

Effective 5/3/2023

Part 1
Elections: General Provisions and Election Oversight

20A-1-102 Definitions.

As used in this title:

- (1) "Active voter" means a registered voter who has not been classified as an inactive voter by the county clerk.
- (2) "Automatic tabulating equipment" means apparatus that automatically examines and counts votes recorded on ballots and tabulates the results.
- (3)
 - (a) "Ballot" means the storage medium, including a paper, mechanical, or electronic storage medium, that records an individual voter's vote.
 - (b) "Ballot" does not include a record to tally multiple votes.
- (4) "Ballot proposition" means a question, issue, or proposal that is submitted to voters on the ballot for their approval or rejection including:
 - (a) an opinion question specifically authorized by the Legislature;
 - (b) a constitutional amendment;
 - (c) an initiative;
 - (d) a referendum;
 - (e) a bond proposition;
 - (f) a judicial retention question;
 - (g) an incorporation of a city or town; or
 - (h) any other ballot question specifically authorized by the Legislature.
- (5) "Bind," "binding," or "bound" means securing more than one piece of paper together using staples or another means in at least three places across the top of the paper in the blank space reserved for securing the paper.
- (6) "Board of canvassers" means the entities established by Sections 20A-4-301 and 20A-4-306 to canvass election returns.
- (7) "Bond election" means an election held for the purpose of approving or rejecting the proposed issuance of bonds by a government entity.
- (8) "Business reply mail envelope" means an envelope that may be mailed free of charge by the sender.
- (9) "Canvass" means the review of election returns and the official declaration of election results by the board of canvassers.
- (10) "Canvassing judge" means a poll worker designated to assist in counting ballots at the canvass.
- (11) "Contracting election officer" means an election officer who enters into a contract or interlocal agreement with a provider election officer.
- (12) "Convention" means the political party convention at which party officers and delegates are selected.
- (13) "Counting center" means one or more locations selected by the election officer in charge of the election for the automatic counting of ballots.
- (14) "Counting judge" means a poll worker designated to count the ballots during election day.
- (15) "Counting room" means a suitable and convenient private place or room for use by the poll workers and counting judges to count ballots.
- (16) "County officers" means those county officers that are required by law to be elected.

- (17) "Date of the election" or "election day" or "day of the election":
- (a) means the day that is specified in the calendar year as the day that the election occurs; and
 - (b) does not include:
 - (i) deadlines established for voting by mail, military-overseas voting, or emergency voting; or
 - (ii) any early voting or early voting period as provided under Chapter 3a, Part 6, Early Voting.
- (18) "Elected official" means:
- (a) a person elected to an office under Section 20A-1-303 or Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project;
 - (b) a person who is considered to be elected to a municipal office in accordance with Subsection 20A-1-206(1)(c)(ii); or
 - (c) a person who is considered to be elected to a special district office in accordance with Subsection 20A-1-206(3)(b)(ii).
- (19) "Election" means a regular general election, a municipal general election, a statewide special election, a local special election, a regular primary election, a municipal primary election, and a special district election.
- (20) "Election Assistance Commission" means the commission established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-252.
- (21) "Election cycle" means the period beginning on the first day persons are eligible to file declarations of candidacy and ending when the canvass is completed.
- (22) "Election judge" means a poll worker that is assigned to:
- (a) preside over other poll workers at a polling place;
 - (b) act as the presiding election judge; or
 - (c) serve as a canvassing judge, counting judge, or receiving judge.
- (23) "Election officer" means:
- (a) the lieutenant governor, for all statewide ballots and elections;
 - (b) the county clerk for:
 - (i) a county ballot and election; and
 - (ii) a ballot and election as a provider election officer as provided in Section 20A-5-400.1 or 20A-5-400.5;
 - (c) the municipal clerk for:
 - (i) a municipal ballot and election; and
 - (ii) a ballot and election as a provider election officer as provided in Section 20A-5-400.1 or 20A-5-400.5;
 - (d) the special district clerk or chief executive officer for:
 - (i) a special district ballot and election; and
 - (ii) a ballot and election as a provider election officer as provided in Section 20A-5-400.1 or 20A-5-400.5; or
 - (e) the business administrator or superintendent of a school district for:
 - (i) a school district ballot and election; and
 - (ii) a ballot and election as a provider election officer as provided in Section 20A-5-400.1 or 20A-5-400.5.
- (24) "Election official" means any election officer, election judge, or poll worker.
- (25) "Election results" means:
- (a) for an election other than a bond election, the count of votes cast in the election and the election returns requested by the board of canvassers; or
 - (b) for bond elections, the count of those votes cast for and against the bond proposition plus any or all of the election returns that the board of canvassers may request.
- (26) "Election returns" includes:

