1	JOINT RULES RESOLUTION - ELECTRONIC MEETINGS
2	MODIFICATIONS
3	2022 GENERAL SESSION
4	STATE OF UTAH
5	Chief Sponsor: David G. Buxton
6	House Sponsor: Timothy D. Hawkes
7	
8	LONG TITLE
9	General Description:
10	This rules resolution modifies joint legislative rules related to electronic meetings.
11	Highlighted Provisions:
12	This resolution:
13	<ul> <li>defines terms;</li> </ul>
14	<ul> <li>allows a legislative public body to convene and conduct an electronic meeting;</li> </ul>
15	<ul> <li>specifies the circumstances under which a member of a legislative public body may</li> </ul>
16	participate remotely in an electronic meeting;
17	<ul> <li>addresses the requisite appearance and conduct of a member who participates</li> </ul>
18	remotely in an electronic meeting; and
19	<ul> <li>makes technical and conforming changes.</li> </ul>
20	Special Clauses:
21	None
22	Legislative Rules Affected:
23	AMENDS:
24	JR1-4-401
25	JR7-1-101
26	REPEALS AND REENACTS:
27	JR1-4-402
28	REPEALS:
29	JR1-4-403

JR7-1-407
Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. JR1-4-401 is amended to read:
JR1-4-401. Definitions.
As used in this part:
(1) "Anchor location" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section
52-4-103.
(2) "Electronic meeting" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section
52-4-103.
[(3) "Public health emergency" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code
Section 26-23b-102.]
(3) "Emergency electronic meeting" means an electronic meeting described in Utah
Code Subsection 52-4-207(5).
(4) "Legislative public body" means a public body as defined in Utah Code Section
52-4-103 that is governed by legislative rules.
(5) "Meeting" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section 52-4-103.
(6) "Participate" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section
<u>52-4-103.</u>
(7) (a) "Presiding officer" means the individual presiding over the Senate or the House
of Representatives.
(b) "Presiding officer" includes:
(i) for the Senate:
(A) the president;
(B) the president pro tempore; and
(C) any senator presiding under SR1-3-103; and

- 56 (ii) for the House of Representatives:
- 57 (A) the speaker;

58	(B) the speaker pro tempore; and
59	(C) any representative presiding under HR1-3-103.
60	(8) "Specified reason" means:
61	(a) illness or injury of a member or a member's relative;
62	(b) health or safety concerns of a member or a member's relative;
63	(c) emergency travel;
64	(d) an emergency work related issue;
65	(e) an emergency child care related issue;
66	(f) a mandatory action day or a special circumstance day as those terms are defined in
67	Utah Code Section 63A-17-111; or
68	(g) a circumstance similar to the circumstances described in Subsections (8)(a) through
69	<u>(f).</u>
70	Section 2. JR1-4-402 is repealed and reenacted to read:
71	JR1-4-402. Meeting format and participation Electronic meeting policy.
72	(1) In accordance with this part and Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public
73	Meetings Act, a legislative public body may convene and conduct a meeting of the legislative
74	public body as an electronic meeting, subject to budget, public policy, and logistical
75	considerations.
76	(2) (a) Except as allowed under this rule, a member of a legislative public body who
77	attends a meeting of the legislative public body, including an electronic meeting, shall attend
78	the meeting in person.
79	(b) A member of a legislative public body may attend an electronic meeting of the
80	legislative public body by electronic means only if the member:
81	(i) has a specified reason; and
82	(ii) informs:
83	(A) the presiding officer or the presiding officer's designee; or
84	(B) the chair or the chair's designee.
85	(c) A legislative public body shall provide a description of how to electronically

86	connect to an electronic meeting:
87	(i) to each member authorized to attend the meeting by electronic means under
88	Subsection (2)(b); and
89	(ii) (A) 24 hours before the meeting is scheduled to begin; or
90	(B) if it is impracticable to comply with the 24-hour requirement in Subsection
91	(1)(c)(ii)(A), as soon as possible before the meeting begins.
92	(3) The presiding officer or the chair of a legislative public body shall conduct an
93	electronic meeting of the legislative public body from the anchor location.
94	(4) When a legislative public body convenes an electronic meeting, a member of the
95	legislative public body is considered present for all purposes, including determining a quorum,
96	only if the member is:
97	(a) present in person at the anchor location; or
98	(b) participating in the meeting by electronic means.
99	(5) When a member of a legislative public body attends a meeting of the legislative
100	public body by electronic means in accordance with this part, the member shall ensure that:
101	(a) if participating via video conference, the member's attire and appearance are
102	consistent with the attire and appearance that would be expected if the member were attending
103	the meeting in person; and
104	(b) the member's location:
105	(i) reflects the dignity of the meeting, particularly if the member is attending via video
106	conference; and
107	(ii) is free from any sight or noise that:
108	(A) can be seen or heard by others during the meeting; and
109	(B) is extraneous, distracting, disruptive, or inappropriate.
110	(6) A member of a legislative public body may not attend a meeting by electronic
111	means while engaging in any activity that would be abnormal or prohibited if the member were
112	attending the meeting in person, including operating a motor vehicle.
113	(7) In accordance with Utah Code Section 52-4-207, a legislative public body that

