

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|----|-------|-----|-----------|---|-------------|---|----------|
| 1 | House | No | Steps 1-7 | Topic | Sponsor | Midway/Discription updated 3/12/18 | Position |
| 2 | HB | 21 | Passed | Taxes | McCay | 2nd Sub/Allow an change in the property tax growth component by the amount of the aveage un-collectable tax for the past 5 years. Amended to require to amount of a tax used to deliver water displayed. | |
| 3 | HB | 35 | Passed | Elections | Roberts | Sub 3/This bill will set procedures for using instant run off for municiple elections when needed. | |
| 4 | HB | 79 | Dead | Legal | Greene | Allows for attorney's fees to be awarded to the prevailing party if the law suit defends a public policy or benefit. | |
| 5 | HB | 103 | Dead | Water Metering | Froerer | Sub 1/Requires all water districts, water conservation districts and retail water providers with over 500 connections to create a water conservation plan including advice on conservation fixtures, water use and installation of devices to save water. | |
| 6 | HB | 124 | Dead | Water metering and Accountability for SLC | Coleman | Requires that a City of SSD who supplies municiple water outside their bounderies must provide information to the State Engineer including a legal discription of the area served, the cost of the water being assessed from users and identifcaion of the water rights being use to provide the service. | |
| 7 | HB | 135 | Dead | Extra Territorial Control | Noel | Provides that a municipality cannot control zoning and land controls outside their city limits to assure water quality standards. (SLC cannot tell everyone on the Provo River or Little Cottonwood Creek what they can and can't do) | |
| 8 | HB | 152 | Passed | Children | Quinn | Allows a person to break into a hot car to rescue a child. | |
| 9 | HB | 175 | Dead | Gov. Oversight | Stratton | Sub 4 when it is released/Creates a joint committee of government oversight and establishes it's purposes. Give it power to oversee activities and actions of the EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF STATE GOVERNMENT | |
| 10 | HB | 250 | Passed | Impact Fees | Shultz | Extends to time for a developer to challenge the process to encumber or spend an impact fee. Gives the property ombudsman 1% of the building permit fee for training and impact fee management training. | |
| 11 | HB | 303 | Passed | Water | Sandall | Sub 2/Requires a system serving 500 people or more to submit source flow and system use data to the State Engineer. Allows the State Engineer to modify size and flow requirements for developers on the system if warranted by the date. | |
| 12 | HB | 346 | Passed | 21 day Plan checks | Shultz | Requires a city to declare building plans approved after 21 business days has passed without a review and if they are stamped by an engineer. | |
| 13 | HB | 377 | Passed | Land Use | Shultz | Regulates conditional uses and who permits them. | |
| 14 | HB | 450 | Dead | Water REUSE | Froerer | Affects when and who can file a change application for water leaving a treatment plant if that water is not being used. Critical policy for sewer plant reuse policy | |
| 15 | HCR | 4 | Dead | Climate Change | Edwards | Declares Climate Change is man made and requires local government decisions to consider that as they make policy. | |
| 16 | HJR | 15 | Dead | City Water Right | Stratton | Proposes to change the Utah Constitution to allow a municipality to lease their water rights, water works and sources. That practice in now prohibited. | |
| 17 | SB | 34 | Passed | Water Task Force | Dayton | Removed the sunset date for the water task force and authorizes at least 6 meetings each year for that committee. | |
| 18 | SB | 45 | Passed | Water Right diligence claims | Dayton | Requires the State Engineer to evaluate the proported benefincial use when investigating a diligence claim. | |
| 19 | SB | 67 | Passed | Fireworks | Weiler | Requires the Utah Fire Prevention Board to create a limitation on fireworks and create a map to show the areas affected. | |
| 20 | SB | 70 | Passed | Human Resources | Mayne | Sub 2/Require entities to establish a human resource office and officer and provide training. | |
| 21 | SB | 96 | Passed | water | Hinkins | Sub 2/Allows a property owner to change the location of an easement under certain reasonable circumstances. Requires the property rights ombudsman to mediate or cause to be mediated a dispute arrising from this change. | |
| 22 | SB | 158 | Passed | Zoning | Anderegg | Prohibits a City from requiring a license or restricting a home based businesses under certain circumstances. | |
| 23 | SB | 167 | Passed | Food Trucks | Henderson | This bill lists several things a City can't do related to licensing and operation of food trucks. It does, however, allow a city to draft zoning ordenances and rules to control where and how they will operate within a city. | |
| 24 | SB | 204 | Dead | Water Metering | Anderegg | Requires metering and water use reports for all types of users with delay start dates including culinary in 2023, industrial in 2026 and secondary in 2028. | |
| 25 | SB | 226 | Passed | Urban Farming | Van Tassell | Allows for green belt level property taxes on FARMING OPERATIONS for plots 2.5 acres or larger with agriculture production. Excludes pasturing | |