- (a) the pollbook, the military and overseas absentee voter registration and voting certificates, one of the tally sheets, any unprocessed ballots, all counted ballots, all excess ballots, all unused ballots, all spoiled ballots, the ballot disposition form, and the total votes cast form; and
 - (b) the record, described in Subsection 20A-3a-401(8)(c), of voters contacted to cure a ballot.
- (27) "Electronic signature" means an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record.
- (28) "Inactive voter" means a registered voter who is listed as inactive by a county clerk under Subsection 20A-2-505(4)(c)(i) or (ii).
- (29) "Judicial office" means the office filled by any judicial officer.
- (30) "Judicial officer" means any justice or judge of a court of record or any county court judge.
- (31) "Local election" means a regular county election, a regular municipal election, a municipal primary election, a local special election, a special district election, and a bond election.
- (32) "Local political subdivision" means a county, a municipality, a special district, or a local school district.
- (33) "Local special election" means a special election called by the governing body of a local political subdivision in which all registered voters of the local political subdivision may vote.
- (34) "Manual ballot" means a paper document produced by an election officer on which an individual records an individual's vote by directly placing a mark on the paper document using a pen or other marking instrument.
- (35) "Mechanical ballot" means a record, including a paper record, electronic record, or mechanical record, that:
- (a) is created via electronic or mechanical means; and
 - (b) records an individual voter's vote cast via a method other than an individual directly placing a mark, using a pen or other marking instrument, to record an individual voter's vote.
- (36) "Municipal executive" means:
- (a) the mayor in the council-mayor form of government defined in Section 10-3b-102; or
 - (b) the mayor in the council-manager form of government defined in Subsection 10-3b-103(6).
- (37) "Municipal general election" means the election held in municipalities and, as applicable, special districts on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each odd-numbered year for the purposes established in Section 20A-1-202.
- (38) "Municipal legislative body" means the council of the city or town in any form of municipal government.
- (39) "Municipal office" means an elective office in a municipality.
- (40) "Municipal officers" means those municipal officers that are required by law to be elected.
- (41) "Municipal primary election" means an election held to nominate candidates for municipal office.
- (42) "Municipality" means a city or town.
- (43) "Official ballot" means the ballots distributed by the election officer for voters to record their votes.
- (44) "Official endorsement" means the information on the ballot that identifies:
- (a) the ballot as an official ballot;
 - (b) the date of the election; and
 - (c)
 - (i) for a ballot prepared by an election officer other than a county clerk, the facsimile signature required by Subsection 20A-6-401(1)(a)(iii); or
 - (ii) for a ballot prepared by a county clerk, the words required by Subsection 20A-6-301(1)(b)(iii).

