

# 2008 Chamber Bill Watch List

1/21/08

Below is a comprehensive list of all bills Chamber East is monitoring at the 2008 Legislative Session. The Chamber's position is noted as support, oppose, or watch. The bills are listed in numerical order, if numbered, then by alphabetical order by sponsor if not numbered.

Copies of these and all other bills may be found at the Utah Legislature's official website located at [www.le.state.ut.us](http://www.le.state.ut.us).

Bill # / Sponsor	Title	Description	Chamber Position	State Fiscal Impact	Status
				Individual, Business, or Local Fiscal Impact	
	<b>Business &amp; Labor</b>				
HB 37 D. Clark	Utah Business Resource Centers Act	Requires GOED to establish business resource centers as one-stop resource and assistance centers to provide business support, education, sources of funding, training, and networking to Utah businesses. Provides for the duties, responsibilities, composition, and administration of the centers. Creates the Utah Business Resource Centers Executive Board and allows the executive board to appoint an advisory board. Appropriates \$2,500,000 ongoing from the General Fund for fiscal year 2008-09 to GOED.		Appropriates \$2,500,000 in ongoing General Fund for the establishment of Business Resource Centers throughout the state.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals or local governments. Businesses may directly benefit from resources provided by the Business Resource Centers.	
HB 53 S. Clark	Impact of Administrative Rules on Small Businesses	Requires all state agencies to consider methods to minimize the impact of their proposed administrative rules on small businesses. Requires all state agencies, as part of a five-year review of their administrative rules, to explain in writing how the economic impact of a rule on small businesses may be minimized by the agency's intent to continue, amend, or repeal the rule. Changes the time allowed for a party to challenge an agency rule by judicial review from six months to one year from the date of the final agency rulemaking action.			
HB 75 Frank	Inventory and Review of Commercial Activities	Creates the Government Competition and Privatization Council and establishes its duties, including creating an inventory of activities of government entities. Defines "commercial activity" as "engaging in an activity that can be obtained in whole or in		Will require \$119,400 for a Research Analyst IV, an Office Specialist I, related current expenses, and per diem for council members.	

		part from a private enterprise." Requires the governor, through GOPB, to review at least three commercial activities every other year for possible privatization and allows the governor to act on recommendations from the Privatization Policy Board. Allows the governor to direct privatization of government activities deemed to be commercial activities.		Resources required for this bill are also included in HB 76 - Government Competition and Privatization Act.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
HB 76 Frank	Government Competition and Privatization Act	Replaces the Privatization Policy Board with the State Government Competition and Privatization Commission. Requires the creation of one or more local government competition and privatization commissions. Establishes the duties of the state and local commissions, including granting rulemaking authority to the state commission. Except for certain activities of institutions of higher education, prohibits government competition with private enterprise except under certain circumstances. Provides for enforcement including: exempting administrative actions from the Administrative Procedures Act; providing a complaint process; and providing for injunctions.		Will require \$117,300 for a Research Analyst IV and an Office Specialist I and related current expenses. Resources required for this bill are also included in HB 75 - Inventory and Review of Commercial Activities.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs for individuals or businesses, however, businesses and individuals may benefit from increased opportunities from the privatization of governmental business. May require additional resources of local governments.	
HB 107 Oda	Emergency Management Administrative Council	Changes the name of the Disaster Emergency Advisory Council to the Emergency Management Administration Council. Expands its duties to include coordination with both state and local government agencies on government emergency prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions and activities. Changes the membership of the council. Requires the council to coordinate with existing emergency management entities. Allows the council to create additional committees and task forces as needed		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
HB 114 Hansen	Minimum Wage Provisions	Increases the minimum wage to at least \$7.25 per hour with an annual inflation adjustment. Addresses the review of minimum wages by the Labor Commission and deletes the exemption for persons covered by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.		Will require additional appropriations of at least \$16,000 from the General Fund and \$79,300 from the Education Fund for FY 2009. Additional funds may be required for wages and benefits for higher education employees. Federal Minimum Wage laws already require \$7.25 per hour minimum beginning in FY 2010.  May affect local governments and businesses due to increased wages that they are required to pay to employees. Individuals may benefit from an increase in salary.	
HB 277 Last	Pandemic Preparedness Amendments	Protects from liability any entity that allows a governmental agency or political subdivision to use its building to provide		Will not require additional appropriations.	

		drugs or vaccines during certain declared public health emergencies.		Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
SB 45 Stephenson	Accounting for Competitive Activities by Local Entities	Requires a county, city, or local district to account for a competitive activity in a separate fund or in a program budget and requires annual reviews to determine whether an activity is a competitive activity. Authorizes the withholding of state funds for violations.			
SB 53 Goodfellow	Use of Initiative and Referenda on Planning and Zoning Commissions	Prohibits the use of local initiatives or referenda for land use or zoning measures that are administrative in nature.		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
Romero	Small Business Access Amendments				
Stephenson	Charges for Private Use of Public Facilities				
Oda	Local Government Disaster Funding				
Oda	Special Districts Disaster Funding				
	<b>Economic Development</b>				
HB 20 Mascaro	Economic Development Incentives Modifications	Changes the definition of "high paying jobs" in the Economic Development Incentives Act by replacing "median wage of a community" with "average wage of a community."		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
HB 270 Bigelow	Utah Science Technology and Research Initiative Centers	Creates the USTAR Centers Program to provide grants to charter schools and school districts to pay for costs relating to adopting the program. Requires the State Board of Education to solicit grant proposals from charter schools and school districts and award grants on a competitive basis. Directs the State Board of Education, in selecting grant recipients, to consider certain benefits that may be achieved by a school district's adoption of the program and the unique circumstances of charter schools and school districts. Requires the State Board of Education to make a report for three years.			
HJR 1 Allen	Resolution Addressing International Trade Issues	Urges the U.S. Trade Representative to ensure that international trade agreements: protect state lawmaking authority; exclude existing state laws from commitments made in the agreement; list every commitment to be included in the		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals,	