Letter Home 2018 Sine Die

Dear Friends and Neighbors,

The 2018 Legislative Session has now adjourned Sine Die. Which in Latin literally means adjourning “without a day”. I agree with the President of the Senate and the Governor who have called this one of the best sessions they can remember. Governor Herbert said he would give the Legislature a “solid A” grade. I would give my colleagues and their work this session an A+. Thank you for the opportunity to represent you in the Utah Senate.

We addressed many tough issues this session with a spirit of cooperation and collegiality. Here are a few of major successes of the 2018 Legislative Session:

- Increased transparency, public outreach, and citizen inclusion (#12)
- Balanced the State Budget – and even set money aside for a rainy day and future education expenses
- Funded and implement policies to help the homeless, mentally ill, and under served in society
- Improved our suicide prevention policies with a statewide crisis line
- Implemented essential tax reform to stabilize and increase education funding long-term
- Considerably increased education funding
- Made important improvements to our transportation infrastructure – including UTA governance reform
- Authorized the process for an inland port and laid the groundwork for other economic development opportunities for that state

As we adjourned at midnight last Thursday night, there were some additional speeches, expressions of gratitude to Senators and staff, announcements of retirement, and some light-hearted celebration. I thought you might enjoy watching the pomp and circumstance of our final night. [[Click Her](#)

[e for the video](#)]

Top 50 Issues of 2018 Session

Budget

1) *Balanced Budget*

The budget is a central focus of every legislative session. In 45 days, we construct a fiscally conservative, balanced budget. Our total statewide budget this year is almost \$17 billion from all sources. After taking care of some ongoing responsibilities – including an \$85 million repayment to the state rainy day fund, we allocated \$581 million in new revenue, of which public education (K-12) received about \$369 million – 64%. That includes a 4% increase in the value of the weighted pupil unit and fully funded growth. Higher Education received \$177 million this year – about 30% of our new money. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, we once again balanced our budget, as we do each year. Check out this [handy summary](#) of the entire state budget. Learn more about our budget at budget.utah.gov.

Education

2) *Education Recodification*

During the first week of session we passed four bills ([HB 10](#), [HB 11](#), [SB 11](#), [SB 12](#)) through both chambers that serve the purpose of cleaning up our education code. The bills all went into effect immediately so that every

other education bill we considered during the session were considered in the context of the newly organized code.

3) Early Literacy

We passed SB 194, Early Literacy Program, which addresses our reading standards in the state. Research shows that children who are not at grade reading level in 3rd grade are four times less likely to graduate from high school. Only about 50% of our students in Utah are reaching this important benchmark. Under this bill, school boards will need to develop literacy goals and we'll be able to provide technical assistance for schools that are struggling to meet the standards. Students who undergo intervention are 7 times more likely to reach proficiency. We hope these new goals will help more of our students see success in their education and beyond.

4) School Funding Revisions

In Utah, our school districts are primarily funded by the property tax of the taxpayers in their district. This means there is great disparity in the funding of our school districts. Areas like Park City generate robust revenue for their schools, and some of our smaller rural areas do not have enough to fund their school programs and transportation. SB 145 School Funding Revisions, makes the funding of our schools more equitable to help close the gap from our best funded to worst funded schools. It includes a healthy appropriation to meet the needs of our underfunded schools.

5) State Superintendent vs. Board of Education

Our methods of choosing the Board Education members have been very controversial in recent years, generating several legal challenges. In the past five years, a federal judge has declared unconstitutional two different systems of selection. Additionally, the Legislature has grappled with the question of whether or not the School Board seats at the state level should be partisan seats. SJR 16, Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution—Public Education Governance, would have eliminated the state Board of Education in favor of a governor-appointed state superintendent. Because this would have been a change to the Utah Constitution, voters would have ultimately have needed to approve the change on the next ballot. This bill passed in the Senate but failed in the House.

6) Special Education Teacher Salary Increase

Previously, we added a salary supplement to Math and Science teachers with a bachelors, masters, or doctorate specifically in the field because of the teaching shortage in that area. HB 233, Teacher Salary Supplements, brings special education teachers into this category as well because of the severe shortage of teachers in this area.