- (45) "Official register" means the official record furnished to election officials by the election officer that contains the information required by Section 20A-5-401.
- (46) "Political party" means an organization of registered voters that has qualified to participate in an election by meeting the requirements of Chapter 8, Political Party Formation and Procedures.
- (47)
- (a) "Poll worker" means a person assigned by an election official to assist with an election, voting, or counting votes.
- (b) "Poll worker" includes election judges.
- (c) "Poll worker" does not include a watcher.
- (48) "Pollbook" means a record of the names of voters in the order that they appear to cast votes.
- (49) "Polling place" means a building where voting is conducted.
- (50) "Position" means a square, circle, rectangle, or other geometric shape on a ballot in which the voter marks the voter's choice.
- (51) "Presidential Primary Election" means the election established in Chapter 9, Part 8, Presidential Primary Election.
- (52) "Primary convention" means the political party conventions held during the year of the regular general election.
- (53) "Protective counter" means a separate counter, which cannot be reset, that:
- (a) is built into a voting machine; and
- (b) records the total number of movements of the operating lever.
- (54) "Provider election officer" means an election officer who enters into a contract or interlocal agreement with a contracting election officer to conduct an election for the contracting election officer's local political subdivision in accordance with Section 20A-5-400.1.
- (55) "Provisional ballot" means a ballot voted provisionally by a person:
- (a) whose name is not listed on the official register at the polling place;
- (b) whose legal right to vote is challenged as provided in this title; or
- (c) whose identity was not sufficiently established by a poll worker.
- (56) "Provisional ballot envelope" means an envelope printed in the form required by Section 20A-6-105 that is used to identify provisional ballots and to provide information to verify a person's legal right to vote.
- (57)
- (a) "Public figure" means an individual who, due to the individual being considered for, holding, or having held a position of prominence in a public or private capacity, or due to the individual's celebrity status, has an increased risk to the individual's safety.
- (b) "Public figure" does not include an individual:
- (i) elected to public office; or
- (ii) appointed to fill a vacancy in an elected public office.
- (58) "Qualify" or "qualified" means to take the oath of office and begin performing the duties of the position for which the individual was elected.
- (59) "Receiving judge" means the poll worker that checks the voter's name in the official register at a polling place and provides the voter with a ballot.
- (60) "Registration form" means a form by which an individual may register to vote under this title.
- (61) "Regular ballot" means a ballot that is not a provisional ballot.
- (62) "Regular general election" means the election held throughout the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year for the purposes established in Section 20A-1-201.

- (63) "Regular primary election" means the election, held on the date specified in Section 20A-1-201.5, to nominate candidates of political parties and candidates for nonpartisan local school board positions to advance to the regular general election.
- (64) "Resident" means a person who resides within a specific voting precinct in Utah.
- (65) "Return envelope" means the envelope, described in Subsection 20A-3a-202(4), provided to a voter with a manual ballot:
 - (a) into which the voter places the manual ballot after the voter has voted the manual ballot in order to preserve the secrecy of the voter's vote; and
 - (b) that includes the voter affidavit and a place for the voter's signature.
- (66) "Sample ballot" means a mock ballot similar in form to the official ballot, published as provided in Section 20A-5-405.
- (67) "Special district" means a local government entity under Title 17B, Limited Purpose Local Government Entities - Special Districts, and includes a special service district under Title 17D, Chapter 1, Special Service District Act.
- (68) "Special district officers" means those special district board members who are required by law to be elected.
- (69) "Special election" means an election held as authorized by Section 20A-1-203.
- (70) "Spoiled ballot" means each ballot that:
 - (a) is spoiled by the voter;
 - (b) is unable to be voted because it was spoiled by the printer or a poll worker; or
 - (c) lacks the official endorsement.
- (71) "Statewide special election" means a special election called by the governor or the Legislature in which all registered voters in Utah may vote.
- (72) "Tabulation system" means a device or system designed for the sole purpose of tabulating votes cast by voters at an election.
- (73) "Ticket" means a list of:
 - (a) political parties;
 - (b) candidates for an office; or
 - (c) ballot propositions.
- (74) "Transfer case" means the sealed box used to transport voted ballots to the counting center.
- (75) "Vacancy" means:
 - (a) except as provided in Subsection (75)(b), the absence of an individual to serve in a position created by state constitution or state statute, whether that absence occurs because of death, disability, disqualification, resignation, or other cause ; or
 - (b) in relation to a candidate for a position created by state constitution or state statute, the removal of a candidate due to the candidate's death, resignation, or disqualification.
- (76) "Valid voter identification" means:
 - (a) a form of identification that bears the name and photograph of the voter which may include:
 - (i) a currently valid Utah driver license;
 - (ii) a currently valid identification card that is issued by:
 - (A) the state; or
 - (B) a branch, department, or agency of the United States;
 - (iii) a currently valid Utah permit to carry a concealed weapon;
 - (iv) a currently valid United States passport; or
 - (v) a currently valid United States military identification card;
 - (b) one of the following identification cards, whether or not the card includes a photograph of the voter:
 - (i) a valid tribal identification card;