		<p>agreement to ensure that commitments are not inadvertently made; contain provisions specifically allowing states to adjust commitments to which the state may be held; allow foreign investors no greater rights, either procedural or substantive, than those enjoyed by United States investors; allow states to use procurement policies to further valid public interests; and expand the services covered in international trade agreements in a manner that does not impact Utah's ability to regulate domestic industries and protect the public interest.</p> <p>Urges the establishment of an effective consultation mechanism for the states, including the establishment of a formal and permanent body with resources to monitor and develop positions on international trade matters of concern to the states, and the provision of economic and noneconomic impact projections to states while an international trade agreement is being negotiated.</p> <p>Urges Congress to ensure that the U.S. vigorously defend any state law that is subjected to challenge using the provisions of an international trade agreement, that a state that participates in the defense of a state law subjected to challenge using the provisions of an international trade agreement is reimbursed by the United States for the cost of defending the law, and that the U.S. not retaliate against a state, including by withholding funds, if a state law violates an international trade agreement and the state elects to continue enforcing the law.</p>		businesses, or local governments.	
SB 11 Jenkins	Utah Venture Capital Enhancement Act Amendments	Increases the ceiling on the amount of aggregate outstanding contingent tax credit certificates that can be issued by the Utah Capital Investment Board from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Increases the ceiling on the redemption reserve from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000.			
SB 40 Madsen	State Trade Database	Requires GOED to maintain a database, in cooperation with the Automated Geographic Reference Center, of businesses that export a product or service internationally		<p>Will require an appropriation from the General Fund of \$40,000 one-time and \$20,000 ongoing for database setup and maintenance costs.</p> <p>Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.</p>	
D. Clark	Joint Resolution Amending the Utah Constitution - Stock Subscriptions				
Snow	Enterprise Zone Act Amendments				
Tilton	Eminent Domain Amendments				

	<b>Education</b>				
HB 66 Menlove	Paraeducator to Teacher Scholarship Program	Creates the Paraeducator to Teacher Scholarship Program to provide scholarships of up to \$10,000 to paraeducators employed by school districts and charter schools who are pursuing an associate's degree or bachelor's degree to become a licensed teacher. Requires that scholarship monies must be used for tuition costs for an associate's degree program that fulfills credit requirements for the first two years of a bachelor's degree program leading to teacher licensure or the first two years of a bachelor's degree program leading to teacher licensure. Requires the State Board of Education to establish a committee to select scholarship recipients and make rules to administer the program. Appropriates \$1,000,000 ongoing from the Uniform School Fund for fiscal year 2008-09.		Appropriates \$1,000,000 in ongoing Uniform School Fund revenue to the State Board of Education to implement the program.  Selected paraeducators actively working in school districts or charter schools may benefit by receiving scholarships to become teachers.	
HB 67 Menlove	Extended Year for Special Educators	Directs the Legislature to annually appropriate money for stipends for special educators in the amount of \$200 per day for up to ten additional days of work and requires special educators to schedule the additional days of work before or after the school year and to use the additional days of work to perform duties related to the IEP (individualized education program).		Will require an ongoing appropriation from the Uniform School Fund of \$8,294,300. This amount assumes every eligible special educator will elect to receive a stipend for 10 additional days of work.  Special education teachers who elect to work up to ten additional work days will be paid \$200 per day, or a maximum of \$2,000 total.	
HB 81 Last	Task Force to Study Performance Incentives for Teachers	Creates the Performance Incentives for Teachers Task Force. Requires the task force to study and make recommendations on how performance incentives may be implemented to motivate teachers in improving performance and student achievement. In conducting the study, requires the task force to: identify assessments of teacher performance that are valid, reliable, and objective; evaluate to what extent existing data and data systems may be used to measure learning gains of a teacher's students and determine what modifications of data or data systems are needed to effectively measure learning gains of a teacher's students; identify assessments of teacher performance for teachers that teach subjects not tested by U-PASS (Utah Performance Assessment System for Students); consider the appropriateness of compensation based on individual, team, or school-based performance, or a combination of those, and to what extent school districts or schools should have flexibility in determining whether awards are based on individual, team, or school-based performance, or a combination of those; consider how to transition from existing teacher compensation systems to systems in which a portion of compensation is based on performance; and		Appropriates \$15,225 one-time from the General Fund to the Senate and \$21,315 one-time from the General Fund to the House of Representatives to pay for the compensation and expenses of taskforce members. Also allows an additional seven representatives, not from the Legislature, to be appointed to serve on the task force. These members may receive per diem and reimbursement for travel expenses. Assuming a total of ten task force meetings, per diem and travel expenses for the seven non-legislative members is estimated at \$14,350 from the General Fund to be appropriated to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.  Will not result in direct, measurable	