7) Open Enrollment

School resources can be tight, and the school districts are set up to serve the specific community around them. When students from outside of their boundaries try to enroll, it can prevent them from offering the best services possible to their students due to the tightness of resources. SB 148, Public Education Enrollment Application Amendments, allows school districts to decline to enroll students who do not live within the district's boundaries if the enrollment of the student would jeopardize the efficient use of resources or disrupt the school's comprehensive program. School districts already possessed the ability to do this for elementary schools. This bill extends this discretion to the High School level.

Transportation

8) Transportation Governance Reform

Utah is expected to double in population within the next 50 years. This knowledge and a desire to plan for our future motivated many of our bills this year. SB 136, Transportation Governance, creates foundational changes to better prepare for the future growth in our state as it relates to transit. Notably this bill will restructure the governance of the Utah Transit Authority (UTA), enhance the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) governance, create a new fund for transportation and transit and modify some of the funding sources, as well as allow for statewide planning for transportation through UDOT. It did not raise sales tax, but it did clarify and expand the ability of a county to impose local option sales taxes after July 1, 2019. It includes a phase in of registration fees for electric and alternative fuel vehicles so those, like gas powered cars, pay a portion of the use of the roads. These funds will be used to expand electric vehicle infrastructure. One issue raised in the deliberations that received considerable attention in the final days of the session is rebranding of UTA. Due to the substantial changes to the structure of UTA, it seemed appropriate to rebrand to the Utah Transit District of Utah. This will happen over time and as resources permit. No additional resources were allocated to this. For example, as printed materials are reordered, the new brand will be incorporated.

9) Toll Road Technology

The congestion on our roads has increased in recent years, and with the population continuing to grow, it is not likely that the congestion will fix itself. One solution presented this session was SB 71 Road Tolls Provisions. Toll roads are currently allowed in Utah code, this bill allows for new technology to be used for tolling to make it easier to use and thus relieve congestion. The technology to electronically scan toll passes has existed for quite some time and has been implemented on our HOV lanes on the interstate highways in our state. This bill also gives the Department of Transportation the ability to monitor toll roads and mail fines to those who do not pay the tolls. On the floor, SB 71 was substituted with another version that allows UDOT to implement tolls on any highway in the state via an open, transparent rule-making process.

Tax Reform

10) Tax Rebalancing

We have talked about tax reform for over a year now in the legislature. As we look at our funding sources, the sources we rely on are considered volatile and so we have been researching different options for reform. This year we were able to pass tax reform policies that will directly benefit our schools. HB 293, Tax Rebalancing Revisions, is one of three pieces run this session as part of the “Our Schools Now Compromise”. Our Schools Now is a group that was planning on asking voters to approve a major tax increase to generate more money for education. This particular bill, reduces individual and corporate income tax, enacts single sales factor, and establishes a 5-year property tax freeze which will disappear after 5 years. This offers a more stable funding source and will help generate more money for our schools over the course of the next few years.

11) Voters Decide on Gas Tax

The second and third piece of the “Our Schools Now Compromise” go hand in hand. HB 491, Election Law Changes, amends elections law to establish the ability for the legislature to ask a non-binding question to voters on the ballot. It establishes the procedure necessary for submitting a ballot question. HJR 20, Joint Resolution Submitting a Question to Voters is a resolution that specifies what question the legislature will ask the voters. This will allow us to ask voters a non-binding ballot question to see if voters would be willing to increase the gas tax by 10 cents. This would help us increase our education funding.

Health

12) Medicaid Expansion

This session one of our most debated bills was HB 472, Medicaid Expansion Revision, which has the potential to expand Medicaid coverage to an additional 65,000 to 70,000 Utahns. This bill requires the Utah Department of Health to submit a waiver request to provide Medicaid coverage to eligible individuals who are below 95% of the federal poverty line. This bill does have a work requirement component. If the waiver is granted, this will be 90% funded by the federal government and 10% funded by Utah.

13) Family Planning Services

Utah is only one of seven states that have not applied for a waiver to the Medicaid program that gives family planning services to individuals under the poverty level. HB 12, Family Planning Services Amendments, directs the Utah Department of Health to apply for this waiver. The people that would benefit from this waiver are those who fall in "the Gap", meaning those people who cannot afford health insurance but do not qualify for Medicaid. This waiver would help with covering the cost of implant birth control options that are more reliable and can help with preventing unplanned pregnancies and in turn reduce the number of abortions in the state.

