-2-804 is enacted to read:
597	JR3-2-804. Original motions in committee General requirements, procedure,
598	and priority.
599	(1) Original motions:
600	(a) are debatable; and
601	(b) may be replaced with a substitute motion.
602	(2) A committee member may not make an original motion if:
603	(a) a privileged motion is pending; or
604	(b) a substitute motion is pending.
605	Section 37. JR3-2-805 is enacted to read:
606	JR3-2-805. Substitute motions in committee General requirements, procedure,
607	and priority.
608	(1) Substitute motions:
609	(a) are debatable; and
610	(b) take precedence over original motions.
611	(2) (a) A committee member may make a substitute motion if an original motion is
612	pending.
613	(b) A committee member may not make a substitute motion if:
614	(i) a privileged motion is pending; or
615	(ii) another substitute motion is pending.
616	(c) If a substitute motion is adopted, a substitute motion disposes of the original

617	motion.
618	(d) If a substitute motion is not adopted, the original motion is pending.
619	Section 38. JR3-2-806 is enacted to read:
620	JR3-2-806. Point of order Appeal of chair's decision.
621	(1) A point of order is not a motion and, except during a vote, may be made by a
622	member of an appropriations committee at any time during a committee meeting.
623	(2) If a member of an appropriations committee is concerned that legislative rules or
624	procedures are not being followed, the committee member may make a point of order.
625	(3) When a point of order is made, the chair shall immediately allow the committee
626	member to state the member's point.
627	(4) A chair shall rule on the point of order without committee discussion or debate as
628	provided in JR3-2-612.
629	(5) An appeal of the decision of the chair is not a motion and may be made by a
630	committee member after the chair has ruled on a point of order.
631	(6) (a) An appropriations committee may, by majority vote, override the decision of the
632	chair on a point of order.
633	(b) If the committee overrides the decision of the chair, the ruling of a committee is
634	<u>final.</u>
635	(c) If a committee does not override the decision of the chair, the ruling of a chair is
636	<u>final.</u>
637	Section 39. JR3-2-807 is enacted to read:
638	JR3-2-807. Point of information.
639	(1) A point of information is not a motion and, except during summation or a vote,
640	may be made by a member of an appropriations committee at any time during a committee
641	meeting.
642	(2) If a member of an appropriations committee desires clarification on any aspect of a
643	committee meeting, the committee member may make a point of information.
644	(3) When a point of information is made, the chair shall immediately allow the
645	committee member to state the point.
646	Section 40. JR3-2-808 is enacted to read:
647	JR3-2-808. Division of a motion.

648	(1) A division is not a motion and, except during a vote, may be made by a member of
649	an appropriations committee at any time during a committee meeting without being recognized
650	by the chair.
651	(2) The committee member who divides a motion shall clearly state how the motion is
652	to be divided.
653	(3) A committee member may not divide a motion in such a manner that could create
654	an unintelligible or ambiguous result.
655	Section 41. JR3-2-809 is enacted to read:
656	JR3-2-809. Prohibited motions.
657	(1) (a) Except for a motion to adjourn, a committee member may not make a motion
658	unless a quorum of the committee is present.
659	(b) When a quorum is not present, a motion to adjourn is passed with a majority vote
660	of those present.
661	(2) No motion is in order during a vote.
662	(3) A point of order is not in order during a vote.
663	Section 42. JR3-2-810 is enacted to read:
664	JR3-2-810. Repeating defeated motion.
665	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a motion that is defeated may not be made by
666	a committee member until the committee has considered other committee business.
667	(2) A motion to postpone a proposed budget item or a request for appropriation to a
668	day certain, if defeated, may not be made again by any committee member during the same
669	committee meeting.
670	Section 43. JR3-2-811 is enacted to read:
671	JR3-2-811. Withdraw motion.
672	A pending motion may be withdrawn at any time before the motion is placed for a vote.
673	Section 44. JR3-2-901 is enacted to read:
674	Part 9. Conference Committees
675	JR3-2-901. Appointment and chairs Notice.
676	(1) (a) If the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments to a Senate bill, the
677	secretary of the Senate shall notify the House of the refusal and ask the House to recede from
678	its amendments.