- (ii) a Bureau of Indian Affairs card; or
- (iii) a tribal treaty card; or
- (c) two forms of identification not listed under Subsection (76)(a) or (b) but that bear the name of the voter and provide evidence that the voter resides in the voting precinct, which may include:
 - (i) a current utility bill or a legible copy thereof, dated within the 90 days before the election;
 - (ii) a bank or other financial account statement, or a legible copy thereof;
 - (iii) a certified birth certificate;
 - (iv) a valid social security card;
 - (v) a check issued by the state or the federal government or a legible copy thereof;
 - (vi) a paycheck from the voter's employer, or a legible copy thereof;
 - (vii) a currently valid Utah hunting or fishing license;
 - (viii) certified naturalization documentation;
 - (ix) a currently valid license issued by an authorized agency of the United States;
 - (x) a certified copy of court records showing the voter's adoption or name change;
 - (xi) a valid Medicaid card, Medicare card, or Electronic Benefits Transfer Card;
 - (xii) a currently valid identification card issued by:
 - (A) a local government within the state;
 - (B) an employer for an employee; or
 - (C) a college, university, technical school, or professional school located within the state; or
 - (xiii) a current Utah vehicle registration.
- (77) "Valid write-in candidate" means a candidate who has qualified as a write-in candidate by following the procedures and requirements of this title.
- (78) "Vote by mail" means to vote, using a manual ballot that is mailed to the voter, by:
 - (a) mailing the ballot to the location designated in the mailing; or
 - (b) depositing the ballot in a ballot drop box designated by the election officer.
- (79) "Voter" means an individual who:
 - (a) meets the requirements for voting in an election;
 - (b) meets the requirements of election registration;
 - (c) is registered to vote; and
 - (d) is listed in the official register book.
- (80) "Voter registration deadline" means the registration deadline provided in Section 20A-2-102.5.
- (81) "Voting area" means the area within six feet of the voting booths, voting machines, and ballot box.
- (82) "Voting booth" means:
 - (a) the space or compartment within a polling place that is provided for the preparation of ballots, including the voting enclosure or curtain; or
 - (b) a voting device that is free standing.
- (83) "Voting device" means any device provided by an election officer for a voter to vote a mechanical ballot.
- (84) "Voting precinct" means the smallest geographical voting unit, established under Chapter 5, Part 3, Duties of the County and Municipal Legislative Bodies.
- (85) "Watcher" means an individual who complies with the requirements described in Section 20A-3a-801 to become a watcher for an election.
- (86) "Write-in ballot" means a ballot containing any write-in votes.
- (87) "Write-in vote" means a vote cast for an individual, whose name is not printed on the ballot, in accordance with the procedures established in this title.

Amended by Chapter 438, 2024 General Session

20A-1-103 Severability clause.

If any provision of Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17, or the application of any provision of Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17, to any person or circumstance is held invalid by a final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17, shall be given effect without the invalid provision or application. The provisions of Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17, are severable.

Amended by Chapter 258, 2015 General Session

20A-1-104 Computation of time.

- (1)
 - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), unless expressly provided otherwise in this title, if a person is required to complete an action on a certain day, on or before a certain day, or within one day or a period of days, the person may complete the action anytime before midnight on the final day.
 - (b) If a person is required to complete an action in relation to a court proceeding, the rules of the court govern the requirements regarding the time of deadlines.
- (2) Except as provided under Subsection (3), Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays shall be included in all computations of days made under this title.
- (3)
 - (a) Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays are not included in computations of days if the days are specified in this title as business days or working days.
 - (b) Unless otherwise expressly provided for in this title:
 - (i) when computing any number of days before or after a specified date or event, the specified date or day of the event is not included in the count;
 - (ii) if the commencement date of a time period preceding a specified date or event falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the following business day shall be used;
 - (iii) if the last day of a time period following a specified date or event falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the time period is extended to the following business day; and
 - (iv) if a deadline that falls before or after a specified date or event falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the deadline shall be considered to fall on the following business day.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 255, 2019 General Session

20A-1-105 Chief election officer of the state -- Duties, authority, and enforcement.