14) Action on Opioids

Utah has an opioid problem, and we're not the only ones. This session we passed a number of bills to begin taking action against the increasing number of deaths in the state caused by opioids. We passed SCR 4, Concurrent Resolution on Deaths from Opioid-Induced Postoperative Respiratory Depression, which draws attention to the increase in deaths of Utahns who died after taking the prescribed amount of opioids following an operation. We also passed HJR 12, Joint Resolution Calling Upon the Attorney General to Sue Prescription Opioid Manufacturers, which highlights the allegations that have been made about the deceptive marketing practices by opioid manufacturers and asks the Attorney General to sue these manufacturers. Finally we passed HB 399, Opioid Abuse Prevention and Treatment Amendments, which requires a warning label and an information pamphlet to be distributed with an opiate prescription.

Mental Illness and Suicide Prevention

15) Medicaid Waiver for Mental Health Services

A major issue we worked on this session, was suicide prevention and mental health services. One bill we considered this week, HB 42, Medicaid Waiver for Mental Health Crisis Services, which requires the Utah Department of Health to seek a Medicaid waiver to help fund mobile crisis outreach teams. Mobile crisis outreach teams are comprised of mental health experts who can respond best to behavioral health crisis.

16) Postpartum Depression Awareness

Many women struggle with postpartum depression. In Utah specifically, we have had tragic cases of women who have taken their own lives while dealing with postpartum depression. SCR 11, Concurrent Resolution on Awareness and Treatment of Maternal Depression and Anxiety, encourages the state Department of Health and Department of Human Services and the medical community in to "expand provider training, education and support, and a standard of care across practices in perinatal settings" related to postpartum depression and anxiety.

17) Suicide Hotlines

Another bill we passed to help with our suicide prevention efforts was HB 41, Mental Health Crisis Line Amendments. In researching suicide hotlines, it was discovered, that some lines lead to voicemail instead of a human contact. This bill requires certain staffing and operational standards. In the event that a local mental health crisis line, cannot support calls during certain hours, they are required to transfer those calls to the statewide hotline to ensure a timely and effective response to all calls.

Medical Marijuana

18) CBD Oil

Cannabidiol (CBD) has shown promise as a treatment for Epileptic conditions. A few years ago, we passed legislation allowing patients suffering from epilepsy to use medical CBD for treatment. The law was silent, however, about where people could get the CBD, though most patients in Utah obtained it from Colorado. Since then, CBD products have become more widely available here in the state but are essentially completely unregulated. Some CBD products are laced with potentially harmful substances like THC and fentanyl, which has led to medical complications and even hospital visits. SB130, Cannabidiol Product Act, creates a regulatory infrastructure for CBD sales in Utah. Under Utah law, only Epileptic patients can use CBD products, and this does not change under this bill. This authorizes the Department of Agriculture to regulate CBD the products that are currently being sold to epileptic patients. The company selling the CBD must register their product with the state and pay a fee. The fee would be used to test the integrity of the products, determining if the product CBD, nothing less and nothing more. The second component submits Utah's application for a waiver with the DEA to allow the state to develop a medical grade CBD product that doctors can prescribe.

19) Medical Marijuana

For the last four years, we have considered legislation that would allow for the use of marijuana products for medical purposes. With the exception of CBD oil use for epileptic children, no marijuana bills have passed successfully through the legislature. This year, the use of medical marijuana is divided into two main bills. HB 197 establishes framework for the cultivation and processing of cannabis in the state for academic or medical research purposes; would regulate the growth and dispensing of marijuana in the state and charge the Department of Agriculture with oversight. HB 195 establishes "right to try" legislation that will permit terminally ill patients to use marijuana for medicinal purposes if it is recommended by a doctor. Both of these bills passed this year.

Economic Development

20)Talent Development and Retention

Utah is a net exporter of trained talent. With our very own Silicon Slopes in Utah, there is a high demand for our workforce, and we are struggling to meet the demand. While some of our students are choosing to study majors that will help fill our workforce need, many of them leave the state after earning their degree. SB 104, Talent Development and Retention Strategies, offers a student loan to cover tuition, fees and books for students who declare a major that would lead to one of our top five high-wage, high-demand jobs selected by GOED (this will be reevaluated every couple of years). After the student graduates, they can receive loan forgiveness for every year they work in their declared field in Utah. One year of employment would reduce the loan by 25%. We offer many scholarships to students, but this is perhaps the first to have this level of accountability.

21) Talent Ready Utah Center

One year ago, during the State of the State address, Governor Herbert launched the Talent Ready Utah Initiative with the purpose of helping meet our workforce needs in the state. SB 131, Talent Ready Utah Amendments, furthers this effort by creating a Talent Ready Utah Center under the direction of the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED). This center would provide coordination between education leaders and industry leaders to make sure we're aligning our efforts in meeting workforce needs. This would help industry leaders be more engaged in educational opportunities like internships and externships. There is an outcome component to this bill that would establish metrics to see if we are having success in our efforts.