		consider what should be an appropriate range for the amount of a performance-based award or what portion of total compensation should be based on performance. Requires the task force to submit a final report to the Education Interim Committee before November 30, 2008.		costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
HB 84 Bird	Compensation of Educators with National Board Certification	Requires the State Board of Education to establish a program for school districts and charter schools to provide additional compensation for teachers who obtain National Board certification. Requires school districts and charter schools to provide matching funds to qualify for the program and specifies how program monies may be used. Appropriates \$275,000 ongoing from the Uniform School Fund for fiscal year 2008-09 to the State Board of Education.			
HB 88 Bird	Elementary Education Co-teaching Pilot Program	Creates the Elementary Education Co-teaching Pilot Program to provide grants to charter schools and school districts to pay for costs relating to adopting the program. Requires the State Board of Education to solicit grant proposals from charter schools and school districts and award grants on a competitive basis. Directs the State Board of Education, in selecting grant recipients, to consider certain benefits that may be achieved by a school district's adoption of the program and the unique circumstances of charter schools and school districts. Requires the State Board of Education to make a report for three years.			
HB 91 Draxler	Center for the School of the Future Incentives	Appropriates money to the State Board of Education to distribute as grants to charter schools and schools within school districts to pay for costs related to using the services of the Center for the School of the Future at Utah State University. Requires three annual reports about the incentive program. Appropriates money to Utah State University for the Center for the School of the Future.		Appropriates \$250,000 ongoing from the Education Fund to pay for costs of charter schools and schools within school districts to use the services of the Center for the School of the Future at Utah State University. Appropriates \$50,000 ongoing from the Education Fund to Utah State University.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
HB 113 Sumsion	School Financial Disclosure	Requires a school district or charter school to make monthly and year-end reports of expenditures made by the school district or charter school and to publish the reports on the Internet.			
HB 120 Bigelow	Education Printing Office	Establishes a printing office under the direction of the State Board of Education that may produce, print, and distribute original materials and contract to print and distribute materials that a school district, charter school, or private source has produced. Sets priorities for the printing office.			
HB 232	Elementary School Math	Creates an elementary school math initiative to create a plan			

Mascaro	Initiative	for improving mathematics proficiency and requires a report on the results to the State Board of Education.			
HB 244 Wimmer	State School Board - Elections and Districts	Requires members of the State Board of Education to be elected in partisan elections. Provides candidate qualification, nomination, and election procedures. Changes the procedures for filling midterm vacancies of members of the State Board of Education. Eliminates the State Board of Education nominating and recruiting committee. Provides that districts for State Board of Education members shall be identical to Utah State Senate districts.		Will require additional appropriations of \$12,000 per election to administer additional school board races but will generate offsetting revenue to the General Fund associated with candidate filing fees collected by the Lt. Governor. Assuming at least one candidate per new board seat, the General Fund revenue would be \$600 in FY 2009 and about \$300 per year every second year thereafter.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals or businesses. Local governments may experience additional costs for administering additional state school board races.	
HB 253 S. Clark	Higher Education Information Technology Appropriation	Provides an ongoing appropriation to the State Board of Regents to fund the maintenance and upgrade of computer infrastructure.		Appropriates \$8,000,000 to the State Board of Regents to provide for a systematic replacement cycle for computer infrastructure at the institutions of higher education.  Vendors that sell computer infrastructure could benefit if they are awarded a contract.	
HB 274 Ferry	Utah K-8 Online Virtual School	Authorizes the State Board of Education to establish Utah K-8 Online, a virtual school. Provides for the participation of Utah K-8 Online students in other public school programs. Requires the State Board of Education to make certain rules and provides for funding.			
HB 278 Bigelow	Charter School Funding Amendments	Annually increases the maximum student capacity of charter schools. Requires a school district, beginning in fiscal year 2010-11, to provide an allocation equal to the school district's per pupil local revenues for each resident student who attends a charter school and, in fiscal years 2008-09 and 2009-10, to provide a partial allocation. Specifies how the school districts' per pupil local revenues are calculated. Requires the State Board of Education to deduct from a school district's state funds an amount equal to the allocation of per pupil local revenues and remit the money to the student's charter school. Requires schools to annually replace property tax revenues for debt service that are not available to charter schools. Changes certain charter school administrative cost provisions.			