- (1) The lieutenant governor:
 - (a) is the chief election officer of the state;
 - (b) is responsible to oversee, and generally supervise, all elections and functions relating to elections in the state; and
 - (c) shall enforce compliance by election officers with all legal requirements relating to elections, including:
 - (i) Public Law 103-31, the National Voter Registration Act of 1993;
 - (ii) Public Law 107-252, the Help America Vote Act of 2002;
 - (iii) all other applicable provisions of federal law and rule relating to elections;
 - (iv) state law relating to elections;
 - (v) the requirements of this title; and

- (vi) rules made under this title.
- (2) To the extent that the lieutenant governor determines the following is useful in fulfilling the responsibilities described in Subsection (1), the lieutenant governor has:
 - (a) full access to closely observe, examine, and copy all records, documents, recordings, and other information in the custody or control of an election officer or a board of canvassers;
 - (b) full access to closely observe, examine, and copy all voter registration records, ballots, ballot envelopes, vote tallies, canvassing records, and other election returns in the custody or control of an election officer or a board of canvassers;
 - (c) full access to closely observe and examine all facilities, storage areas, and equipment, and to closely observe, examine, or copy all materials, in the custody or control of an election officer or a board of canvassers;
 - (d) full access to all staff, including full-time, part-time, and volunteer staff of an election officer or a board of canvassers;
 - (e) full access to closely observe, examine, and copy all records and information relating to election audits that are conducted, directed, or commissioned by a county clerk;
 - (f) the right to attend any meeting, including a closed meeting, relating to a matter within the scope of authority or responsibility of the lieutenant governor described in this chapter or Subsection 67-1a-2(2); and
 - (g) the right to closely observe and examine any work or other process relating to a matter within the scope of authority or responsibility of the lieutenant governor described in this chapter or Subsection 67-1a-2(2).
- (3) An election officer shall fully assist, and cooperate with, the lieutenant governor in:
 - (a) fulfillment, by the lieutenant governor, of the responsibilities described in Subsection (1); and
 - (b) obtaining the access and exercising the rights described in Subsection (2).
- (4) If the lieutenant governor determines that an election officer is in violation of a law or rule described in Subsection (1)(c), the lieutenant governor, in an effort to remedy the violation and bring the election officer into compliance with the law or rule:
 - (a) shall consult with the election officer; and
 - (b) may provide training and other assistance to the election officer to the extent the lieutenant governor determines warranted.
- (5) If a violation continues after the lieutenant governor complies with Subsection (4)(a), the lieutenant governor shall issue a written order to the election officer that:
 - (a) describes the violation;
 - (b) describes the action taken under Subsection (4) to remedy the violation and bring the election officer into compliance with the law or rule;
 - (c) directs the election officer to remedy and cease the violation;
 - (d) describes the specific actions the election officer must take to comply with the order;
 - (e) states the deadline for the election officer to comply with the order; and
 - (f) describes the actions the election officer must take to verify compliance with the order.
- (6)
 - (a) An order described in Subsection (5) has the force of law.
 - (b) An election officer shall fully comply with an order described in Subsection (5) unless the election officer obtains a court order rescinding or modifying the order in accordance with Subsections (7) through (9).
- (7) An election officer desiring to seek a court order described in Subsection (6) shall file an action seeking a court order within 10 days after the day on which the lieutenant governor issues the order described in Subsection (5).

- (8) A court may not rescind or modify an order described in Subsection (5) unless, and only to the extent that:
 - (a) the order is arbitrary or capricious;
 - (b) the court finds that the violation alleged by the lieutenant governor did not occur; or
 - (c) the court determines that the violation alleged by the lieutenant governor is not a violation of law or rule.
- (9) An election officer who files an action described in Subsection (7) has the burden of proof.
- (10) This section does not prohibit the lieutenant governor from bringing a legal action, at any time, to compel an election officer to comply with the law and rules described in Subsection (1).

Enacted by Chapter 297, 2023 General Session

20A-1-106 Duties of a clerk.