22) *Utah Inland Port Authority*

The northwest quadrant of Salt Lake City is currently home to the airport, and little else. However, with the state prison being built in the area and infrastructure going in to accommodate the prison, more growth is anticipated. In order to oversee that development, SB 234 Utah Inland Port Authority, creates a governing organization for the specific purpose of overseeing the growth of that area.

23) *Winter Olympics Bid*

The state is in the process of considering hosting the Winter Olympics again in Salt Lake. In a recent poll, over 83% of Utahns favor the idea. Unlike many former Olympic Hosts, most of the facilities in Utah are still in operation. Salt Lake City was one of the first Olympic hosts, to generate a profit from hosting the games. SCR9, Concurrent Resolution on Utah's Olympic Exploratory Committee says, in essence, that Utah is ready willing and able to host the Olympic games again. This doesn't guarantee the Olympic committee will choose Salt Lake City, but it is the first step in pursuing a bid.

Business

24) *Non-Competes in Broadcast Media*

Non-compete contracts are agreements that prevent an employee from signing up with a competing employer for a specified period of time once they've left their current employer. Often times in media, these contracts can prohibit a former employee from working within the state for a year, so if they want to keep working in the field, they need to relocate states. HB241 Post-Employment Restrictions Amendments, prohibits non-compete contracts in broadcast media. The focus of this bill is narrow and only provides protection for one segment of one industry, in the event that an employee is terminated. This does not allow a journalist to breach contract and leave to go work for the competitor.

25) *Tesla Sales*

If there are any fans of Tesla out there, you'll like this bill. HB 369 Auto Dealership License Amendment creates a new direct sale manufacture license and salesperson license. It allows companies, like Tesla, to sell cars in Utah. If you've followed the debate in the past, you know there was a lot of resistance from local car dealers, this bill was successful because it brought all stakeholders to the table and they were able to find a solution that worked for everyone.

26) *Financial Exploitation of Vulnerable Adults*

One of the difficulties we run into when dealing with the financial exploitation of vulnerable adults, is that there is no way to freeze transactions, so by the time we discover there has been exploitation, the funds are gone. SB 88, Financial Exploitation of Vulnerable Adults would allow investment companies that handle the accounts of vulnerable adults to temporarily freeze a transaction if they suspect it is exploiting a vulnerable adult. This will not be a permanent freeze. There are tight deadlines for these companies to follow and as one of the steps they need to report to the Adult Protective Services when they suspect exploitation of vulnerable adults.

27) *Post-Production Tax Credit*

It's great for Utah's economy when movies are filmed here. But the actual shooting of the film is such a small portion of the production, the longer jobs associated with films are part of the post-production work. SB 185 Post-film Production Incentives, would have provided tax credits to movie companies that complete their post-production work in Utah. This bill passed in the Senate, but was not debated on the House floor.

Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

28) Police Dogs

Police dogs are an important asset to our police force. These dogs can be used for searching for weapons, drugs, and even people. Recently, two police dogs in Utah have been killed on duty. The officers that acted as handlers for these dogs raised a concern with the penalty for intentionally killing a police dog, suggesting the punishment is not strong enough. SB 57, Police Service Animal Amendments, will increase the penalty for “intentionally and knowingly” killing police dogs to a second-degree felony.

29) Police Quotas

Many citizens, having been on the wrong end of a citation, have strong feelings about the concept of police quotas. SB154 Prohibition of Law Enforcement Quotas, prohibits a political subdivision or law enforcement agency from requiring a police officer to meet an arrest or citation quota.

30) Blood Draws

This year we had several “high-profile” bills dealing with law enforcement. As you may recall, this summer an unfortunate arrest of a nurse at the University of Utah for refusing to allow an officer to make a blood draw on an unconscious patient who was not a suspect made national news. To prevent a situation like that from happening again, we passed HB 43 Blood Testing Amendments. The bill clarifies that a police officer must receive a person's consent, a warrant or a judicially recognized exception to a warrant before drawing blood.

31) Protective Orders

You may recall the unfortunate news story this summer of Memorez Rackley and her son being murdered by an ex-boyfriend. Memorez had sought a protective order against Jeremy Patterson but was unable to do so because they had never lived together. SB 27, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Amendments, rectifies the issue that left Memorez vulnerable. The bill allows people to seek protective orders against those they have had relationships with, even though they never cohabitated.