HB 284 Holdaway	Utah College of Applied Technology Revisions	Removes the Salt Lake/Tooele Applied Technology College Campus from the Utah College of Applied Technology and transfers its functions and responsibilities to Salt Lake Community College. Creates a college advisory council at Salt Lake Community College and specifies its membership and duties. Changes applied technology education reporting provisions.			
SB 35 Stephenson	Differentiated Pay for Teachers	Directs the Legislature to annually appropriate money for market incentives in the form of additional compensation for mathematics and science teachers who fill positions for which there is a critical shortage of qualified personnel. Requires the State Board of Education to conduct an annual survey to identify mathematics and science positions for which there is a shortage of qualified personnel. Requires a school district or charter school to provide a salary supplement of \$5,000 to a teacher who fills a mathematics or science position for which there is a critical shortage of qualified personnel. Appropriates \$7,000,000 ongoing from the Uniform School fund for fiscal year 2008-09.		Appropriates \$15,225 in General Fund revenue to the Senate and \$21,315 in General Fund revenue to the House of Representatives to pay for the compensation and expenses of taskforce members who are legislators. Allows for five representatives, not from the Legislature, to be appointed to serve on the task force. These members may receive per diem and reimbursement for travel expenses. Assuming a total of nine task force meetings, per diem and travel expenses for the five non-legislative members is estimated at \$9,200 in General Fund revenue to be appropriated to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.	
SB 39 Stephenson	Mathematics, Science, and Technology Education Task Force	Creates the Mathematics, Science, and Technology Education Task Force and designates task force membership and staffing. Requires the task force to first study issues relating to mathematics education, including mathematics standards, the state's mathematics core curriculum, and articulation of mathematics education between public education and higher education. Requires the task force, as time permits, to study issues relating to science and technology education. Requires the task force to make a report to the Education Interim Committee. Appropriates \$15,225 one-time to the Senate and \$21,315 one-time to the House of Representatives.			
SB 41 Stephenson	Extended School Year Incentive	Creates the Extended School Year Incentive Program to provide grants to school districts to pay for costs relating to converting to an extended school year schedule. Requires the State Board of Education to solicit grant proposals from school districts and award grants on a competitive basis. Requires State Board, in selecting grant recipients, to consider certain			

		benefits that may be achieved by a school district's proposed conversion to an extended school year schedule and the unique circumstances of small, rural school districts. Appropriates \$32,000,000 one-time from the Uniform School Fund for fiscal year 2008-09.			
SB 42 Bell	Utah College of Applied Technology - Governance and Operations	Changes the powers and duties of the State Board of Regents relating to the Utah College of Applied Technology and its college campuses. Requires Utah College of Applied Technology budget and capital facilities requests to be submitted to the State Board of Regents for review and discussion and to be accompanied by written findings. Requires the promotion of certain partnerships for awarding degrees. Changes campus president appointment and compensation provisions and requires the State Board of Regents to conduct certain studies.		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
SB 48 Eastman	Equalization of School Capital Outlay Funding	Increases the property tax rate a school district may impose to receive a distribution from the Capital Outlay Foundation Program from .0024 per dollar of taxable value to .0030 per dollar of taxable value. Appropriates \$52,858,000 one-time Fund for fiscal year 2009-10 to the State Board of Education to be distributed in accordance with the Capital Outlay Foundation Program.			
SB 49 Buttars	New School District Amendments	Provides that a new school district may not begin to provide educational services until after July 1 of the second calendar year following the election at which voters approved the creation of the new district and the earlier of: if a bill has been approved by the Legislature and signed by the governor that provides increased ongoing funding from appropriations made during fiscal year 2007-08 of at least \$28 million statewide for school district capital projects and a prioritization process for those capital projects; or July 1, 2012.		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
SB 103 Stowell	Higher Education Enhancements	Appropriates, subject to future budget constraints and with the approval of the State Board of Regents, \$20,002,250 ongoing from the Education Fund for fiscal year 2008-09, to the University of Utah, Utah State University, Weber State University, Southern Utah University, Snow College, Dixie State College of Utah, the College of Eastern Utah, Utah Valley State College, Salt Lake Community College, and the Utah College of Applied Technology to: improve student retention and graduation rates; advance math and science fields; improve faculty quality; promote regional economic development; or fund other institutional infrastructure priorities.		Appropriates \$20,002,250 to the ten institutions within the Utah System of Higher Education for the priorities and partnerships identified in the bill.  Will provide additional opportunities for students and future employees for businesses in the State.	
SJR 1 Dayton	Resolution Encouraging the Advertisement of Alternative Routes to Teaching	Encourages the State Board of Education, superintendent of public instruction, school districts, charter schools, and institutions of higher education to advertise alternative routes to teaching, including placing prominent, simple information on			

		appropriate websites. Requests that the superintendent of public instruction shall, in 2008, 2009, and 2010, annually send a letter to school district superintendents and principals to encourage the training of administrators about the alternative routes to teacher licensing, including the competency-based licensing program.			
Dmitrich	School Counselors - Enhanced Ratios				
Hillyard	Regents' Scholarship Program				
Niederhauser	Income Tax Incentives for College Savings				
Stephenson	Resolution Amending Appointment of State Superintendent				
Stephenson	School District Facility Funding Equalization				
Bigelow	Statewide College Degree				
Bigelow	Utah College of Applied Technology Amendments				
Dougall	Public Education Information Systems				
Dougall	Mathematics and Science Teacher Provisions				
Dougall	Pay for Performance for Teachers				
Dougall	School District Tax Base				
Frank	School Fee Amendments				
Harper	Public School Funding				
Hughes	Use of Public Schools by Community Organizations				
Last	Alternative School Schedule Pilot Program				
Last	Education Amendments				
Morgan	Class Size Reduction in Kindergarten through Grade Three				
Moss	Class Size Reduction				
Newbold	Alternative School Calendar				
Newbold	New School District Creation Amendments				
	<b>Energy &amp; Environment</b>				
HB 106	Clean Air and Efficient	Replaces the clean fuel special tax with a tax credit of \$1,000		Would increase the Education Fund	