- (1) As used in this section, "clerk" means an election officer other than the lieutenant governor.
- (2) A clerk shall:
 - (a) comply with all of the following in relation to elections:
 - (i) federal and state law;
 - (ii) federal and state rules; and
 - (iii) the policies and direction of the lieutenant governor; and
 - (b) diligently learn and become familiar with the law, rules, policies, and direction described in Subsection (2)(a).

Enacted by Chapter 297, 2023 General Session

20A-1-107 Elections training -- Training required -- Reimbursement.

- (1) As used in this section, "election administrator" means:
 - (a) a county clerk; and
 - (b) if the county clerk employs one or more individuals who assist with elections:
 - (i) the most senior employee who assists with elections; or
 - (ii) if more than one employee qualifies as the most senior employee under Subsection (1)(b)(i), one of those employees, as designated by the election officer.
- (2) The lieutenant governor shall, in accordance with this section:
 - (a) design and provide training to election officers and government workers who perform functions relating to elections; and
 - (b) provide the training described in this section without charge to the officers and workers described in Subsection (2)(a).
- (3) The training shall include:
 - (a) a course designed for election administrators:
 - (i) that may include multiple sessions;
 - (ii) that may require attendance on multiple occasions; and
 - (iii) for which the lieutenant governor may, notwithstanding Section 63G-22-103, require live attendance; and
 - (b) a course designed for government workers, who perform functions relating to elections, that consists of modules relating to individual election processes.
- (4)
 - (a) An election administrator who was elected, appointed, or hired before May 3, 2023, shall:
 - (i) begin the first session described in Subsection (3)(a) before July 1, 2024; and

- (ii) complete all sessions within four years after the election administrator takes the first session.
- (b) An election administrator who is elected, appointed, or hired on or after May 3, 2023, shall:
 - (i) begin the first session described in Subsection (3)(a) within one year after the day on which the election administrator is elected, appointed, or hired; and
 - (ii) complete all sessions within four years after the election administrator takes the first session.
- (5) The lieutenant governor shall reimburse an election administrator who is required under this section to attend the training described in Subsection (3)(a) per diem and travel expenses for attending the training, in accordance with:
 - (a) Section 63A-3-106;
 - (b) Section 63A-3-107; and
 - (c) rules made by the Division of Finance pursuant to Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.
- (6) An individual may not perform an election process for which the lieutenant governor has developed an online training module described in Subsection (3)(b), unless the individual has completed the training module developed for that election process.
- (7) The director of elections, within the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, may make rules, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, establishing requirements for:
 - (a) complying with the training requirements described in this section; and
 - (b) supplemental or refresher training that the lieutenant governor determines is needed to ensure the integrity of elections in the state.

Enacted by Chapter 297, 2023 General Session

20A-1-108 Audits -- Studies relating to elections.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2):
 - (a) the director of elections within the Office of the Lieutenant Governor shall make rules, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, establishing requirements and procedures for an audit described in this title; and
 - (b) an election officer shall ensure that, when an audit is conducted of work done during ballot processing, the individual who performs the audit does not audit the individual's own work.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not relate to an audit conducted by the legislative auditor general or the lieutenant governor.
- (3) The lieutenant governor shall keep the Government Operations Interim Committee informed of advances in election technology that the committee may want to study for use in Utah's elections.
- (4) The lieutenant governor shall:
 - (a) study methods to improve post-election audits to confirm that the election correctly identified the winning candidates, including evaluating:
 - (i) different risk-limiting audit methods; and
 - (ii) other confirmation methods; and
 - (b) at or before the last 2023 meeting of the Government Operations Interim Committee, report to the committee on:
 - (i) the methods studied; and
 - (ii) recommendations for post-election audit requirements.
- (5) The Driver License Division shall, in cooperation with the lieutenant governor:
 - (a) study:

- (i) the options for improving the quality of signatures collected by the Driver License Division that are used for signature verification in an election; and
 - (ii) the technology needs and costs associated with the options described in Subsection (5)(a)(i); and
- (b) at or before the last 2023 meeting of the Government Operations Interim Committee, report to the committee on:
- (i) the options, technology needs, and costs described in Subsection (5)(a); and
 - (ii) recommendations regarding the options described in Subsection (5)(a)(i).

Enacted by Chapter 297, 2023 General Session