32) Jail Deaths

Last summer the media also covered the increase in deaths of Utah inmates. By July 2017, there had been 26 inmate deaths. In 2012, there were a total of 11 inmate deaths. SB 205, Incarceration Reports, is primarily a reporting bill designed to give the legislature and the citizens of Utah information about what is going on in Utah's jails. Currently, many of the methods used in Utah's jails are protected and not available to the legislature or the general public. This bill will enhance transparency and help us better understand what is going on in our jails.

Family Matters

33) Alimony Modifications

In Utah, an individual may be required to pay alimony until the ex-spouse re-marries or cohabitates with a new partner. In the case in the Utah Supreme Court, the man discovered his ex-spouse was cohabitating and filed to end alimony, but because the ex-spouse was no longer co-habiting with the partner by the time the case was heard it was thrown out. SB 51 Alimony Modifications, allows an individual to file action within one year of finding out that cohabiting is occurring to mitigate that issue.

34) 30-Day Wait to Divorce

In Utah, we value marriage, so when any legislation dealing with marriage or divorce comes up there is always a lot of debate. After much discussion, and a major amendment, we passed SB 25, Divorce Process Amendments, which reduces the wait period before a couple can divorce from 90-days to 30-days.

35) Free Range Kids

We live in a time when a parent can be investigated for allowing their children to walk to school without immediate parental supervision. SB 65 Child Neglect Amendments changes the definition of child neglect to allow children to perform certain activities without the direct parental supervision so long as the child is otherwise cared for. This list includes activities such as travelling to school independently, travelling from recreational or commercial centers independently and engaging in recreational activities independently.

36) Earned Income Tax Credit

Intergenerational poverty is growing concern for the state. Children from low income families have lower life expectancy, greater health problems, and lower educational attainment. This happens in large part because of the environment in which children are raised. If a child does not have access to proper nutrition and sufficient parental care, the effects can be devastating, and in some cases, irreversible. This bill, HB 57, creates a tax credit for low income individuals and families. The eligibility for the tax credit is tied to the Federal Tax Credit. If a person is eligible for a Federal Earned Income Tax Credit, they can be eligible for state tax credit. A family with an annual income of \$25,000 can receive an average tax credit of \$240 dollars. Larger families, who have been disadvantaged by recent federal tax changes, will not be penalized under this new system because of the size of their family. This bill passed in the House and on the initial vote in the Senate, but was never considered for final passage in the Senate, thus the bill failed.

Clean Air/Energy

37) Solar Industry Compromise

Last year the solar industry, utility companies and public service commission reached a grand compromise. SB 157 Residential Solar Energy Amendments, is a part of the compromise. It is a consumer protection bill. It requires solar companies to make specific disclosures to consumers when selling a residential solar system. The second legislative piece of the compromise is, SB 141 Electric Energy Amendments, which extends the state tax credit program for those buying solar power for their homes by two years. It will help the businesses involved and the consumers.

38) Solar Equipment Tax Credit

Currently, the federal government offers a 30% tax credit for the purchase of solar equipment. Because Rocky Mountain Power (RMP) is a utility, they are not able to take the tax credit all at once, but rather they have to take it over a 20-year period, which makes it difficult for them to be competitive in solar energy. HB 261 Renewable Energy Amendments, authorizes RMP to work with the IRS and to price their projects at market rate so they can receive the credit all at once. This will allow RMP to build solar farms at a cost that enables them to move forward and offer renewable energy option to commercial customers. This bill also specifies that RMP cannot compete with rooftop solar and other small commercial vendors.

Transparency

39) Tax Devaluation Scrutiny

After media reports highlighted significant tax devaluation for Real Salt Lake's Rio Tinto Stadium, which allowed the company to retain millions in tax savings, because of a vote taken by a county council. The

devaluation was buried in a list of issues for consideration and none of the county council officials who voted to approve the devaluation on behalf of RSL even remember voting on it or discussing on the matter. SB 101, Tax Amendments, requires that county boards list any substantial valuation change separately on the meeting agenda in order to draw attention to these types of major changes and generate debate and serious consideration.

40) Limited Purpose Entity Registration

Local Purpose Entities include Cemetery Districts, Water Districts, Community Reinvestment agencies, etc. In Utah, there are almost 500 of these types of entities that receive taxpayer money in one form or another. It has been difficult, however, to hold them to state accountability and transparency standards because we don't have basic information like the names of the members of the governing board, contact information for their organization, and the boundaries of their service areas. 1SB 28, Registration Requirements for Limited Purpose Entities, requires all Limited Purpose entities to submit this information to be part of a central registry maintained at the state level.

