

Calvin Roberts proposes the following substitute bill:

Joint Rules Resolution - Resolution Amendments

2026 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Calvin Roberts

Senate Sponsor:

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This joint rules resolution modifies provisions related to resolutions.

Highlighted Provisions:

This resolution:

- defines terms;
- requires a legislator to obtain a citation, rather than a resolution, for certain purposes;
- prohibits a rules committee from referring a resolution that violates certain rules; and
- makes technical and conforming changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Legislative Rules Affected:

AMENDS:

JR4-2-101

JR4-5-104

ENACTS:

JR4-1-204

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. **JR4-1-204** is enacted to read:

JR4-1-204 . Purpose of resolutions.

(1) As used in this rule:

(a) "Binding resolution" means a resolution that:

(i) enacts or amends Joint Rules, Senate Rules, or House Rules;

- 29 (ii) proposes a constitutional amendment; or
- 30 (iii) approves or authorizes an action, requires a substantive action to be taken, or
- 31 results in a change in law or funding.
- 32 (b)(i) "Nonbinding resolution" means a resolution that:
- 33 (A) requests, rather than compels, action or awareness; and
- 34 (B) communicates a policy position of the Senate, House of Representatives, or
- 35 Legislature.
- 36 (ii) "Nonbinding resolution" does not include a binding resolution.
- 37 (c) "Resolution" means a binding resolution or a nonbinding resolution.
- 38 (2)(a) A resolution may not recognize, honor, memorialize, or express support or
- 39 appreciation for an individual, group, or event.
- 40 (b) A legislator wishing to recognize, honor, memorialize, or express support or
- 41 appreciation for an individual, group, or event may obtain a citation in accordance
- 42 with Senate Rules, Title 1, Chapter 7, Citations, or House Rules, Title 1, Chapter 7,
- 43 Citations.
- 44 (3) If a resolution violates Subsection (2)(a), the Senate Rules Committee and House Rules
- 45 Committee under SR3-1-102 and HR3-1-102, respectively, may not:
- 46 (a) refer the resolution to a standing committee; or
- 47 (b) recommend that the resolution be placed on a reading calendar.
- 48 Section 2. **JR4-2-101** is amended to read:
- 49 **JR4-2-101 . Requests for legislation -- Timing.**
- 50 (1) As used in this rule, "appointed legislator" means:
- 51 (a) an incumbent legislator appointed to replace another legislator who resigns or is
- 52 unable to serve; or
- 53 (b) an individual appointed to replace a legislator who resigns or is unable to serve.
- 54 (2)(a) A legislator wishing to introduce a bill or resolution shall file a request for
- 55 legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel within the
- 56 time limits established by this rule.
- 57 (b) The request for legislation shall:
- 58 (i) designate the chief sponsor, who is knowledgeable about and responsible for
- 59 providing pertinent information as the legislation is drafted; and
- 60 (ii) include drafting instructions for the legislation.
- 61 (c) The chief sponsor of a resolution shall ensure that the drafting instructions provided
- 62 under Subsection (2)(b)(ii) comply with JR4-1-204.

63 ~~[(e)]~~ (d)(i)(A) The chief sponsor may modify the drafting instructions provided ~~[in~~
64 accordance with] under Subsection (2)(b)(ii) only if the modified drafting
65 instructions do not deviate from the core subject matter of the original drafting
66 instructions.

67 (B) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall apply the
68 standard described in Subsection ~~[(2)(e)(i)(A)]~~ (2)(d)(i)(A) in a manner that
69 favors the chief sponsor.

70 (ii) If the chief sponsor wishes to modify the drafting instructions in a manner
71 prohibited under Subsection ~~[(2)(e)(i)]~~ (2)(d)(i), the chief sponsor shall file a new,
72 separate request for legislation in accordance with this rule.

73 (3)(a) Any legislator may file a request for legislation beginning 60 days after the
74 Legislature adjourns its annual general session sine die.

75 (b) A legislator-elect may file a request for legislation beginning on:

76 (i) the day after:

77 (A) for a single county race, the date on which the county election canvass is
78 completed; or

79 (B) for a multi-county race, the date on which the statewide election canvass is
80 completed; or

81 (ii) if the legislator-elect's election results have not been finalized as of the canvass
82 date, the day after the date the election results for the legislator-elect's race are
83 finalized.

84 (c)(i) An incumbent legislator may not file any requests for legislation as of the date
85 that the legislator:

86 (A) fails to file to run for election to a seat in the Legislature;

87 (B) is ineligible to be included on the ballot for the election in which the legislator
88 would have sought an additional term; or

89 (C) fails to win reelection and the legislator's opponent is eligible to file a request
90 for legislation under Subsection (3)(b).

91 (ii) Subsection (3)(c)(i) does not apply to a request for legislation for:

92 (A) a general session that occurs while the legislator is in office; or

93 (B) a special session that occurs while the legislator is in office.