679	(b) Either house may recede from its position on any difference existing between the
680	two houses by a majority vote of its members.
681	(c) (i) If the House refuses to recede, the speaker shall appoint a conference committee
682	of three.
683	(ii) After making the appointment, the speaker shall:
684	(A) publicly announce the House members of the conference committee and the time
685	and place that the conference committee will meet;
686	(B) ensure that no more than two of the appointees are members of the majority party;
687	<u>and</u>
688	(C) direct House staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the House members of
689	the conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee meeting.
690	(d) If the speaker does not immediately appoint a conference committee, the president
691	may appoint a conference committee as provided in Subsection (2)(c).
692	(2) (a) If the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to a House bill, the
693	chief clerk of the House shall notify the Senate of the refusal and ask the Senate to recede from
694	its amendments.
695	(b) Either house may recede from its position on any difference existing between the
696	two houses by a majority vote of its members.
697	(c) (i) If the Senate refuses to recede, the president shall appoint a conference
698	committee of three.
699	(ii) After making the appointment, the president shall:
700	(A) publicly announce the Senate members of the conference committee and the time
701	and place that the conference committee will meet;
702	(B) ensure that no more than two of the appointees are members of the majority party;
703	<u>and</u>
704	(C) direct Senate staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the Senate members
705	of the conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee meeting.
706	(d) If the president does not immediately appoint a conference committee, the speaker
707	may appoint a conference committee as provided in Subsection (1)(c).
708	(3) (a) Whenever the president or speaker appoints a conference committee, the
709	secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:

710	(i) immediately notify the other house of the action taken; and
711	(ii) request the appointment of conference committee members from that other house.
712	(b) After receiving the notice and request, the presiding officer of the other house shall:
713	(i) appoint a conference committee of three;
714	(ii) publicly announce the members of the conference committee from that house and
715	the time and place that the conference committee will meet; and
716	(iii) direct staff to provide electronic notice that identifies the members of the
717	conference committee and the time and place of the conference committee meeting.
718	(4) (a) The first senator named on the conference committee is the Senate chair of the
719	committee, and the first representative named on the conference committee is the House chair.
720	(b) The conference committee chairs shall direct the preparation of the conference
721	committee report.
722	Section 45. JR3-2-902 is enacted to read:
723	JR3-2-902. Conference committee procedures.
724	(1) The chair from the house of origin of the bill shall chair meetings of the committee.
725	(2) Staff from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may attend the
726	conference committee meeting to assist in the preparation of the committee report.
727	(3) (a) Subject to Subsection (3)(b), conference committee meetings are open to the
728	public.
729	(b) Public comment may not be received or made during a conference committee
730	meeting unless a majority of committee members from one house and at least 50% from the
731	other house vote to receive public comment.
732	(4) (a) A majority of committee members from each house must approve a conference
733	committee report in order for it to be presented to the Legislature.
734	(b) (i) If the conference committee cannot reach an agreement, the committee shall
735	report the failure to agree to both houses.
736	(ii) Upon notice that a conference committee has failed to agree, the presiding officer
737	of each house may either appoint a new committee by following the requirements of JR3-2-901
738	or reappoint the former committee and announce the time and place of the committee's
739	meeting.
740	(5) Before a bill being considered by a conference committee is abandoned, not to be

741	reviewed again by either house during the remainder of the session, each house shall vote to
742	refuse further conferences by the same committee or a new committee.
743	Section 46. JR3-2-903 is enacted to read:
744	JR3-2-903. Conference committee report Contents Disposition.
745	(1) The conference committee's report shall:
746	(a) be in writing; and
747	(b) list the vote of each member of the conference committee by name.
748	(2) (a) Subject to Subsection (2)(b), the committee may report any modifications or
749	amendments to the bill that it thinks advisable.
750	(b) A conference committee may not consider or report on any matter except those at
751	issue between the two houses.
752	(3) (a) If the bill being discussed by the conference committee is a House bill, the
753	Senate conference committee members shall present the conference committee report first to
754	the Senate.
755	(b) If the bill being discussed by the conference committee is a Senate bill, the House
756	conference committee members shall present the conference committee report first to the
757	House.
758	(4) (a) After a motion to adopt the conference committee report is approved, the bill
759	shall be put at the top of the third reading calendar in the first house for consideration.
760	(b) When the first house has acted on the bill, it shall transmit the bill and the report to
761	the other house, along with a letter explaining its action.
762	(c) Before a house's vote is taken on the conference committee report, the report shall
763	be read.
764	Section 47. JR3-2-904 is enacted to read:
765	JR3-2-904. Failure to meet.
766	If the members of the conference committee do not meet in a timely manner after being
767	appointed, the presiding officers of both houses may appoint a new conference committee and
768	disband the original conference committee.
769	Section 48. JR4-2-101 is amended to read:
770	JR4-2-101. Requests for legislation Contents Timing.
771	(1) (a) A legislator wishing to introduce a bill or resolution shall file a Request for

Legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel within the time limits
 established by this rule.