McGee	Vehicle Tax Incentives	for new vehicles meeting air quality and fuel economy standards. Eliminates a provision excluding hybrid electric-gasoline vehicles from the tax credit.		by \$147,500 in FY 2009 and by \$354,000 in FY 2010. There is a potential decrease in Transportation Fund revenues of \$71,300 in FY 2009 and by \$151,200 in FY 2010. There is a potential increase in sales tax revenue as clean fuels become subject to the sales tax.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Certain individuals and businesses would receive potential tax credits.	
SB 127 Greiner	Underground Utilities Facilities Amendments	Requires the location of certain sewage facilities by a sewage facility operator, even if the operator does not own the facility. Addresses the manner of locating sewage facilities and liabilities of a sewage facility operator. Requires certain sewage facilities to be installed with the ability to be located.			
Bramble	Energy Resource and Carbon Emission Reduction Initiative				
McCoy	Renewable Energy Standards for Utilities				
Stowell	Renewable Energy Zone Task Force				
D. Clark	Damage to Underground Utility Facilities Amendments				
Hughes	Municipal Energy Sales and Use Tax Revisions				
Last	Income Tax - Solar Energy Credit				
	<b>Healthcare</b>				
HB 24 Menlove	Amendments to Utah Digital Health Service Commission Act	Renames the "Utah Digital Health Service Commission" the "Utah Digital Health Service Committee" and changes the appointment of the members. Requires the chairperson of the committee to report to the executive director of the Department of Health. Changes the duties of the committee, including requiring it to advise and make recommendations to the department concerning patient privacy related policies and place an emphasis on helping rural health care providers and special populations.		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
HB 47 Menlove	Standards for Exchange of Electronic Health Information	Authorizes the Department of Health to adopt standards for the secure exchange of electronic health information. Authorizes the department to require individuals who elect to participate in		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable	

		the exchange of electronic health information to use the standards adopted by the department. Requires the department to report to the Legislature's Health and Human Services Interim Committee concerning the adoption of the standards for the secure exchange of electronic health information. Coordinates rulemaking authority between the Department of Health and the Insurance Department.		costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments. A healthcare business that decides to exchange information electronically with other businesses may incur costs associated with making its electronic information meet the new required standards.	
HB 60 Dunnigan	Legislative Review of Health Insurance Mandates	Requires the Business and Labor Interim Committee, but not the Health and Human Services Interim Committee, to annually review health insurance mandates. Removes provisions related to the legislative auditor general assisting with a review. Requires the Department of Insurance to provide a list of the health insurance mandates in this state in its annual report and to assist in a review if requested by the Business and Labor Interim Committee, but only to the extent that personnel and budget resources permit.		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
HB 133 D. Clark	Health System Reform	Directs the Department of Health to work with the Insurance Department, the Department of Workforce Services, the Governor's Office of Economic Development, and the Legislature's Business and Labor Interim Committee to develop and implement a state strategic plan for health system reform that includes the development of one or more new insurance products. Requires the Insurance Department to participate in the development and implementation of the state's strategic plan for health system reform, to work with insurers to develop standards for health insurance applications and standards for compatible systems of electronic submission of applications, to facilitate a private sector method of collection of premium payments from multiple sources, and to encourage health insurers to develop new health insurance products that meet certain criteria. Changes the threshold at which an individual qualifies for the state's Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool. Changes the eligibility for the individual market so that: if Utah's Premium Partnership for Health Insurance may be used to help purchase an individual policy, an insurer may not deny coverage based on the individual's use of a premium subsidy; and eligibility for Utah's Premium Partnership for Health Insurance is a qualifying event for coverage under an employer plan. Requires the Department of Workforce Services to participate in the development of the strategic plan for health system reform. Repeals an income tax subtraction for health care insurance. Enacts a non-refundable tax credit for health insurance premiums paid by an individual. Enacts the "Health System Reform Act" which: requires the Governor's Office of Economic Development to serve as the coordinating entity to work with the executive			

		branch agencies, advisory committees, and the Legislature to develop the strategic plan, report to the plan as approved and enacted by the Legislature; gives the Legislature's Business and Labor Interim Committee oversight of the executive branch's development and implementation of the health system reform; and describes the state's strategic plan for health system reform and the time line for implementing the strategic plan.			
HB 301 Dunnigan	Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool Amendments	Makes technical amendments to the Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool Act, changes provisions in the Individual, Small Employer, and Group Health Insurer Act that relate to the Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool, and increases the points required to be considered uninsurable.			
SB 62 Knudson	Health Insurance - Medical Complication Exclusions	Beginning July 1, 2008, requires health insurers to give notice to enrollees that coverage may be denied for secondary conditions resulting from a procedure, drug, or condition that is excluded from coverage. Requires insurers to provide coverage for a secondary medical condition from excluded coverage if the insurer fails to give an enrollee the notice required by statute.			
SB 101 Davis	Utah Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool Funding	Requires a portion of the premium tax paid by admitted insurers to be deposited each year in the Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool Enterprise Fund to maintain the fund's actuarial soundness.		<p>Would divert current General Fund revenue to the Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool Enterprise Fund (HIPUtah) when required to maintain the actuarial soundness of HIPUtah. Given base budget appropriations of \$10.8 million from the General Fund, HIPUtah is actuarially sound for Fiscal Year 2008 and Fiscal Year 2009. The amount of any future diversion would be determined by the Commissioner of Insurance up to \$82.7 million - the total projected premium tax collections for FY 2009.</p> <p>Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.</p>	
SB 121 Buttars	Access to Qualified Health Care Providers	Defines "qualified provider" and requires an HMO and PPO to reimburse an insured for services of a qualified provider who is not under contract if those services are otherwise covered by the insurance plan. Establishes the reimbursement rate for noncontracted qualified providers that is based on the amount that would be paid to a member of the same class of health care provider. Allows the HMO or PPO to impose co-payments and deductibles for noncontracted qualified			