Public Safety

41) Fireworks

In Utah, a city or county can only ban fireworks around the 4th and the 24th when a designated fire official determines there are areas within the city or county that are particularly susceptible to fire. Recent fires have reignited the discussion over fireworks regulations and how much flexibility should be given to cities to control fireworks. HB 38, Fireworks Restrictions, clarifies the ability of cities to regulate fireworks and crack down on illegal use of fireworks. Specifically, the approved time for lighting fireworks is limited to July 2-5 and July 22-25th, a 40% reduction in the approved firework-use timeframe. The penalties for lighting fireworks outside of designated timeframes or lighting fireworks in restricted areas will be increased to fines of \$1,000. Under this bill, cities will have more flexibility in regulating firework use in their jurisdictions.

42) School Security Locks

A father of a Utah student wanted to donate locks to his daughter's elementary school to be used during a lockdown situation. Unfortunately, state building and fire codes prohibited the use of these locks on classroom doors in the state of Utah. SB87 School Security Locks, allows school districts to decide for themselves to install bolt locks on classroom doors. The bill passed after the Senate concurred with a House amendment on Thursday the 15th, one day after the mass school shooting in Florida.

43) #MSDKindness Month

The tragedy at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Florida has inspired many around the nation to make changes, in law, in their social interactions, in many aspects of their everyday lives. It also inspired HCR22 Concurrent Resolution Designating April as #MSDKindness Month. The resolution names the month of April 2018 as #MSDKindness Month after the Florida School. The resolution also encourages Utahns to participate in random acts of kindness and to record acts of service on the SafeUT mobile app.

Elections

44) Removal of an Elected Official

After the media brought former Salt Lake County Recorder Gary Ott's story to light, it became clear that legislative action is needed. Gary was a dedicated and capable public servant but was stricken by dementia towards the end of his tenure. Despite signs that his health had degenerated, Gary remained in office. SB 38, Local Elected Officer Amendments, allows a local body to petition the Courts for a mental health evaluation of

a local official. If the Court determines the official is no longer competent, the local body can initiate a procedure to remove the official from office. Judges, under this bill, have the discretion to dismiss unreasonable suits. This bill deals primarily with elected county officials, and not city or state leaders.

45) Voter Registration

The right to vote is a Constitutional Right but the voter registration process can be burdensome and bureaucratic. In the state of Utah, voter registration forms must be postmarked at least 30 days before an election in order to be eligible to vote in the upcoming election. SB112, Voter Registration Revisions, would have registered every Utahn to vote when they apply for or renew their driver's license, unless they select the opt option on the driver's license form. This bill passed in the Senate, but was not considered in the House and thus failed.

46) Bonding

In order for state entities, like school districts, to receive a bond, they need to receive the permission of the local voters. It has been discovered that some of these entities will receive voter support to receive a bond for a certain amount, but then choose to take out a larger bond that taxpayers still have to pay back. SB 122, Bond Elections Amendments, specifies in the law that a state entity may not take a bond that would exceed the amount taxpayers have approved.

Water

47) Agricultural Water Optimization

The State Water Strategy Advisory team has met for four years and crafted recommendations for a sustainable water future for Utah. HB 381, Agricultural Water Optimization, puts into effect some of the key recommendations from the State Water Strategy Advisory team. The bill combines funds to identify and put into practice the recommendations that are the biggest game changers when it comes to the way we optimize agricultural water.

48) Water Rights Adjudication

In Utah, we have been going through a water adjudication process to help us understand what water we have and how it can best be used in planning for the future. Currently, the water is over-appropriated, and so we are trying to find out what we really have. Individuals are being summoned to come in and explain what water rights they think they have. The summons has caused concern and confusion for some individuals. SB 61 Water Rights Adjudication Amendments, softens the language, so that if a citizen thinks they have water rights they have the opportunity to come forward and explain that. The purpose of the summons is not to take water rights from anyone. This will hopefully offer clarity to those who receive summons.

Separation of Powers

49) Special Session

Utah is one of only 15 states where the legislature does not have the power to call themselves into a special session, saving the ability to veto-override. HJR 18, Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution—Special Sessions of the Legislature, seeks to allow the legislature under specified circumstances to call themselves into session. This would allow us to handle emergency issues that arise mid-year. This resolution passed, but because it would amend the Utah Constitution, it must also receive approval of the voters.