(b) The request for legislation shall:

- (i) designate the chief sponsor, who is knowledgeable about and responsible for providing pertinent information as the legislation is drafted;
- (ii) designate any supporting legislators from the same house as the chief sponsor who wish to cosponsor the legislation; and
- (iii) (A) provide specific or conceptual information concerning the change or addition to law or policy that the legislator intends the proposed legislation to make;
- (B) identify the specific situation or concern that the legislator intends the legislation to address; or
- (C) identify the general subject area within which the proposed legislation is likely to fall.
 - (2) (a) Any legislator may file a request for legislation beginning 60 days after the Legislature adjourns its annual general session sine die.
 - (b) A legislator-elect may file a request for legislation beginning on the November 15 after the annual general election at which the legislator was elected.
 - (c) (i) If an incumbent legislator does not file to run for reelection or is defeated in a political party convention, primary election, or general election, that legislator may not file any requests for legislation as of that date.
 - (ii) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall abandon each request for legislation from the legislator that is pending on that date unless, within 30 days after that date, another member of the Legislature qualified to file a request for legislation assumes sponsorship of the legislation.
 - (d) (i) If, for any reason, a legislator who filed a request for legislation is unavailable to serve in the next annual general session, the former legislator shall 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.

803	(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c), a legislator may not file a Request for
804	Legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel after noon on the 11th
805	day of the annual general session.
806	(b) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c), by noon on the 11th day of the annual
807	general session, each legislator shall, for each Request for Legislation on file with the Office of
808	Legislative Research and General Counsel, either approve the request for numbering or
809	abandon the request.
810	(c) After the date established by this Subsection (3), a legislator may file a Request for
811	Legislation and automatically approve the legislation for numbering if:
812	(i) for House legislation, the representative makes a motion to request a bill or
813	resolution for drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional
814	majority of the House; or
815	(ii) for Senate legislation, the senator makes a motion to request a bill or resolution for
816	drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional majority vote of the
817	Senate.
818	(4) A legislator wishing to obtain funding for a project, program, or entity, when that
819	funding request does not require that a statute be enacted, repealed, or amended, may not file a
820	Request for Legislation but instead shall file a request for appropriation by following the
821	procedures and requirements of [JR4-3-101] <u>JR3-2-701</u> .
822	Section 49. JR4-3-101 is repealed and reenacted to read:
823	CHAPTER 3. INTRODUCTION AND CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION
824	Part 1. Introduction and Consideration of Legislation
825	JR4-3-101. Introduction of legislation.
826	(1) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall inform the presiding
827	officer about legislation ready for introduction.
828	(2) When directed to do so by the presiding officer, the reading clerk shall introduce
829	the legislation by reading its number and short title, which constitutes the legislation's first
830	reading.
831	Section 50. JR4-3-102 is enacted to read:
832	JR4-3-102. Reference of legislation.
833	(1) During an annual general or special session of the Legislature, after a piece of

834	legislation has been introduced and read for the first time, it shall be referred to a committee or
835	to the floor as provided in Senate or House Rules.
836	(2) The secretary of the Senate and the chief clerk of the House or their designees shall
837	deliver all legislation assigned to a committee to the chair of that committee or to that chair's
838	designee.
839	Section 51. JR4-3-103 is enacted to read:
840	JR4-3-103. Standing committee responsibilities.
841	(1) Each standing committee shall:
842	(a) examine legislation referred to it;
843	(b) amend or substitute the legislation if necessary; and
844	(c) report the legislation back to the floor.
845	(2) If legislation is referred to an interim committee, the interim committee may
846	examine and recommend to the sponsor any changes to it that the committee considers
847	necessary.
848	Section 52. JR4-3-104 is enacted to read:
849	JR4-3-104. Floor action.
850	According to the procedures and requirements of Senate Rules and House Rules, each
851	house shall consider legislation that is referred to it by a committee or that is otherwise in its
852	possession.
853	Section 53. JR4-3-105 is enacted to read:
854	<u>JR4-3-105.</u> Calendaring legislation Preference for legislation of other chamber.
855	During the third and fourth days of each week:
856	(1) the Senate shall consider House legislation appearing on the Senate calendar; and
857	(2) the House shall consider Senate legislation appearing on the House calendar.
858	Section 54. JR4-3-106 is enacted to read:
859	JR4-3-106. Notice to other chamber that legislation has failed.
860	(1) When a piece of legislation that passed the Senate is rejected by the House, the
861	chief clerk of the House shall transmit notice of the rejection to the Senate.
862	(2) When a piece of legislation that passed the House is rejected by the Senate, the
863	secretary of the Senate shall transmit notice of the rejection to the House.
864	Section 55. JR4-3-107 is enacted to read:

865	JR4-3-107. Legislation transmitted to other house.
866	(1) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:
867	(a) transmit notice of passage on third reading to the other house;
868	(b) comply with the requirements of Subsection (2) if necessary; and
869	(c) if sent to the other house, enter the date of transmission in the journal.
870	(2) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall, before transmitting a
871	piece of legislation to the other house, ensure that, if the legislation passed with amendments or
872	was substituted, the amendments or substitute are:
873	(a) retyped or reprinted in the typeface and on the color paper designated for each
874	house; and
875	(b) transmitted with the legislation.
876	Section 56. JR4-3-108 is enacted to read:
877	JR4-3-108. Consideration and action on amendments to legislation made in the
878	other chamber.
879	(1) (a) If the Senate amends and passes, or substitutes and passes, a piece of House
880	legislation, the House must either "concur" or "refuse to concur" in the amendments or
881	substitute.
882	(b) (i) If the House concurs, the legislation shall be voted on for final passage in the
883	<u>House.</u>
884	(ii) If the legislation passes, the chief clerk of the House shall notify the Senate, obtain
885	the signatures required by JR4-6-101, and send the legislation to the Office of Legislative
886	Research and General Counsel for enrolling.
887	(c) If the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments or substitute to a piece of
888	House legislation, the chief clerk of the House and the House shall follow the procedures and
889	requirements of Joint Rules Title 3, Chapter 2, Part 9, Conference Committees.
890	(2) (a) If the House amends and passes, or substitutes and passes, a piece of Senate
891	legislation, the Senate must either "concur" or "refuse to concur" in the amendments or
892	substitute.
893	(b) (i) If the Senate concurs, the legislation shall be voted on for final passage in the
894	Senate.
895	(ii) If the legislation passes, the secretary of the Senate shall notify the House, obtain

896	the signatures required by JR4-6-101, and send the legislation to the Office of Legislative
897	Research and General Counsel for enrolling.
898	(c) If the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments or substitute to a piece of
899	Senate legislation, the secretary of the Senate and the Senate shall follow the procedures and
900	requirements of Joint Rules Title 3, Chapter 2, Part 9, Conference Committees.
901	Section 57. JR4-3-109 is enacted to read:
902	JR4-3-109. Striking the enacting clause.
903	(1) (a) (i) Either house may strike the enacting clause on any piece of legislation by
904	following the procedures and requirements of Subsection (1)(a)(ii).
905	(ii) To strike an enacting clause, a legislator shall make a motion on the floor to strike
906	the enacting clause and a majority of the members of that house must approve the motion.
907	(b) If the enacting clause of a piece of legislation is struck:
908	(i) the action conclusively defeats the legislation; and
909	(ii) a motion to reconsider the action is out of order.
910	(2) The enacting clause of each piece of legislation that has not passed the Legislature
911	before adjournment sine die of an annual general session or a special session is automatically
912	stricken.
913	Section 58. JR4-3-201 is repealed and reenacted to read:
914	Part 2. Transmitting and Recording Receipt of Legislation and
915	Notices from Other House
916	JR4-3-201. Transmittal letters.
917	The secretary of the Senate or the chief clerk of the House shall:
918	(1) attach a transmittal letter signed by the secretary or clerk to each piece of legislation
919	to be transmitted to the opposite house; and
920	(2) ensure that the piece of legislation, with its transmittal letter, is sent to the opposite
921	house.
922	Section 59. JR4-3-202 is enacted to read:
923	JR4-3-202. Memorializing formal receipt of legislation from other house.
924	(1) (a) Upon receipt of a transmittal letter from the Senate, the chief clerk of the House
925	or the clerk's designee shall sign a receipt recording the House's receipt of the legislation.
926	(b) Once the receipt is signed, the legislation is in the possession of the House