		providers. Prohibits the insurer from imposing cost sharing measures greater than those imposed with participating providers. Requires the insurer to make payment directly to the qualified provider for outpatient services. Clarifies the payment responsibilities of the insured. Restricts the amount a nonparticipating qualified provider who accepts the reimbursement rate may balance bill. Requires out-of-pocket payments by insureds to noncontracted qualified providers to apply to any plan deductible or out-of-pocket maximums.			
Dunnigan	Children's Health Insurance Program Amendments				
Hutchings	Market Availability of Health Care Policies				
Urquhart	Medical Malpractice Arbitration				
	<b>Immigration</b>				
HB 98 Donnelson	Utah Employment Verification Act	Enacts the Utah Employment Verification Act to require public employers to participate in a "federal employment verification program", which means a "program to electronically verify employment eligibility that is operated by the United States Department of Homeland Security to verify information of an employee pursuant to the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, or a similar program operated by the United States Department of Homeland Security. Requires the new law to be interpreted so as to be fully consistent with federal immigration, labor, and tax laws. Requires recordkeeping by public employers of documentation required under the federal employment verification program.		Will not require additional appropriations.  Local governments may incur costs associated with registering electronically to participate in the employment verification program and electronically submitting information for verification on newly hired workers. Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals or businesses.	
HB 237 Donnelson	Illegal Immigration Enforcement Act	Directs the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Homeland Security to allow certain state law enforcement officers to perform certain functions of a federal immigration officer. Requires the commissioner to ensure compliance with the agreement and the requirements of law relating to the agreement. Allows a local law enforcement agency to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Homeland Security to allow certain local law enforcement officers to perform certain functions of a federal immigration officer. Requires a local law enforcement agency that enters into an agreement to ensure compliance with the agreement and the requirements of law in relation to the agreement. Authorizes certain state or local law enforcement officers to enforce federal immigration law and perform certain functions of a federal immigration officer.		Will not require additional appropriations. If state law enforcement does enforce immigration laws as allowed in the bill, there would be costs depending on the level of enforcement.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments. If local law enforcement does enforce immigration laws as allowed in the bill, there would be costs depending on the level of enforcement.	
HB 241	Repeal of Exemptions from	Restricts to those students who register as an entering student		Would likely curtail the growth in the	

Donnelson	Nonresident Tuition	before May 1, 2008, the exemption from the nonresident portion of total tuition at a state institution of higher education for students who have attended high school in the state for three years and graduated from a high school in the state or received the equivalent of a high school diploma.		number of certain non-immigrant alien students, resulting in a loss of future tuition revenue at various institutions. The estimated FY 2009 loss is \$350,000 and would increase to approximately \$500,000 in FY 2010.  Nonimmigrant aliens who benefit from paying resident tuition would lose this benefit and would be required to pay nonresident tuition rates if they chose to pursue their education at a Utah institution.	
HB 257 Sandstrom	Employee Verification	Requires GOED to require as a condition for receipt of an economic development incentive certification that the employer participates in a federal employment verification program and has not been found to violate the requirements of the federal employment verification program by: the Dept. of Homeland Security or GOED. If the division learns that the employer does not participate in the federal employment verification program or an employer is found by the Dept. of Homeland Security or GOED to violate the requirements of the federal employment verification program, GOED may require repayment of the full value of the economic development incentive within one year after the day on which the employer receives notification that the violation is final. Requires a state public procurement unit to require as a condition of a procurement or construction agreement subject to an RFP a bidding employer submits with the bid a certification that the employer participates in a federal employment verification program and has not been found to violate the requirements of the federal employment verification program by: the Dept. of Homeland Security or the Division of Purchasing and General Services. If the division learns that the employer does not participate in the federal employment verification program or an employer is found by the Dept. of Homeland Security to violate the requirements of the federal employment verification program, the employer may not enter into a new agreement or renew a procurement or construction agreement with a state public procurement unit for one year after the day on which the violation becomes final.		Will require a General Fund appropriation of \$13,000 to the Division of Purchasing and General Services for training vendors and staff, as well as implementing form and system changes in FY 2009 and an appropriation of \$10,000 in FY 2010.  Individual and businesses that receive economic incentives of procurement contracts with the state will bear the cost of verifying their employees' employment eligibility.	
HB 262 Morgan	Recovery of Federal Reimbursement for Costs Associated with Illegal Immigrants	Directs the attorney general to complete a study of all available remedies to recover any moneys owing from the federal government to the state for the reimbursement of costs incurred by the state resulting from illegal immigration. Directs the attorney general to file a written report with the governor, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	