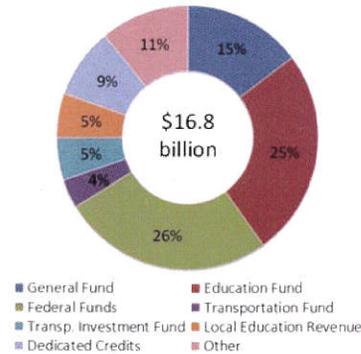
50) Intervention in Legislative Cases

The Attorney General was supposed to be the representation for the executive branch (the governor) and the legislative branch (the legislature). But last summer, when the legislature turned to the Attorney General for a legal opinion regarding the ability to hold special elections, the Attorney General declined to provide the opinion because the Governor is his primary client. In order to avoid this type of issue from occurring in the future, we passed SB 171, Intervention Amendments, which allows the legislature to use their own legal counsel to intervene in court case that pertain to the legislature.

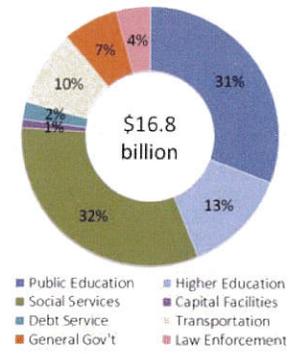
BUDGET OF THE STATE OF UTAH

Total (All Funds) - FY 2019: \$16,784,399,600
 State Funds (GF/EF/USF) - FY 2019: \$7,323,470,300

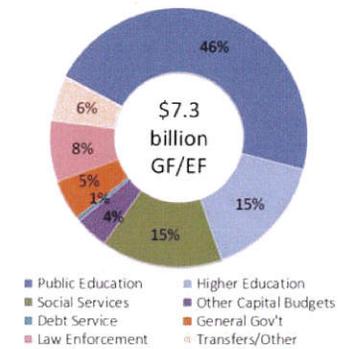
Where It Comes From: All Funds



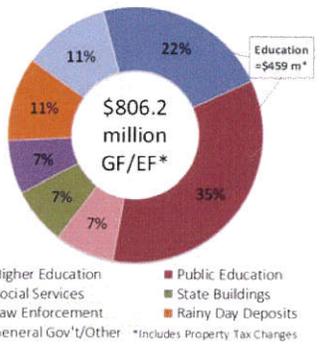
Where It Goes: All Funds



Where it Goes: State Funds Only



Where It Goes: New State Funds



STATE BUDGET

2018 General Session Highlights

General

- Total State Population (CY19 Est.) = 3,216,000
- State Specific GDP (CY18 Est.) = \$178.1 Billion
- FTE Employment: Total State (CY19 Est.) = 1,549,000
 - a. State Government & Higher Education Total (FY19 Est.) = 36,100
 - b. Public Education Total (FY17) = 60,808, includes 35,115 Licensed Educators (28,714 Classroom Teachers)
- Total Public Education Fall Enrollment (Fall 17) = 652,347
 - a. Est. Fall Enrollment (Fall 18) = 660,028, ↑ 7,681 or 1.18%
- Higher Education FTE Enrollment (FY17) = 118,813, ↑ 1,339 or 1.14%
- Medicaid Recipients (FY19) = 327,600, ↑ 5,400 or 1.7%

Select Rates

- WPU Value (FY19) = \$3,394, ↑ 2.5% from \$3,311
- Higher Education Tuition (FY18) = Range of \$3,276 at Snow College to \$7,697 at the University of Utah per year
- Final State Daily Incarceration Rate (FY18) = \$72.38 per inmate, ↑ 1.6%
 - a. Treatment Rate (FY19) = \$66.41/Day/Person, ↑ \$2 or 3.4%
- State & Higher Education Employee Compensation (FY19) = 2.5% Salary Increase, 4.1% Health Insurance Increase

Select Reserves

- Rainy Day Fund Balances:
 - a. General Fund (FY19) = \$219.0 Million, ↑ \$73.3 Million (Approx. 8.8% of General Fund Appropriations)
 - b. Education Fund (FY19) = \$373.8 Million, ↑ \$12.0 Million (Approx. 8.9% of Education Fund Appropriations)
- Disaster Recovery Fund (FY17) = \$11.1 Million ↓ 45.8%
- Medicaid Budget Stabilization Account (FY17) = \$44.5 Million
- Permanent School Trust Fund (FY17) = \$2.4 Billion, ↑ 10.5%
- Permanent State Trust Fund (FY17) = \$196.2 Million, ↑ 14.5%
- General Fund Earmarks (FY19) = \$674.6 Million (\$617.5 M for Roads)

Select Liabilities

- Outstanding Debt-GO Bonds (FY18) = \$2.2 Billion, ↓ 0.7%
- Net Pension Liability (FY17) = \$3.9 Billion, ↑ 5.8%
- Other Post-Employment Benefits (FY17) = \$125.7 Million, ↓ 17.9%

Please visit budget.utah.gov for more details.

3/22/2018



UTAH STATE
LEGISLATURE