927	(2) (a) Upon receipt of a transmittal letter from the House, the secretary of the Senate
928	or the secretary's designee shall sign a receipt recording the Senate's receipt of the legislation.
929	(b) Once the receipt is signed, the legislation is in the possession of the Senate.
930	Section 60. JR4-3-203 is enacted to read:
931	<u>JR4-3-203.</u> Possession of a bill Process for obtaining the return of legislation
932	sent to the other house.
933	(1) A piece of legislation is in the possession of the house in which it has been
934	receipted.
935	(2) A piece of legislation in the possession of one house may be returned to the other
936	house only when:
937	(a) the house having possession of the legislation receives a written request from the
938	opposite house requesting return of the legislation; and
939	(b) a majority of the house having possession of the legislation votes to return the
940	legislation to the opposite house.
941	Section 61. JR4-4-101 is repealed and reenacted to read:
942	CHAPTER 4. DEADLINES FOR PASSAGE OF CERTAIN BILLS
943	Part 1. Bills Containing Fiscal Notes
944	JR4-4-101. Deadline for passing certain fiscal note bills.
945	(1) (a) The House shall refer any Senate bill with a fiscal note of \$10,000 or more to
946	the House Rules Committee before giving that bill a third reading.
947	(b) The Senate shall table on third reading each House bill with a fiscal note of \$10,000
948	or more.
949	(2) (a) Before adjourning on the 43rd day of the annual general session, each legislator
950	shall prioritize fiscal note bills and identify other projects or programs for new or one-time
951	funding according to the process established by leadership.
952	(b) Before adjourning on the 44th day of the annual general session, the Legislature
953	shall either pass or defeat each bill with a fiscal note of \$10,000 or more except constitutional
954	amendment resolutions.
955	Section 62. JR4-4-201 is repealed and reenacted to read:
956	Part 2. Appropriations Bills
957	JR4-4-201. Deadline for passing base budget bills.

958	(1) Each legislator shall receive a copy of each base budget bill for the next fiscal year
959	by calendared floor time on the first day of the annual general session.
960	(2) By noon on the 16th day, but not before the third day, of the annual general session
961	the Legislature shall either pass or defeat each base budget bill.
962	Section 63. JR4-4-202 is repealed and reenacted to read:
963	JR4-4-202. Deadline for passing certain appropriations bills and school finance
964	bills.
965	(1) Each legislator shall receive a copy of any general appropriations bills, any
966	supplemental appropriations bills, and any school finance bills by calendared floor time on the
967	42nd day of the annual general session.
968	(2) Before the calendared closing time of the 43rd day of the annual general session,
969	the Legislature shall either pass or defeat those general appropriations bills, supplemental
970	appropriations bills, and school finance bills.
971	Section 64. JR4-4-203 is repealed and reenacted to read:
972	JR4-4-203. Deadline for passing the final appropriations bill.
973	(1) Each legislator shall receive a copy of the final appropriations bill by calendared
974	floor time on the 45th day of the annual general session.
975	(2) By noon on the 45th day of the annual general session, the Legislature shall either
976	pass or defeat the final appropriations bill.
977	Section 65. JR4-4-301 is enacted to read:
978	Part 3. Bond Bills
979	JR4-4-301. Deadline for passing bond bills.
980	(1) Each legislator shall receive a copy of any bond bill by noon on the 42nd day of the
981	annual general session.
982	(2) Before the calendared closing time of the 43rd day of the annual general session,
983	the Legislature shall either pass or defeat each bond bill.
984	Section 66. JR4-5-101 is repealed and reenacted to read:
985	CHAPTER 5. DISPOSITION OF LEGISLATION AFTER PASSAGE
986	Part 1. Certifying and Enrolling the Legislation
987	JR4-5-101. Certification and signature.
988	(1) (a) When a piece of Senate legislation has passed both houses, the secretary of the