		Representatives, and the chairs of the Executive Appropriations Committee that details the findings of the study.			
HB 285 Sandstrom	Licensing Eligibility	Prohibits the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing from issuing a license to an applicant who is unlawfully present or unlawfully residing in the United States. Requires the division to verify that an applicant for a professional license is lawfully present in the United States before issuing the license.			
SB 97 Jenkins	Immigration Task Force	Creates the Immigration Task Force to review and make recommendations on the following issues: current and proposed federal and state laws, programs, and policies that relate to unauthorized or illegal immigrants residing within the state – such as employer verification of an employee's immigration status, postsecondary education benefits, access to federal, state, and local public benefits, including health care, food stamps, and cash assistance, and obtaining a valid driver license or identification card – the state's role in enforcing federal immigration law, both criminal and civil, and federal preemption of current or proposed state immigration laws. Authorizes the task force to study any other issue relating to illegal or unauthorized immigration. Requires the task force to issue a final report, including any proposed legislation, to the Workforce Services and Community and Economic Development Interim Committee and the Business and Labor Interim Committee before November 30, 2008. Appropriates from the General Fund \$8,500 one-time to the Senate and \$14,500 one-time to the House of Representatives to pay for compensation and expenses.		Appropriates \$8,500 to the Senate and \$14,500 to the House of Representatives to cover costs associated with a task force.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
Hickman	Illegal Immigration				
Stephenson	Concurrent Resolution Calling for Congress to Pass Balanced Immigration Reform				
Herrod	Human Trafficking Amendments				
Morley	Employee and Employer Obligations Related to Workers' Compensation				
	<b>Taxation &amp; Budget</b>				
HB 52 Dougall	Research Activities Tax Credits Amendments	Clarifies the taxable year for which certain tax credits for research activities may be claimed. Requires the Utah Tax Review Commission to review the tax credits, including their cost, their purpose and effectiveness, whether they benefit the state, and whether they should be continued, changed, or repealed. Requires the Utah Tax Review Commission to report its findings to the Revenue and Taxation Interim Committee on		Could reduce the Education Fund on a one-time basis by \$14,500,000 in FY 2008.  Eligible companies would see a benefit a year earlier than originally anticipated.	

		or before the November interim meeting of the year in which it reviews the tax credits.			
HB 54 Harper	Property Tax Assessment Revisions	Requires a county assessor of a first, second, or third class county to use a computer assisted mass appraisal system to conduct its annual update of property values. Requires a county assessor to maintain a record of the last appraisal date for each parcel of real property located within the county assessor's county on the county's computer system. Requires a county assessor to prepare a five-year plan to comply with the statutory appraisal requirements. Requires a county assessor to include the last appraisal date for a parcel of property on the property owner's tax notice.		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
HB 77 Dougall	Personal Property Tax Amendments	Changes the time period within which a county assessor or treasurer is required to deposit its collections of personal property tax revenue with the state treasurer or a qualified depository for the credit of the state. Creates two depreciation schedules for certain classes of taxable tangible personal property. Allows a person to elect to designate certain taxable tangible personal property as "expensed personal property" for valuation and taxing purposes. Starting January 1, 2010, requires the State Tax Commission to develop depreciation schedules for short life expensed personal property and long life expensed personal property. Prohibits a county from requiring a person to itemize the person's expensed personal property. Changes the date within which a person is required to file a statement with the county assessor's office listing the person's real and personal property. Eliminates the certified mailing requirement for a county assessor when the county assessor notifies a personal property taxpayer that the personal property taxpayer's signed statement is past due. Changes the formula for the calculation of the certified tax rate. Requires the portions of the certified tax rate calculation that relate to personal property values to be based on the prior year's personal property values. Changes the exemption amount for certain personal property. Exempts certain personal property with a residual value of 15% or less from taxation. Changes the time period within which a personal property tax or uniform fee is due.			
HB 248 Dougall	Amendments to Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Certain Property Incorporated into Real Property	Changes a sales and use tax exemption for certain tangible personal property incorporated into real property to repeal certain requirements for the exemption. Provides that for certain sales made on or after July 1, 2004, but on or before June 30, 2008, a person may claim the exemption under certain circumstances by filing for a refund.		Could result in a General Fund loss of \$223,500 in FY 2009 and a loss of \$111,800 in FY 2010.  Individuals entering into contracts between July 2004 and June 2008 will receive the benefits of a sales tax exemption for certain tangible property incorporated into real	

				property.	
HB 251 Dougall	Sales and Use Tax Revisions	Repeals certain dates relating to the taxation of food and food ingredients. Changes a sales and use tax exemption relating to sales of aircraft manufactured in the state. Changes requirements for calculating the use tax for purposes of a sales and use tax return filed quarterly. Clarifies that a county, city, or town within a transit district may impose a sales and use tax of up to .25% to fund a public transportation system if within the county, city, or town a sales and use tax is also imposed under the county option sales tax for Transportation.		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
HB 304 Wiley	Reduction in State Sales and Use Tax Rate on Food and Food Ingredients	Reduces the state sales and use tax rate imposed on food and food ingredients from 1.75% to 1%.			
SB 28 Stephenson	Apportionment of Business Income, Attributing Sales to the State, and Deduction of Net Losses by a Unitary Group	Allows a taxpayer to elect to apportion business income to the state on the basis of a formula that weights the sales factor more heavily than the property or payroll factors. Addresses a taxpayer's ability to make or revoke an election to use a particular method for apportioning business income to the state and a taxpayer's ability to carry forward or carry back certain amounts. Addresses the ability of a unitary group to deduct a net loss of an acquired corporation if the unitary group uses an apportionment method different than the apportionment method used by the acquired corporation prior to the date of acquisition. Addresses the circumstances under which certain sales are considered to be made in Utah.			
SB 31 Niederhauser	Income Tax Amendments	Replaces the graduated income tax brackets and rates with a single tax rate system. Changes include modifying and repealing definitions, modifying additions to and subtractions from adjusted gross income, addressing the taxation of a nonresident individual or part-year resident individual, addressing the determination and reporting of income tax liability and information. Changes the income taxation of estates and trusts, including definitions, requiring the tax to be calculated on the basis of unadjusted income, changing additions to and subtractions from unadjusted income, and addressing provisions relating to the determination and reporting of income tax liability and information. Clarifies the taxation of pass-through entities and tax credits. Provides nonrefundable tax credits for a trust or estate or a contribution to a medical care savings account. Changes the refundable renewable energy tax credit to clarify that an estate or trust may claim the tax credit. Clarifies the apportionment of tax credits. Addresses the taxation, penalties, and interest relating to a medical care savings account. Changes provisions relating to the taxation of an investment in the Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust. Addresses the administration			

		of income tax contributions.			
SB 38 Niederhauser	Transparency in Government Finance	Creates a website for the purpose of providing public financial information administered by the Division of Finance. Requires the state and certain other government entities to provide public financial information for the website. Requires the website to be searchable, specifies the content of the website, and provides for website accessibility. Creates the Utah Transparency Advisory Board to advise the division on website implementation and administration and to develop plans, make recommendations, and evaluate the cost effectiveness of implementing certain information resources on the website. Provides for board membership and other duties.			
SB 64 Niederhauser	Income Tax - Capital Gain Transactions	Repeals definitions, income tax subtractions for certain capital gain transactions, and obsolete language relating to income tax subtractions for military members. Enacts a nonrefundable tax credit for capital gain transactions.			
SB 135 Niederhauser	Extending the Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Pollution Control Facilities	Makes the sales and use tax exemption for a pollution control facility permanent.		Extends the sales and use tax exemption for a pollution control facility indefinitely, whereas it is currently scheduled to expire at the end of FY 2009. In FY 2007 forgone revenue was \$218,000; based on current trends, the forgone revenue would be approximately \$245,000 in FY 2010.  Will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, or local governments. Businesses that construct pollution control equipment and facilities will benefit from the exemption.	
SB 136 Niederhauser	Apportionment of Business Income Amendments	For purposes of apportionment of business income, addresses the circumstances under which certain receipts, rents, royalties, or sales are considered to be in this state. Addresses the apportionment of business income for purposes of the individual income tax.			
Niederhauser	Amendments to Tourism, Recreation, Cultural, and Convention Facilities Tax				
Niederhauser	Income Tax Incentives for College Savings				
Niederhauser	Income Taxation - Real Estate Investment Trusts				
Niederhauser	Transient Room Tax				

	Revisions				
Harper	Tax Amendments				
Harper	Joint Resolution Amending Utah Constitution - Revenue and Taxation Article				
	<b>Transportation</b>				
HB 35 Frank	Motor and Special Fuel Tax Amendments	Authorizes the State Tax Commission to refund or credit motor fuel or special fuel tax paid on motor fuel or special fuel that is mixed with dyed diesel fuel or special fuel and is required to be re-refined. Provides that a claimant of a refund or credit has the burden of proof to establish a claim for a refund or credit. Specifies the evidence that is necessary to receive a refund or credit.		Will not require additional appropriations. The State may forego some amount of future Transportation Fund revenue, the value of which cannot be quantified at this time.  Would allow certain business entities a refund of motor fuel tax in cases where it has to be returned to the refinery for re-refining. Without any history of such events, the impact cannot be estimated at this time. Impact would likely not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals or local governments.	
HB 105 Julie Fisher	Transportation Infrastructure Loan Fund Amendments	Expands the definition of transportation project to include a local highway as a project that is eligible for an infrastructure loan or infrastructure assistance from the Transportation Infrastructure Loan Fund.		Will not require additional appropriations.  If loan funds were allocated to local highways, citizens in those areas would benefit from infrastructure improvements.	
HB 242 Harper	Local Option Transportation Corridor Preservation Fee Amendments	Requires all revenue, rather than 70% of the revenue, from the transportation corridor preservation fee imposed in a first class county be deposited in the County of the First Class State Highway Projects Fund.		Transfers 100% of the Local Option Transportation Corridor Preservation Fees imposed in a county of the first class as the local contribution to the Mountain View Corridor Project. The 30% increase local amount not currently committed to the Project is estimated to be \$2,389,200 in FY 2009.  Local government revenue will decrease by an estimated \$2,389,200 in FY 2009.	
HB 243 Dee	Public Transit District Sales Tax Exemption	Provides that the sales tax exemption for sales to subcontractors of a public transit district include all tangible personal property if the tangible personal property is clearly identified and is installed or converted to real property owned		Will not require additional appropriations.  Will not result in direct, measurable	

		by the public transit district.		costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.	
Harper	Transportation Amendments				
Lockhart	Use of County Sales and Use Tax for Transportation Projects				