94 (d)(i) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(e), if a legislator who filed a request for
95 legislation is unable to serve in the next annual general session for any reason, the
96 former legislator may seek another legislator to assume sponsorship of the former

- 97 legislator's legislation.
- 98 (ii) If a former legislator is unable to find another legislator to assume sponsorship
99 under Subsection (3)(d)(i), the Office of Legislative Research and General
100 Counsel shall abandon each request the earlier of:
101 (A) 30 days after the day on which the former legislator is unable to serve; or
102 (B) noon on the 11th day of the annual general session.
- 103 (iii) The 30-day time period described in Subsection (3)(d)(ii)(A) begins the day on
104 which a former legislator no longer holds the former legislator's seat.
- 105 (e)(i) If a legislator dies while in office and is the chief sponsor of one or more
106 requests for legislation or pieces of legislation, the individual appointed to the
107 legislator's seat may assume sponsorship of each request for legislation or piece of
108 legislation.
- 109 (ii) If the individual appointed to the legislator's seat chooses not to assume
110 sponsorship of one or more of the legislator's requests for legislation or pieces of
111 legislation, the following individual shall seek another legislator to assume
112 sponsorship of each request for legislation or piece of legislation:
113 (A) if the legislator was a member of the House majority caucus, the House
114 majority leader;
115 (B) if the legislator was a member of the House minority caucus, the House
116 minority leader;
117 (C) if the legislator was a member of the Senate majority caucus, the Senate
118 majority leader; or
119 (D) if the legislator was a member of the Senate minority caucus, the Senate
120 minority leader.
- 121 (iii) If the individual described in Subsection (3)(e)(ii) does not find a new sponsor:
122 (A) for a request for legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General
123 Counsel shall abandon the request for legislation; and
124 (B) for legislation, the legislation shall be returned to the originating chamber and
125 filed.
- 126 (f)(i) A legislator-elect who is an incumbent legislator may retain any requests for
127 legislation the legislator-elect filed before the date described in Subsection (3)(b).
- 128 (ii) An appointed legislator who is an incumbent legislator may retain any requests
129 for legislation the appointed legislator filed before assuming the seat to which the
130 legislator is appointed.

- 131 (4)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(c), a legislator may not file a request for
 132 legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel after noon
 133 on the 11th day of the annual general session.
- 134 (b) On the 11th day of the annual general session, the Office of Legislative Research and
 135 General Counsel shall make public on the Legislature's website the short title and
 136 sponsor of each request for legislation, unless the sponsor abandons the request for
 137 legislation before noon on the 11th day of the annual general session.
- 138 (c)(i) After the 11th day of the annual general session, a legislator may file a request
 139 for legislation only if:
- 140 (A) for House legislation, the representative makes a motion to request legislation
 141 for drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional
 142 majority of the House; or
- 143 (B) for Senate legislation, the senator makes a motion to request legislation for
 144 drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional
 145 majority vote of the Senate.
- 146 (ii) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall make public on the
 147 Legislature's website the short title and sponsor of each request for legislation
 148 described in this Subsection (4)(c).
- 149 (5) After a request for legislation is abandoned, a legislator may not revive the request for
 150 legislation.
- 151 (6) A legislator wishing to obtain funding for a project, program, or entity, when that
 152 funding request does not require that a statute be enacted, repealed, or amended, may not
 153 file a request for legislation but instead shall file a request for appropriation by following
 154 the procedures and requirements of JR3-2-701.

155 Section 3. **JR4-5-104** is amended to read:

156 **JR4-5-104 . Converting certain joint and concurrent resolutions.**

- 157 (1) As used in this rule:
- 158 (a) "Nonbinding concurrent resolution" means a nonbinding resolution that is a
 159 concurrent resolution.
- 160 (b) "Nonbinding House joint resolution" means a nonbinding resolution that is a House
 161 joint resolution.
- 162 (c)[(†)] "Nonbinding resolution" means [~~a resolution that:~~] the same as that term is
 163 defined in JR4-1-204.
- 164 [(A) is primarily for the purpose of recognizing, honoring, or memorializing an

- 165 ~~individual, group, or event;]~~
- 166 [~~(B) requests, rather than compels, action or awareness by an individual or group;~~
- 167 ~~or]~~
- 168 [~~(C) is informational or promotional in nature.]~~
- 169 [(ii) "Nonbinding resolution" does not include:]
- 170 [~~(A) a rules resolution;]~~
- 171 [~~(B) a resolution for a constitutional amendment; or]~~
- 172 [~~(C) any resolution that approves or authorizes any action, requires any~~
- 173 ~~substantive action be taken, or results in a change in law, policy, or funding.]~~
- 174 (d) "Nonbinding Senate joint resolution" means a nonbinding resolution that is a Senate
- 175 joint resolution.
- 176 (2)(a) A nonbinding concurrent resolution converts to a joint resolution if the governor
- 177 does not approve the nonbinding concurrent resolution before the expiration of the
- 178 time limit described in Utah Constitution, Article VII, Section 8, that would apply if
- 179 the nonbinding concurrent resolution were a bill.
- 180 (b) A nonbinding Senate joint resolution converts to a Senate resolution if:
- 181 (i) the Senate passes the nonbinding Senate joint resolution; and
- 182 (ii) the House does not pass the same version of the nonbinding Senate joint
- 183 resolution as the Senate.
- 184 (c) A nonbinding House joint resolution converts to a House resolution if:
- 185 (i) the House passes the nonbinding House joint resolution; and
- 186 (ii) the Senate does not pass the same version of the nonbinding House joint
- 187 resolution as the House.
- 188 (3) The version of a nonbinding Senate joint resolution or a nonbinding House joint
- 189 resolution that passes the originating chamber is the version that converts to a Senate
- 190 resolution or a House resolution.
- 191 (4)(a) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall convert a resolution
- 192 in accordance with this rule when the office enrolls the resolution.
- 193 (b) The legislative general counsel may make technical revisions to convert a resolution
- 194 in accordance with this rule, including the revisions necessary to comply with
- 195 JR4-1-301.
- 196 (5) When the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel converts a resolution in
- 197 accordance with this rule, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall
- 198 note the conversion in the Laws of Utah and on the enrolled resolution.

199 Section 4. **Effective Date.**

200 This resolution takes effect upon a successful vote for final passage.