114	convenes and conducts an electronic meeting may provide a means by which members of the
115	public who are not physically present at the anchor location may attend the meeting by
116	electronic means.
117	(8) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this rule:
118	(a) any member of a legislative public body may attend an emergency electronic
119	meeting by electronic means; and
120	(b) the presiding officer or the chair of a legislative public body may conduct an
121	emergency electronic meeting of the legislative public body remotely by electronic means.
122	Section 3. JR7-1-101 is amended to read:
123	JR7-1-101. Definitions.
124	As used in this chapter:
125	(1) "Anchor location" means the physical location from which:
126	(a) an electronic meeting originates; or
127	(b) the participants are connected.
128	(2) "Bill" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.
129	(3) "Chair" except as otherwise expressly provided, means:
130	(a) the member of the Senate appointed as chair of an interim committee by the
131	president of the Senate under JR7-1-202;
132	(b) the member of the House of Representatives appointed as chair of an interim
133	committee by the speaker of the House of Representatives under JR7-1-202;
134	(c) a member of a special committee appointed as chair of the special committee; or
135	(d) a member of a legislative committee designated by the chair of the legislative
136	committee under Subsection (3)(a), (b), or (c) to act as chair under JR7-1-202.
137	(4) "Committee bill" means draft legislation that receives a favorable recommendation.
138	(5) "Committee bill file" means a request for legislation made by:
139	(a) a majority vote of a legislative committee; or
140	(b) the chairs of an interim committee, if the interim committee authorizes the chairs to
141	open one or more committee bill files in accordance with JR7-1-602.

#### **Enrolled Copy**

142 (6) "Committee note" means a note that the Office of Legislative Research and General 143 Counsel places on legislation in accordance with JR4-2-401. 144 (7) "Draft legislation" means a draft of a bill or resolution before it is numbered by the 145 Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel. (8) "Electronic meeting" means [a public meeting of a legislative committee that is 146 partially convened or conducted by means of a voice telephone or computer web or video 147 148 conference] the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section 52-4-103. 149 [(9) "Electronic notice" means electronic mail or fax.] 150 [(10)] (9) "Favorable recommendation" means an action of a legislative committee by 151 majority vote to favorably recommend legislation. [(11)] (10) "Legislative committee" means: 152 153 (a) an interim committee; or 154 (b) a special committee. 155 [(12)] (11) "Interim committee" means a committee created under JR7-1-201. 156 [(13)] (12) "Legislative sponsor" means: 157 (a) for a committee bill file, the chairs of the legislative committee that opened the committee bill file or the chairs' designee; or 158 159 (b) for a request for legislation that is not a committee bill file, the legislator who 160 requested the request for legislation or the legislator's designee. 161 [<del>(14)</del>] (13) "Majority vote" means: (a) with respect to an interim committee, an affirmative vote of at least 50% of a 162 quorum of members of the interim committee from one chamber and more than 50% of a 163 164 quorum of members of the interim committee from the other chamber; or 165 (b) with respect to a special committee, an affirmative vote of more than 50% of a 166 quorum. [(15)] (14) "Mixed special committee" means a special committee that is composed of 167 one or more members who are legislators and one or more members who are not legislators. 168 169 [(16) "Monitor" means to:]

170	[(a) hear live, by speaker, or by other equipment, all of the public statements of each
171	member of the legislative committee who is participating in a meeting; or]
172	[(b) see and hear, by computer screen or other visual medium, all of the public
173	statements of each member of the legislative committee who is participating in a meeting.]
174	[(17)] (15) "Original motion" means a nonprivileged motion that is accepted by the
175	chair when no other motion is pending.
176	[(18) "Participate" means the ability to communicate with all of the members of a
177	legislative committee, either verbally or electronically, so that each member of the legislative
178	committee can hear or see the communication.]
179	[(19)] (16) "Pending motion" means a motion described in JR7-1-307.
180	[(20)] (17) "Privileged motion" means a motion to adjourn, set a time to adjourn,
181	recess, end debate, extend debate, or limit debate.
182	[(21)] (18) "Public statement" means a statement made in the ordinary course of
183	business of a legislative committee with the intent that all other members of the legislative
184	committee receive it.
185	[(22)] (19) "Remote location" means a location other than the anchor location from
186	which a member of a legislative committee may participate in the meeting.
187	[(23)] (20) "Request for legislation" means the same as that term is defined in
188	JR4-1-101.
189	[(24)] (21) "Resolution" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.
190	[(25)] (22) (a) "Special committee" means a committee, commission, or task force that
191	is:
192	(i) created by legislation; and
193	(ii) staffed by:
194	(A) the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel; or
195	(B) the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.
196	(b) "Special committee" does not include:
197	(i) an interim committee;

(iii) a Senate confirmation committee described in SR3-3-101 or SR3-3-201.	
200 [(26)] (23) "Subcommittee" means a subsidiary unit of a legislative committee	formed
201 in accordance with JR7-1-411.	
202 [(27)] (24) "Substitute motion" means a nonprivileged motion that a member of	fa
203 legislative committee makes when there is a nonprivileged motion pending.	
204Section 4. Repealer.	
205 This resolution repeals:	
<b>JR1-4-403, Requirements of emergency electronic meetings.</b>	
<b>JR7-1-407, Electronic meetings for remote participation by a member.</b>	