989	Senate shall certify its final passage by identifying:
990	(i) the date that the legislation passed the Senate;
991	(ii) the number of senators voting for and against the legislation;
992	(iii) the number of senators absent for the vote;
993	(iv) the date that the legislation passed the House;
994	(v) the number of representatives voting for and against the legislation; and
995	(vi) the number of representatives absent for the vote.
996	(b) When a piece of House legislation has passed both houses, the chief clerk of the
997	House shall certify its final passage by identifying:
998	(i) the date that the legislation passed the House;
999	(ii) the number of representatives voting for and against the legislation;
1000	(iii) the number of representatives absent for the vote;
1001	(iv) the date that the legislation passed the Senate;
1002	(v) the number of senators voting for and against the legislation; and
1003	(vi) the number of senators absent for the vote.
1004	(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), within one legislative day of final
1005	passage, each piece of legislation shall be signed:
1006	(i) first by the presiding officer of the house in which it was last voted upon; and
1007	(ii) second by the presiding officer of the other house.
1008	(b) Within five days following the adjournment sine die of a legislative session, each
1009	piece of legislation passed on the final day of that legislative session shall be signed:
1010	(i) first by the presiding officer of the house in which it was last voted upon; and
1011	(ii) second by the presiding officer of the other house.
1012	(c) Unless the session has adjourned sine die, the secretary of the Senate or chief clerk
1013	of the House shall note in the journal that the legislation was signed by the presiding officer.
1014	Section 67. JR4-5-102 is enacted to read:
1015	JR4-5-102. Enrollment and transmittal of legislation to the governor.
1016	(1) (a) After a piece of legislation that has passed both houses has been signed by the
1017	presiding officers, the secretary or chief clerk shall deliver it to the Office of Legislative
1018	Research and General Counsel.
1019	(b) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:

1020	(i) examine and enroll the legislation;
1021	(ii) correct any technical errors as provided by Utah Code Section 36-12-12; and
1022	(iii) transmit a copy of the enrolled legislation to:
1023	(A) the secretary of the Senate for legislation originating in the Senate; and
1024	(B) the chief clerk of the House for legislation originating in the House.
1025	(2) When enrolling the legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General
1026	Counsel shall:
1027	(a) include the name of the House floor sponsor for Senate legislation under the
1028	heading "House Sponsor:"; or
1029	(b) include the name of the Senate floor sponsor for House legislation under the
1030	heading "Senate Sponsor:".
1031	(3) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:
1032	(a) certify each enrolled piece of legislation; and
1033	(b) ensure that a copy of the enrolled legislation is:
1034	(i) transmitted to the governor;
1035	(ii) filed with the secretary or chief clerk;
1036	(iii) transmitted to the chief sponsor upon request; and
1037	(iv) transmitted to the Office of Legislative Printing.
1038	Section 68. JR4-5-103 is enacted to read:
1039	JR4-5-103. Legislative general counsel to correct certain technical errors.
1040	The legislative general counsel may correct technical errors in the code in preparing the
1041	database for publication.
1042	Section 69. JR4-5-201 is repealed and reenacted to read:
1043	Part 2. Recalling Legislation After Passage
1044	JR4-5-201. Recalling legislation before it is signed by the speaker and president.
1045	Legislation in the possession of the other house or the Office of Legislative Research
1046	and General Counsel may be recalled by a motion and a constitutional majority vote from the
1047	members of both houses.
1048	Section 70. JR4-5-202 is repealed and reenacted to read:
1049	JR4-5-202. Recalling legislation from the governor.
1050	When a bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, been signed by the presiding

1051	officers, been enrolled, and has been sent to the governor for his approval, it can be recalled
1052	only if:
1053	(1) a joint resolution requesting that the governor return the legislation is passed by a
1054	constitutional majority vote of both houses; and
1055	(2) the governor elects to return it.
1056	Section 71. Repealer.
1057	This resolution repeals:
1058	JR4-4-102, Reference of legislation.
1059	JR4-4-103, Committee responsibilities.
1060	JR4-4-104, Floor action.
1061	JR4-4-105, Calendaring legislation Preference for legislation of other chamber.
1062	JR4-4-106, Notice to other chamber that legislation has failed.
1063	JR4-4-107, Legislation transmitted to other house.
1064	JR4-4-108, Consideration and action on amendments to legislation made in the
1065	other chamber.
1066	JR4-4-109, Striking the enacting clause.
1067	JR4-5-301, Deadline for passing bond bills.
1068	JR4-6-102, Enrollment and transmittal of legislation to the governor.
1069	JR4-6-103, Legislative general counsel to correct certain technical errors.
1070	Section 72. Revisor instructions.
1071	The Legislature intends that the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, in
1072	preparing the Legislative Rules database for publication, renumber rules and correct cross
1073	references as necessary.

Legislative Review Note Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel