

SB0201S02 compared with SB0201S01

~~text~~ shows text that was in SB0201S01 but was deleted in SB0201S02.

text shows text that was not in SB0201S01 but was inserted into SB0201S02.

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Senator Karen Mayne proposes the following substitute bill:

PUBLIC NOTICE AMENDMENTS

2021 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Karen Mayne

House Sponsor: ~~text~~ Joel Ferry

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies provisions relating to public notices.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ eliminates some requirements to publish certain notices in a newspaper and on a specified legal notice website;
- ▶ requires certain notices to be posted on the Utah Public Notice Website;
- ▶ requires the Division of Archives and Records Service to allow newspapers to request and automatically receive a feed of postings to the Utah Public Notice Website; and
- ▶ makes technical changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

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None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

- 8-5-6**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 388
- 10-2-406**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 255
- 10-2-407**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 255
- 10-2-415**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 22
- 10-2-418**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Sixth Special Session, Chapter 7
- 10-2-419**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 255
- 10-2-502.5**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 255
- 10-2-607**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 255
- 10-2-703**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 255
- 10-2-708**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 22
- 10-2a-207**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapters 165, 255 and last amended by Coordination Clause, Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 165
- 10-2a-210**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 22
- 10-2a-213**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 22
- 10-2a-214**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 22
- 10-2a-215**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 22
- 10-2a-404**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 352
- 10-2a-405**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 176
- 10-2a-410**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 158
- 10-3-301**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 95
- 10-3-711**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2004, Chapter 202
- 10-5-108**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 193
- 10-6-113**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 193
- 10-6-152**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 388
- 10-7-16**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 388
- 10-7-19**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 255

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10-8-2, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 376
10-8-15, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 413
10-9a-204, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 90
10-9a-205, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 84
10-18-203, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 90
10-18-302, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 176
10-18-303, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 388
11-13-219, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 265
11-14-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 31
11-14-315, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 378
11-14-318, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, First Special Session, Chapter 5
11-14a-1, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 388
11-30-5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 388
11-39-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 196
11-42-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 282
11-42-301, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 470
11-42-402, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 396
11-42-404, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 396
11-42a-201, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapters 197 and 431
17-27a-204, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 90
17-27a-205, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 84
17-27a-306, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 352
17-27a-404, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 434
17-41-302, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 227
17-41-304, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 227
17-41-405, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 227
17B-1-111, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 47
17B-1-211, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 265
17B-1-304, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 112
17B-1-306, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 31
17B-1-313, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 388

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17B-1-417, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 90
17B-1-505.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 404
17B-1-609, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 436
17B-1-643, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 273
17B-1-1204, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 90
17B-1-1307, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 90
17B-2a-705, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 255
17B-2a-1007, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 197
17B-2a-1110, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 176
17C-1-601.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 101
17C-1-701.5, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 350
17C-1-806, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 364
17C-2-108, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 350
17C-3-107, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 350
17C-4-106, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 350
17C-4-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 350
17C-5-110, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 350
17C-5-205, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 376
20A-1-206, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 255
20A-3a-604, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 31
20A-4-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 31
20A-4-304, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapters 255 and 433
20A-5-101, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 255
20A-5-403.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 31
20A-5-405, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 31
20A-9-203, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 22
26-8a-405.3, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapters 91, 347 and last amended by Coordination Clause, Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 347
38-8-3, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 163
54-8-10, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 90
54-8-16, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 90

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54-8-23, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 388

57-13a-104, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 267

59-12-402, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 422

59-12-2208, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 263

62A-5-202.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 255

63A-5b-305, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 152

63F-1-701, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 154

63G-6a-112, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 257

72-5-105, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, First Special Session, Chapter 2

72-6-108, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 347

76-8-809, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 388

78A-7-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapters 99 and 352

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

Section 1. Section 8-5-6 is amended to read:

8-5-6. Alternative council or board procedures for notice -- Termination of rights.

(1) As an alternative to the procedures set forth in Sections 8-5-1 through 8-5-4, a municipal council or cemetery maintenance district board may pass a resolution demanding that the owner of a lot, site, or portion of the cemetery, which has been unused for burial purposes for more than 60 years, file with the county recorder, city recorder, or town clerk notice of any claim to the lot, site, or portion of the cemetery.

(2) The municipal council or cemetery maintenance district board shall then cause a copy of the resolution to be personally served on the owner in the same manner as personal service of process in a civil action. The resolution shall notify the owner that the owner shall, within 60 days after service of the resolution on the owner, express interest in maintaining the cemetery lot, site, or portion of the cemetery and submit satisfactory evidence of an intention to use the lot, site, or portion of the cemetery for a burial.

(3) If the owner cannot be personally served with the resolution of the municipal council or cemetery maintenance district board as required in Subsection (2), the municipal council or cemetery maintenance district board shall:

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(a) publish its resolution[:] on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701 for three weeks; and

~~[(a) (i) for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the county; and]~~

~~[(ii) in accordance with Section 45-1-101 for three weeks; and]~~

(b) mail a copy of the resolution within 14 days after the publication to the owner's last known address, if available.

(4) If, for 30 days after the last date of service or publication of the municipal council's or cemetery maintenance district board's resolution, the owner or person with a legal interest in the cemetery lot fails to state a valid interest in the use of the cemetery lot, site, or portion of the cemetery for burial purposes, the owner's rights are terminated and that portion of the cemetery shall be vested in the municipality or cemetery maintenance district.

Section 2. Section **10-2-406** is amended to read:

10-2-406. Notice of certification -- Publishing and providing notice of petition.

(1) After receipt of the notice of certification from the city recorder or town clerk under Subsection 10-2-405(2)(c)(i), the municipal legislative body shall publish notice:

~~[(a) (i) at least once a week for three successive weeks, beginning no later than 10 days after the day on which the municipal legislative body receives the notice of certification, in a newspaper of general circulation within:]~~

~~[(A)] (a) within the area proposed for annexation[; and (B)] and the unincorporated area within 1/2 mile of the area proposed for annexation[; (ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the combined area described in Subsections (1)(a)(i)(A) and (B)], no later than 10 days after the day on which the municipal legislative body receives the notice of certification[;]:~~

(i) by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population within the combined area, in places within the combined area that are most likely to give notice to the residents within, and the owners of real property located within, the combined area; or

~~[(iii) no later than 10 days after the day on which the municipal legislative body receives the notice of certification;]~~

(ii) by mailing the notice to each residence within, and to each owner of real property located within, the combined area [described in Subsections (1)(a)(i)(A) and (B)];

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~~[(b) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for three weeks, beginning no later than 10 days after the day on which the municipal legislative body receives the notice of certification;]~~

[(~~e~~)] (b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three weeks, beginning no later than 10 days after the day on which the municipal legislative body receives the notice of certification;

[(~~d~~)] (c) within 20 days after the day on which the municipal legislative body receives the notice of certification, by mailing written notice to each affected entity; and

[(~~e~~)] (d) if the municipality has a website, on the municipality's website for the period of time described in Subsection (1)[(~~e~~)](b).

(2) The notice described in Subsection (1) shall:

(a) state that a petition has been filed with the municipality proposing the annexation of an area to the municipality;

(b) state the date of the municipal legislative body's receipt of the notice of certification under Subsection 10-2-405(2)(c)(i);

(c) describe the area proposed for annexation in the annexation petition;

(d) state that the complete annexation petition is available for inspection and copying at the office of the city recorder or town clerk;

(e) state in conspicuous and plain terms that the municipality may grant the petition and annex the area described in the petition unless, within the time required under Subsection 10-2-407(2)(a)(i), a written protest to the annexation petition is filed with the commission and a copy of the protest delivered to the city recorder or town clerk of the proposed annexing municipality;

(f) state the address of the commission or, if a commission has not yet been created in the county, the county clerk, where a protest to the annexation petition may be filed;

(g) state that the area proposed for annexation to the municipality will also automatically be annexed to a local district providing fire protection, paramedic, and emergency services or a local district providing law enforcement service, as the case may be, as provided in Section 17B-1-416, if:

(i) the proposed annexing municipality is entirely within the boundaries of a local district:

(A) that provides fire protection, paramedic, and emergency services or law

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enforcement service, respectively; and

(B) in the creation of which an election was not required because of Subsection 17B-1-214(3)(c); and

(ii) the area proposed to be annexed to the municipality is not already within the boundaries of the local district; and

(h) state that the area proposed for annexation to the municipality will be automatically withdrawn from a local district providing fire protection, paramedic, and emergency services or a local district providing law enforcement service, as the case may be, as provided in Subsection 17B-1-502(2), if:

(i) the petition proposes the annexation of an area that is within the boundaries of a local district:

(A) that provides fire protection, paramedic, and emergency services or law enforcement service, respectively; and

(B) in the creation of which an election was not required because of Subsection 17B-1-214(3)(c); and

(ii) the proposed annexing municipality is not within the boundaries of the local district.

(3) (a) The statement required by Subsection (2)(e) shall state the deadline for filing a written protest in terms of the actual date rather than by reference to the statutory citation.

(b) In addition to the requirements under Subsection (2), a notice under Subsection (1) for a proposed annexation of an area within a county of the first class shall include a statement that a protest to the annexation petition may be filed with the commission by property owners if it contains the signatures of the owners of private real property that:

(i) is located in the unincorporated area within 1/2 mile of the area proposed for annexation;

(ii) covers at least 25% of the private land area located in the unincorporated area within 1/2 mile of the area proposed for annexation; and

(iii) is equal in value to at least 15% of all real property located in the unincorporated area within 1/2 mile of the area proposed for annexation.

Section 3. Section **10-2-407** is amended to read:

10-2-407. Protest to annexation petition -- Planning advisory area planning

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commission recommendation -- Petition requirements -- Disposition of petition if no protest filed.

- (1) A protest to an annexation petition under Section 10-2-403 may be filed by:
 - (a) the legislative body or governing board of an affected entity;
 - (b) the owner of rural real property as defined in Section 17B-2a-1107; or
 - (c) for a proposed annexation of an area within a county of the first class, the owners of private real property that:
 - (i) is located in the unincorporated area within 1/2 mile of the area proposed for annexation;
 - (ii) covers at least 25% of the private land area located in the unincorporated area within 1/2 mile of the area proposed for annexation; and
 - (iii) is equal in value to at least 15% of all real property located in the unincorporated area within 1/2 mile of the area proposed for annexation.
- (2) Each protest under Subsection (1) shall:
 - (a) be filed:
 - (i) no later than 30 days after the municipal legislative body's receipt of the notice of certification under Subsection 10-2-405(2)(c)(i); and
 - (ii) (A) in a county that has already created a commission under Section 10-2-409, with the commission; or
 - (B) in a county that has not yet created a commission under Section 10-2-409, with the clerk of the county in which the area proposed for annexation is located;
 - (b) state each reason for the protest of the annexation petition and, if the area proposed to be annexed is located in a specified county, justification for the protest under the standards established in this chapter;
 - (c) if the area proposed to be annexed is located in a specified county, contain other information that the commission by rule requires or that the party filing the protest considers pertinent; and
 - (d) contain the name and address of a contact person who is to receive notices sent by the commission with respect to the protest proceedings.
- (3) The party filing a protest under this section shall on the same date deliver or mail a copy of the protest to the city recorder or town clerk of the proposed annexing municipality.

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(4) Each clerk who receives a protest under Subsection (2)(a)(ii)(B) shall:

(a) immediately notify the county legislative body of the protest; and

(b) deliver the protest to the boundary commission within five days after:

(i) receipt of the protest, if the boundary commission has previously been created; or

(ii) creation of the boundary commission under Subsection 10-2-409(1)(b), if the

boundary commission has not previously been created.

(5) (a) If a protest is filed under this section:

(i) the municipal legislative body may, at its next regular meeting after expiration of the deadline under Subsection (2)(a)(i), deny the annexation petition; or

(ii) if the municipal legislative body does not deny the annexation petition under Subsection (5)(a)(i), the municipal legislative body may take no further action on the annexation petition until after receipt of the commission's notice of its decision on the protest under Section 10-2-416.

(b) If a municipal legislative body denies an annexation petition under Subsection (5)(a)(i), the municipal legislative body shall, within five days after the denial, send notice of the denial in writing to:

(i) the contact sponsor of the annexation petition;

(ii) the commission; and

(iii) each entity that filed a protest.

(6) If no timely protest is filed under this section, the municipal legislative body may, subject to Subsection (7), approve the petition.

(7) Before approving an annexation petition under Subsection (6), the municipal legislative body shall hold a public hearing and publish notice of the public hearing:

~~[(a) (i) at least seven days before the day of the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality and the area proposed for annexation;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the combined area described in Subsection (7)(a)(i);]~~

(a) (i) at least seven days before the day of the public hearing, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population within the [combined area] municipality and the area proposed for annexation, in places within [the] that combined area that are most likely to give notice to the residents within, and the owners of real property located within, the

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combined area; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) at least 10 days before the day of the public hearing by mailing the notice to each residence within, and to each owner of real property located within, the combined area described in Subsection (7)(a)(i);

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for seven days before the day of the public hearing; and

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for seven days before the day of the public hearing; and]~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) if the municipality has a website, on the municipality's website for seven days before the day of the public hearing.

Section 4. Section **10-2-415** is amended to read:

10-2-415. Public hearing -- Notice.

(1) (a) If the results of the feasibility study or supplemental feasibility study meet the requirements of Subsection 10-2-416(3) with respect to a proposed annexation of an area located in a county of the first class, the commission shall hold a public hearing within 30 days after the day on which the commission receives the feasibility study or supplemental feasibility study results.

(b) At the public hearing described in Subsection (1)(a), the commission shall:

(i) require the feasibility consultant to present the results of the feasibility study and, if applicable, the supplemental feasibility study;

(ii) allow those present to ask questions of the feasibility consultant regarding the study results; and

(iii) allow those present to speak to the issue of annexation.

(2) The commission shall publish notice of the public hearing described in Subsection (1)(a) ~~[(a)(i) at least once a week for two successive weeks before the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation]~~ within the area proposed for annexation, the surrounding 1/2 mile of unincorporated area, and the proposed annexing municipality[;]:

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the combined area described in Subsection (2)(a)(i);]~~

(a)(i) at least two weeks before the day of the public hearing, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population within the combined area, in places

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within the combined area that are most likely to give notice of the public hearing to the residents within, and the owners of real property located within, the combined area; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) by mailing notice to each residence within, and to each owner of real property located within, the combined area ~~[described in Subsection (2)(a)(i)];~~

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for two weeks before the day of the public hearing;

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for two weeks before the day of the public hearing;]~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) by sending written notice of the public hearing to the municipal legislative body of the proposed annexing municipality, the contact sponsor on the annexation petition, each entity that filed a protest, and, if a protest was filed under Subsection 10-2-407(1)(c), the contact person;

~~[(e)]~~ (d) if the municipality has a website, on the municipality's website for two weeks before the day of the public hearing; and

~~[(f)]~~ (e) on the county's website for two weeks before the day of the public hearing.

(3) The notice described in Subsection (2) shall:

(a) be entitled, "notice of annexation hearing";

(b) state the name of the annexing municipality;

(c) describe the area proposed for annexation; and

(d) specify the following sources where an individual may obtain a copy of the feasibility study conducted in relation to the proposed annexation:

(i) if the municipality has a website, the municipality's website;

(ii) a municipality's physical address; and

(iii) a mailing address and telephone number.

(4) Within 30 days after the time under Subsection 10-2-407(2) for filing a protest has expired with respect to a proposed annexation of an area located in a specified county, the boundary commission shall hold a hearing on all protests that were filed with respect to the proposed annexation.

(5) At least 14 days before the date of a hearing described in Subsection (4), the commission chair shall publish notice of the hearing:

~~[(a) (i) in a newspaper of general circulation within the area proposed for annexation;]~~

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~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the area proposed for annexation;]~~

(a) (i) by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population within the area proposed for annexation, in places within the area that are most likely to give notice of the hearing to the residents within, and the owners of real property located within, the area; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) by mailing notice to each resident within, and each owner of real property located within, the area proposed for annexation;

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for 14 days before the day of the hearing;

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for 14 days before the day of the hearing;]~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) if the municipality has a website, on the municipality's website for two weeks before the day of the public hearing; and

~~[(e)]~~ (d) on the county's website for two weeks before the day of the public hearing.

(6) Each notice described in Subsection (5) shall:

(a) state the date, time, and place of the hearing;

~~[(a)]~~ (b) briefly summarize the nature of the protest; and

~~[(b)]~~ (c) state that a copy of the protest is on file at the commission's office.

(7) The commission may continue a hearing under Subsection (4) from time to time, but no continued hearing may be held later than 60 days after the original hearing date.

(8) In considering protests, the commission shall consider whether the proposed annexation:

(a) complies with the requirements of Sections 10-2-402 and 10-2-403 and the annexation policy plan of the proposed annexing municipality;

(b) conflicts with the annexation policy plan of another municipality; and

(c) if the proposed annexation includes urban development, will have an adverse tax consequence on the remaining unincorporated area of the county.

(9) (a) The commission shall record each hearing under this section by electronic means.

(b) A transcription of the recording under Subsection (9)(a), the feasibility study, if applicable, information received at the hearing, and the written decision of the commission

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shall constitute the record of the hearing.

Section 5. Section **10-2-418** is amended to read:

**10-2-418. Annexation of an island or peninsula without a petition -- Notice --
Hearing.**

(1) As used in Subsection (2)(b)(ii), for purposes of an annexation conducted in accordance with this section of an area located within a county of the first class, "municipal-type services" does not include a service provided by a municipality pursuant to a contract that the municipality has with another political subdivision as "political subdivision" is defined in Section 17B-1-102.

(2) Notwithstanding Subsection 10-2-402(2), a municipality may annex an unincorporated area under this section without an annexation petition if:

(a) for an unincorporated area within the expansion area of more than one municipality, each municipality agrees to the annexation; and

(b) (i) (A) the area to be annexed consists of one or more unincorporated islands within or unincorporated peninsulas contiguous to the municipality;

(B) the majority of each island or peninsula consists of residential or commercial development;

(C) the area proposed for annexation requires the delivery of municipal-type services; and

(D) the municipality has provided most or all of the municipal-type services to the area for more than one year;

(ii) (A) the area to be annexed consists of one or more unincorporated islands within or unincorporated peninsulas contiguous to the municipality, each of which has fewer than 800 residents; and

(B) the municipality has provided one or more municipal-type services to the area for at least one year;

(iii) the area consists of:

(A) an unincorporated island within or an unincorporated peninsula contiguous to the municipality; and

(B) for an area outside of the county of the first class proposed for annexation, no more than 50 acres; or

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(iv) (A) the area to be annexed consists only of one or more unincorporated islands in a county of the second class;

(B) the area to be annexed is located in the expansion area of a municipality; and

(C) the county legislative body in which the municipality is located provides notice to each property owner within the area to be annexed that the county legislative body will hold a public hearing, no less than 15 days after the day on which the county legislative body provides the notice, and may make a recommendation of annexation to the municipality whose expansion area includes the area to be annexed after the public hearing.

(3) Notwithstanding Subsection 10-2-402(1)(b)(iii), a municipality may annex a portion of an unincorporated island or unincorporated peninsula under this section, leaving unincorporated the remainder of the unincorporated island or unincorporated peninsula, if:

(a) in adopting the resolution under Subsection (5)(a) the municipal legislative body determines that not annexing the entire unincorporated island or unincorporated peninsula is in the municipality's best interest; and

(b) for an annexation of one or more unincorporated islands under Subsection (2)(b), the entire island of unincorporated area, of which a portion is being annexed, complies with the requirement of Subsection (2)(b)(ii) relating to the number of residents.

(4) (a) This subsection applies only to an annexation within a county of the first class.

(b) A county of the first class shall agree to an annexation if the majority of private property owners within the area to be annexed give written consent to the annexation, in accordance with Subsection (4)(d), to the recorder of the annexing municipality.

(c) For purposes of Subsection (4)(b), the majority of private property owners is property owners who own:

(i) the majority of the total private land area within the area proposed for annexation; and

(ii) private real property equal to at least 1/2 the value of private real property within the area proposed for annexation.

(d) A property owner consenting to annexation shall indicate the property owner's consent on a form which includes language in substantially the following form:

"Notice: If this written consent is used to proceed with an annexation of your property in accordance with Utah Code Section 10-2-418, no public election is required by law to

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approve the annexation. If you sign this consent and later decide you do not want to support the annexation of your property, you may withdraw your signature by submitting a signed, written withdrawal with the recorder or clerk of [name of annexing municipality]. If you choose to withdraw your signature, you must do so no later than the close of the public hearing on the annexation conducted in accordance with Utah Code Subsection 10-2-418(4)(d).".

(e) A private property owner may withdraw the property owner's signature indicating consent by submitting a signed, written withdrawal with the recorder or clerk no later than the close of the public hearing held in accordance with Subsection (5)(b).

(5) The legislative body of each municipality intending to annex an area under this section shall:

(a) adopt a resolution indicating the municipal legislative body's intent to annex the area, describing the area proposed to be annexed; and

(b) hold a public hearing on the proposed annexation no earlier than 30 days after the adoption of the resolution described in Subsection (5)(a).

(6) A legislative body described in Subsection (5) shall publish notice of a public hearing described in Subsection (5)(b):

~~[(a) (i) at least once a week for three successive weeks before the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality and the area proposed for annexation;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the combined area described in Subsection (6)(a)(i);]~~

(a) (i) at least three weeks before the day of the public hearing, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population in the ~~[combined area]~~ municipality and the area proposed for annexation, in places within the combined area that are most likely to give notice to the residents within, and the owners of real property located within, the combined area; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) at least three weeks before the day of the public hearing, by mailing notice to each residence within, and each owner of real property located within, the combined area described in Subsection (6)(a)(i);

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three weeks before the day of the public hearing;

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~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for three weeks before the day of the public hearing;]~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) by sending written notice to:

(i) the board of each local district and special service district whose boundaries contain some or all of the area proposed for annexation; and

(ii) the legislative body of the county in which the area proposed for annexation is located; and

~~[(e)]~~ (d) if the municipality has a website, on the municipality's website for three weeks before the day of the public hearing.

(7) The legislative body of the annexing municipality shall ensure that:

(a) each notice described in Subsection (6):

(i) states that the municipal legislative body has adopted a resolution indicating the municipality's intent to annex the area proposed for annexation;

(ii) states the date, time, and place of the public hearing described in Subsection (5)(b);

(iii) describes the area proposed for annexation; and

(iv) except for an annexation that meets the requirements of Subsection (8)(b) or (c), states in conspicuous and plain terms that the municipal legislative body will annex the area unless, at or before the public hearing described in Subsection (5)(b), written protests to the annexation are filed by the owners of private real property that:

(A) is located within the area proposed for annexation;

(B) covers a majority of the total private land area within the entire area proposed for annexation; and

(C) is equal in value to at least 1/2 the value of all private real property within the entire area proposed for annexation; and

(b) the first publication of the notice described in Subsection (6)(a) occurs within 14 days after the day on which the municipal legislative body adopts a resolution under Subsection (5)(a).

(8) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (8)(b)(i) and (8)(c)(i), upon conclusion of the public hearing described in Subsection (5)(b), the municipal legislative body may adopt an ordinance approving the annexation of the area proposed for annexation under this section unless, at or before the hearing, written protests to the annexation have been filed with the

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recorder or clerk of the municipality by the owners of private real property that:

(i) is located within the area proposed for annexation;

(ii) covers a majority of the total private land area within the entire area proposed for annexation; and

(iii) is equal in value to at least 1/2 the value of all private real property within the entire area proposed for annexation.

(b) (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (8)(a), upon conclusion of the public hearing described in Subsection (5)(b), a municipality may adopt an ordinance approving the annexation of the area proposed for annexation under this section without allowing or considering protests under Subsection (8)(a) if the owners of at least 75% of the total private land area within the entire area proposed for annexation, representing at least 75% of the value of the private real property within the entire area proposed for annexation, have consented in writing to the annexation.

(ii) Upon the effective date under Section 10-2-425 of an annexation approved by an ordinance adopted under Subsection (8)(b)(i), the area annexed is conclusively presumed to be validly annexed.

(c) (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (8)(a), upon conclusion of the public hearing described in Subsection (5)(b), a municipality may adopt an ordinance approving the annexation of an area that the county legislative body proposes for annexation under this section without allowing or considering protests under Subsection (8)(a) if the county legislative body has formally recommended annexation to the annexing municipality and has made a formal finding that:

(A) the area to be annexed can be more efficiently served by the municipality than by the county;

(B) the area to be annexed is not likely to be naturally annexed by the municipality in the future as the result of urban development;

(C) annexation of the area is likely to facilitate the consolidation of overlapping functions of local government; and

(D) annexation of the area is likely to result in an equitable distribution of community resources and obligations.

(ii) The county legislative body may base the finding required in Subsection

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(8)(c)(i)(B) on:

- (A) existing development in the area;
- (B) natural or other conditions that may limit the future development of the area; or
- (C) other factors that the county legislative body considers relevant.

(iii) A county legislative body may make the recommendation for annexation required in Subsection (8)(c)(i) for only a portion of an unincorporated island if, as a result of information provided at the public hearing, the county legislative body makes a formal finding that it would be equitable to leave a portion of the island unincorporated.

(iv) If a county legislative body has made a recommendation of annexation under Subsection (8)(c)(i):

(A) the relevant municipality is not required to proceed with the recommended annexation; and

(B) if the relevant municipality proceeds with annexation, the municipality shall annex the entire area that the county legislative body recommended for annexation.

(v) Upon the effective date under Section 10-2-425 of an annexation approved by an ordinance adopted under Subsection (8)(c)(i), the area annexed is conclusively presumed to be validly annexed.

(9) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (8)(b)(i) and (8)(c)(i), if protests are timely filed under Subsection (8)(a), the municipal legislative body may not adopt an ordinance approving the annexation of the area proposed for annexation, and the annexation proceedings under this section shall be considered terminated.

(b) Subsection (9)(a) does not prohibit the municipal legislative body from excluding from a proposed annexation under Subsection (2)(b) the property within an unincorporated island regarding which protests have been filed and proceeding under Subsection (3) to annex some or all of the remaining portion of the unincorporated island.

Section 6. Section **10-2-419** is amended to read:

10-2-419. Boundary adjustment -- Notice and hearing -- Protest.

(1) The legislative bodies of two or more municipalities having common boundaries may adjust their common boundaries as provided in this section.

(2) The legislative body of each municipality intending to adjust a boundary that is common with another municipality shall:

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(a) adopt a resolution indicating the intent of the municipal legislative body to adjust a common boundary; and

(b) hold a public hearing on the proposed adjustment no less than 60 days after the adoption of the resolution under Subsection (2)(a).

(3) A legislative body described in Subsection (2) shall publish notice of a public hearing described in Subsection (2)(b):

~~[(a) (i) at least once a week for three successive weeks before the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the municipality;]~~

(a) (i) at least three weeks before the day of the public hearing, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the municipality, in places within the municipality that are most likely to give notice to residents of the municipality; or

~~[(iii) (ii)]~~ (ii) at least three weeks before the day of the public hearing, by mailing notice to each residence in the municipality;

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three weeks before the day of the public hearing;

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for three weeks before the day of the public hearing;]~~

~~[(d) (c)]~~ (c) if the proposed boundary adjustment may cause any part of real property owned by the state to be within the geographic boundary of a different local governmental entity than before the adjustment, by providing written notice, at least 50 days before the day of the public hearing, to:

(i) the title holder of any state-owned real property described in this Subsection (3)(d); and

(ii) the Utah State Developmental Center Board, created under Section ~~[62A-5-202]~~ 62A-5-202.2, if any state-owned real property described in this Subsection (3)(d) is associated with the Utah State Developmental Center; and

~~[(e) (d)]~~ (d) if the municipality has a website, on the municipality's website for three weeks before the day of the public hearing.

(4) The notice described in Subsection (3) shall:

(a) state that the municipal legislative body has adopted a resolution indicating the

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municipal legislative body's intent to adjust a boundary that the municipality has in common with another municipality;

(b) describe the area proposed to be adjusted;

(c) state the date, time, and place of the public hearing described in Subsection (2)(b);

(d) state in conspicuous and plain terms that the municipal legislative body will adjust the boundaries unless, at or before the public hearing described in Subsection (2)(b), a written protest to the adjustment is filed by:

(i) an owner of private real property that:

(A) is located within the area proposed for adjustment;

(B) covers at least 25% of the total private land area within the area proposed for adjustment; and

(C) is equal in value to at least 15% of the value of all private real property within the area proposed for adjustment; or

(ii) a title holder of state-owned real property described in Subsection (3)(d);

(e) state that the area that is the subject of the boundary adjustment will, because of the boundary adjustment, be automatically annexed to a local district providing fire protection, paramedic, and emergency services or a local district providing law enforcement service, as the case may be, as provided in Section 17B-1-416, if:

(i) the municipality to which the area is being added because of the boundary adjustment is entirely within the boundaries of a local district:

(A) that provides fire protection, paramedic, and emergency services or law enforcement service, respectively; and

(B) in the creation of which an election was not required because of Subsection 17B-1-214(3)(c); and

(ii) the municipality from which the area is being taken because of the boundary adjustment is not within the boundaries of the local district; and

(f) state that the area proposed for annexation to the municipality will be automatically withdrawn from a local district providing fire protection, paramedic, and emergency services, as provided in Subsection 17B-1-502(2), if:

(i) the municipality to which the area is being added because of the boundary adjustment is not within the boundaries of a local district:

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(A) that provides fire protection, paramedic, and emergency services; and

(B) in the creation of which an election was not required because of Subsection 17B-1-214(3)(c); and

(ii) the municipality from which the area is being taken because of the boundary adjustment is entirely within the boundaries of the local district.

~~[(5) The first publication of the notice described in Subsection (3)(a)(i) shall be within 14 days after the day on which the municipal legislative body adopts a resolution under Subsection (2)(a).]~~

[(6)] (5) Upon conclusion of the public hearing described in Subsection (2)(b), the municipal legislative body may adopt an ordinance approving the adjustment of the common boundary unless, at or before the hearing described in Subsection (2)(b), a written protest to the adjustment is filed with the city recorder or town clerk by a person described in Subsection (3)(d)(i) or (ii).

[(7)] (6) The municipal legislative body shall comply with the requirements of Section 10-2-425 as if the boundary adjustment were an annexation.

[(8)] (7) (a) An ordinance adopted under Subsection [(6)] (5) becomes effective when each municipality involved in the boundary adjustment has adopted an ordinance under Subsection [(6)] (5).

(b) The effective date of a boundary adjustment under this section is governed by Section 10-2-425.

Section 7. Section **10-2-502.5** is amended to read:

10-2-502.5. Hearing on request for disconnection -- Determination by municipal legislative body -- Petition in district court.

(1) No sooner than ~~[seven calendar days after, and no later than 30 calendar days after, the last day on which the petitioner publishes the notice required under Subsection 10-2-501(3)(a)]~~ three weeks after notice is provided under Subsection 10-2-501(3), the legislative body of the municipality in which the area proposed for disconnection is located shall hold a public hearing.

(2) The municipal legislative body shall provide notice of the public hearing:

(a) at least seven days before the hearing date, in writing to the petitioner and to the legislative body of the county in which the area proposed for disconnection is located;

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~~[(b) (i) at least seven days before the hearing date, by publishing notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the municipality;]~~

(b) (i) at least seven days before the hearing date, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the municipality, in places within the municipality that are most likely to give notice to residents within, and the owners of real property located within, the municipality; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) at least 10 days before the hearing date, by mailing notice to each residence within, and each owner of real property located within, the municipality;

(c) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for seven days before the hearing date; and

~~[(d) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for seven days before the hearing date; and]~~

~~[(e)]~~ (d) if the municipality has a website, on the municipality's website for seven days before the hearing date.

(3) In the public hearing, any person may speak and submit documents regarding the disconnection proposal.

(4) Within 45 calendar days of the hearing, the municipal legislative body shall:

(a) determine whether to grant the request for disconnection; and

(b) if the municipality determines to grant the request, adopt an ordinance approving disconnection of the area from the municipality.

(5) (a) A petition against the municipality challenging the municipal legislative body's determination under Subsection (4) may be filed in district court by:

(i) the petitioner; or

(ii) the county in which the area proposed for disconnection is located.

(b) Each petition under Subsection (5)(a) shall include a copy of the request for disconnection.

Section 8. Section **10-2-607** is amended to read:

10-2-607. Notice of election.

If the county legislative bodies find that the resolution or petition for consolidation and their attachments substantially conform with the requirements of this part, the county legislative bodies shall publish notice of the election for consolidation to the voters of each

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municipality that would become part of the consolidated municipality:

~~[(1)(a) in a newspaper of general circulation within the boundaries of the municipality at least once a week for four consecutive weeks before the election;]~~

~~[(b) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the municipality;]~~

(1)(a) at least four weeks before the day of the election, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the municipality, in places within the municipality that are most likely to give notice to the voters in the municipality; or

~~[(c)]~~ (b) at least four weeks before the day of the election, by mailing notice to each registered voter in the municipality;

(2) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for at least four weeks before the day of the election; and

~~[(3) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for at least four weeks before the day of the election; and]~~

~~[(4)]~~ (3) if the municipality has a website, on the municipality's website for at least four weeks before the day of the election.

Section 9. Section **10-2-703** is amended to read:

10-2-703. Publication of notice of election.

(1) Immediately after setting the date for the election, the court shall order for publication notice of the:

(a) petition; and

(b) date the election is to be held to determine the question of dissolution.

(2) The notice described in Subsection (1) shall be published:

~~[(a)(i) for at least once a week for a period of four weeks before the election in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the municipality;]~~

(a)(i) at least four weeks before the day of the election, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the municipality, in places within the municipality that are most likely to give notice to the voters in the municipality; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) at least one month before the day of the election, by mailing notice to each registered voter in the municipality;

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for four weeks

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before the day of the election; and

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for four weeks before the day of the election; and]~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) if the municipality has a website, on the municipality's website for four weeks before the day of the election.

Section 10. Section **10-2-708** is amended to read:

10-2-708. Notice of disincorporation -- Publication and filing.

When a municipality has been dissolved, the clerk of the court shall publish notice of the dissolution:

~~[(1)(a) in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the municipality is located at least once a week for four consecutive weeks;]~~

~~[(b) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the municipality is located;]~~

(1)(a) by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the county in places within the county that are most likely to give notice to the residents within, and the owners of real property located within, the county, including the residents and owners within the municipality that is dissolved; or

~~[(c)]~~ (b) by mailing notice to each residence within, and each owner of real property located within, the county;

(2) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for four weeks;

~~[(3) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for four weeks;]~~

~~[(4)]~~ (3) if the municipality has a website, on the municipality's website for four weeks;

and

~~[(5)]~~ (4) on the county's website for four weeks.

Section 11. Section **10-2a-207** is amended to read:

10-2a-207. Public hearings on feasibility study results -- Notice of hearings.

(1) If the results of the feasibility study or supplemental feasibility study comply with Subsection 10-2a-205(6)(a), the lieutenant governor shall, after receipt of the results of the feasibility study or supplemental feasibility study, conduct at least two public hearings:

(a) within 60 days after the day on which the lieutenant governor receives the results;

(b) at least seven days apart;

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(c) except in a proposed municipality that will be a city of the fifth class or a town, in geographically diverse locations;

(d) within or near the proposed municipality;

(e) to allow the feasibility consultant to present the results of the feasibility study; and

(f) to inform the public about the results of the feasibility study.

(2) At each public hearing described in Subsection (1), the lieutenant governor shall:

(a) provide a map or plat of the boundary of the proposed municipality;

(b) provide a copy of the feasibility study for public review;

(c) allow members of the public to express views about the proposed incorporation, including views about the proposed boundaries; and

(d) allow the public to ask the feasibility consultant questions about the feasibility study.

(3) The lieutenant governor shall publish notice of the public hearings described in Subsection (1):

~~[(a) (i) at least once a week for three consecutive weeks before the first public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the proposed municipality;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the proposed municipality;]~~

(a) (i) at least three weeks before the day of the first public hearing, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the proposed municipality, in places within the proposed municipality that are most likely to give notice to the residents within, and the owners of real property located within, the proposed municipality; or

~~[(iii) (ii) at least three weeks before the first public hearing, by mailing notice to each residence within, and each owner of real property located within, the proposed municipality;~~

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three weeks before the day of the first public hearing; and

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for three weeks before the day of the first public hearing; and]~~

~~[(d) (c) on the lieutenant governor's website for three weeks before the day of the first public hearing.~~

~~[(4) The last notice required to be published under Subsection (3)(a)(i) shall be at least three days before the first public hearing required under Subsection (1).]~~

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~~[(5)]~~ (4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection ~~[(5)]~~ (4)(b), the notice described in Subsection (3) shall include the feasibility study summary described in Subsection 10-2a-205(3)(c) and shall indicate that a full copy of the study is available on the lieutenant governor's website and for inspection at the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

(b) Instead of publishing the feasibility summary under Subsection ~~[(5)]~~ (4)(a), the lieutenant governor may publish a statement that specifies the following sources where a resident within, or the owner of real property located within, the proposed municipality, may view or obtain a copy of the feasibility study:

- (i) the lieutenant governor's website;
- (ii) the physical address of the Office of the Lieutenant Governor; and
- (iii) a mailing address and telephone number.

Section 12. Section **10-2a-210** is amended to read:

10-2a-210. Incorporation election.

(1) (a) If the lieutenant governor certifies a petition under Subsection 10-2a-209(1)(b), the lieutenant governor shall schedule an incorporation election for the proposed municipality described in the petition to be held on the date of the next regular general election described in Section 20A-1-201, or the next municipal general election described in Section 20A-1-202, that is at least 65 days after the day on which the lieutenant governor certifies the petition.

(b) (i) The lieutenant governor shall direct the county legislative body of the county in which the proposed municipality is located to hold the election on the date that the lieutenant governor schedules under Subsection (1)(a).

(ii) The county shall hold the election as directed by the lieutenant governor under Subsection (1)(b)(i).

(2) The county clerk shall publish notice of the election:

~~[(a) (i) in a newspaper of general circulation within the area proposed to be incorporated at least once a week for three successive weeks before the election;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the area proposed to be incorporated;]~~

(a) (i) at least three weeks before the day of the election, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the area proposed to be incorporated, in places within the area proposed to be incorporated that are most likely to give notice to the

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voters within the area proposed to be incorporated; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) at least three weeks before the day of the election, by mailing notice to each registered voter in the area proposed to be incorporated;

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three weeks before the day of the election;

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for three weeks before the day of the election;]~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) if the proposed municipality has a website, on the proposed municipality's website for three weeks before the day of the election; and

~~[(e)]~~ (d) on the county's website for three weeks before the day of the election.

(3) (a) The notice required by Subsection (2) shall contain:

(i) a statement of the contents of the petition;

(ii) a description of the area proposed to be incorporated as a municipality;

(iii) a statement of the date and time of the election and the location of polling places;

and

(iv) except as provided in Subsection (3)(c), the feasibility study summary described in Subsection 10-2a-205(3)(c) and a statement that a full copy of the study is available on the lieutenant governor's website and for inspection at the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

~~[(b) The last notice required to be published under Subsection (2)(a)(i) shall be published at least one day, but no more than seven days, before the day of the election.]~~

~~[(c)]~~ (b) Instead of publishing the feasibility summary under Subsection (3)(a)(iv), the notice may include a statement that specifies the following sources where a registered voter in area proposed to be incorporated may view or obtain a copy the feasibility study:

(i) the lieutenant governor's website;

(ii) the physical address of the Office of the Lieutenant Governor; and

(iii) a mailing address and telephone number.

(4) An individual may not vote in an incorporation election under this section unless the individual is a registered voter who resides, as defined in Section 20A-1-102, within the boundaries of the proposed municipality.

(5) If a majority of those who vote in an incorporation election held under this section cast votes in favor of incorporation, the area shall incorporate.

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Section 13. Section **10-2a-213** is amended to read:

10-2a-213. Determination of number of council members -- Determination of election districts -- Hearings and notice.

(1) If the incorporation proposal passes, the petition sponsors shall, within 60 days after the day on which the county conducts the canvass of the election under Section 10-2a-212:

(a) for the incorporation of a city:

(i) if the voters at the incorporation election choose the council-mayor form of government, determine the number of council members that will constitute the city council of the city; and

(ii) if the voters at the incorporation election vote to elect council members by district, determine the number of council members to be elected by district and draw the boundaries of those districts, which shall be substantially equal in population; and

(b) for the incorporation of any municipality:

(i) determine the initial terms of the mayor and members of the municipal council so that:

(A) the mayor and approximately half the members of the municipal council are elected to serve an initial term, of no less than one year, that allows the mayor's and members' successors to serve a full four-year term that coincides with the schedule established in Subsection 10-3-205(1); and

(B) the remaining members of the municipal council are elected to serve an initial term, of no less than one year, that allows the members' successors to serve a full four-year term that coincides with the schedule established in Subsection 10-3-205(2); and

(ii) submit in writing to the county legislative body the results of the determinations made by the sponsors under Subsections (1)(a) and (b)(i).

(2) A newly incorporated town shall operate under the five-member council form of government as defined in Section 10-3b-102.

(3) Before making a determination under Subsection (1)(a) or (b)(i), the petition sponsors shall hold a public hearing within the future municipality on the applicable issues described in Subsections (1)(a) and (b)(i).

(4) The petition sponsors shall publish notice of the public hearing described in

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Subsection (3):

~~[(a) (i) in a newspaper of general circulation within the future municipality at least once a week for two successive weeks before the public hearing;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the future municipality,]~~

(a) (i) at least two weeks before the day of the public hearing, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the future municipality, in places within the future municipality that are most likely to give notice to the residents within, and the owners of real property located within, the future municipality; or

~~[(iii) (ii) at least two weeks before the day of the public hearing, by mailing notice to each residence within, and each owner of real property located within, the future municipality;~~

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for two weeks before the day of the public hearing;

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for at least two weeks before the day of the public hearing;]~~

~~[(d) (c) if the future municipality has a website, for two weeks before the day of the public hearing; and]~~

~~[(e) (d) on the county's website for two weeks before the day of the public hearing.~~

~~[(5) The last notice required to be published under Subsection (4)(a)(i) shall be published at least three days before the day of the public hearing described in Subsection (3).]~~

Section 14. Section **10-2a-214** is amended to read:

10-2a-214. Notice of number of commission or council members to be elected and of district boundaries -- Declaration of candidacy for municipal office.

(1) Within 20 days after the day on which a county legislative body receives the petition sponsors' determination under Subsection 10-2a-213(1)(b)(ii), the county clerk shall publish, in accordance with Subsection (2), notice containing:

(a) the number of municipal council members to be elected for the new municipality;

(b) except as provided in Subsection (3), if some or all of the municipal council members are to be elected by district, a description of the boundaries of those districts;

(c) information about the deadline for an individual to file a declaration of candidacy to become a candidate for mayor or municipal council; and

(d) information about the length of the initial term of each of the municipal officers.

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(2) The county clerk shall publish the notice described in Subsection (1):

~~[(a) (i) in a newspaper of general circulation within the future municipality at least once a week for two consecutive weeks;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the future municipality,]~~

(a) (i) by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the future municipality, in places within the future municipality that are most likely to give notice to the residents in the future municipality; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) by mailing notice to each residence in the future municipality;

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for two weeks;

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for two weeks;]~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) if the future municipality has a website, on the future municipality's website for two weeks; and

~~[(e)]~~ (d) on the county's website for two weeks.

(3) Instead of publishing the district boundaries described in Subsection (1)(b), the notice may include a statement that specifies the following sources where a resident of the future municipality may view or obtain a copy the district:

(a) the county website;

(b) the physical address of the county offices; and

(c) a mailing address and telephone number.

(4) Notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-203(3)(a), each individual seeking to become a candidate for mayor or municipal council of a municipality incorporating under this part shall file a declaration of candidacy with the clerk of the county in which the future municipality is located and in accordance with:

(a) for an incorporation held on the date of a regular general election, the deadlines for filing a declaration of candidacy under Section 20A-9-202; or

(b) for an incorporation held on the date of a municipal general election, the deadlines for filing a declaration of candidacy under Section 20A-9-203.

Section 15. Section **10-2a-215** is amended to read:

10-2a-215. Election of officers of new municipality -- Primary and final election dates -- County clerk duties -- Candidate duties -- Occupation of office.

(1) For the election of municipal officers, the county legislative body shall:

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(a) unless a primary election is prohibited under Subsection 20A-9-404(2), hold a primary election; and

(b) unless the election may be cancelled in accordance with Section 20A-1-206, hold a final election.

(2) Each election described in Subsection (1) shall be held:

(a) consistent with the petition sponsors' determination of the length of each council member's initial term; and

(b) for the incorporation of a city:

(i) appropriate to the form of government chosen by the voters at the incorporation election;

(ii) consistent with the voters' decision about whether to elect city council members by district and, if applicable, consistent with the boundaries of those districts as determined by the petition sponsors; and

(iii) consistent with the sponsors' determination of the number of city council members to be elected.

(3) (a) Subject to Subsection (3)(b), and notwithstanding Subsection 20A-1-201.5(2), the primary election described in Subsection (1)(a) shall be held at the earliest of the next:

(i) regular primary election described in Subsection 20A-1-201.5(1); or

(ii) municipal primary election described in Section 20A-9-404.

(b) The county shall hold the primary election, if necessary, on the next election date described in Subsection (3)(a) that is after the incorporation election conducted under Section 10-2a-210.

(4) (a) Subject to Subsection (4)(b), the county shall hold the final election described in Subsection (1)(b):

(i) on the following election date that next follows the date of the incorporation election held under Subsection 10-2a-210(1)(a);

(ii) a regular general election described in Section 20A-1-201; or

(iii) a regular municipal general election under Section 20A-1-202.

(b) The county shall hold the final election on the earliest of the next election date that is listed in Subsection (4)(a)(i), (ii), or (iii):

(i) that is after a primary election; or

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(ii) if there is no primary election, that is at least:

(A) 75 days after the incorporation election under Section 10-2a-210; and

(B) 65 days after the candidate filing period.

(5) The county clerk shall publish notice of an election under this section:

~~[(a) (i) in accordance with Subsection (6), at least once a week for two consecutive weeks before the election in a newspaper of general circulation within the future municipality;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the future municipality;]~~

(a) (i) at least two weeks before the day of the election, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the future municipality, in places within the future municipality that are most likely to give notice to the voters within the future municipality; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) at least two weeks before the day of the election, by mailing notice to each registered voter within the future municipality;

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for two weeks before the day of the election;

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for two weeks before the day of the election;]~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) if the future municipality has a website, on the future municipality's website for two weeks before the day of the election; and

~~[(e)]~~ (d) on the county's website for two weeks before the day of the election.

~~[(6) The last notice required to be published under Subsection (5)(a)(i) shall be published at least one day but no more than seven days before the day of the election;]~~

~~[(7)]~~ (6) Until the municipality is incorporated, the county clerk:

(a) is the election officer for all purposes related to the election of municipal officers;

(b) may, as necessary, determine appropriate deadlines, procedures, and instructions related to the election of municipal officers for a new municipality that are not otherwise contrary to law;

(c) shall require and determine deadlines for municipal office candidates to file campaign financial disclosures in accordance with Section 10-3-208; and

(d) shall ensure that the ballot for the election includes each office that is required to be included in the election for officers of the newly incorporated municipality, including the term

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of each office.

~~[(8)]~~ (7) An individual who has filed as a candidate for an office described in this section shall comply with:

- (a) the campaign finance disclosure requirements described in Section 10-3-208; and
- (b) the requirements and deadlines established by the county clerk under this section.

~~[(9)]~~ (8) Notwithstanding Section 10-3-201, the officers elected at a final election described in Subsection (4)(a) shall take office:

- (a) after taking the oath of office; and
- (b) at noon on the first Monday following the day on which the election official transmits a certificate of nomination or election under the officer's seal to each elected candidate in accordance with Subsection 20A-4-304(4)(b).

Section 16. Section **10-2a-404** is amended to read:

10-2a-404. Election.

(1) (a) Notwithstanding Section 20A-1-203, a county of the first class shall hold a local special election on November 3, 2015, on the following ballot propositions:

- (i) for registered voters residing within a planning township:
 - (A) whether the planning township shall be incorporated as a city or town, according to the classifications of Section 10-2-301, or as a metro township; and
 - (B) if the planning township incorporates as a metro township, whether the metro township is included in a municipal services district; and
- (ii) for registered voters residing within an unincorporated island, whether the island should maintain its unincorporated status or be annexed into an eligible city.

(b) (i) A metro township incorporated under this part shall be governed by the five-member council in accordance with Chapter 3b, Part 5, Metro Township Council Form of Municipal Government.

(ii) A city or town incorporated under this part shall be governed by the five-member council form of government as defined in Section 10-3b-102.

(2) Unless a person is a registered voter who resides, as defined in Section 20A-1-102, within the boundaries of a planning township or an unincorporated island, the person may not vote on the proposed incorporation or annexation.

(3) The county clerk shall publish notice of the election[?] on the Utah Public Notice

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Website created in Section 63F-1-701 for three weeks before the election.

~~[(a) in a newspaper of general circulation within the planning township or unincorporated island at least once a week for three successive weeks; and]~~

~~[(b) in accordance with Section 45-1-101 for three weeks.]~~

(4) The notice required by Subsection (3) shall contain:

(a) for residents of a planning township:

(i) a statement that the voters will vote:

(A) to incorporate as a city or town, according to the classifications of Section 10-2-301, or as a metro township; and

(B) if the planning township incorporates as a metro township, whether the metro township is included in a municipal services district;

(ii) if applicable under Subsection 10-2a-405(5), a map showing the alteration to the planning township boundaries that would be effective upon incorporation;

(iii) a statement that if the residents of the planning township elect to incorporate:

(A) as a metro township, the metro township shall be governed by a five-member metro township council in accordance with Chapter 3b, Part 5, Metro Township Council Form of Municipal Government; or

(B) as a city or town, the city or town shall be governed by the five-member council form of government as defined in Section 10-3b-102; and

(iv) a statement of the date and time of the election and the location of polling places;

(b) for residents of an unincorporated island:

(i) a statement that the voters will vote either to be annexed into an eligible city or maintain unincorporated status; and

(ii) a statement of the eligible city, as determined by the county legislative body in accordance with Section 10-2a-405, the unincorporated island may elect to be annexed by; and

(c) a statement of the date and time of the election and the location of polling places.

~~[(5) The last publication of notice required under Subsection (3) shall occur at least one day but no more than seven days before the election.]~~

~~[(6)(a) In accordance with Subsection (3)(a), if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the proposed metro township or unincorporated island,]~~

(5) (a) In addition to the notice required under Subsection (3), the county clerk shall

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post at least one notice of the election per 1,000 population in conspicuous places within the planning township or unincorporated island that are most likely to give notice of the election to the voters of the proposed incorporation or annexation.

(b) The clerk shall post the notices under Subsection [~~(6)~~] (5)(a) at least seven days before the election under Subsection (1).

[~~(7)~~] (6) (a) In a planning township, if a majority of those casting votes within the planning township vote to:

(i) incorporate as a city or town, the planning township shall incorporate as a city or town, respectively; or

(ii) incorporate as a metro township, the planning township shall incorporate as a metro township.

(b) If a majority of those casting votes within the planning township vote to incorporate as a metro township, and a majority of those casting votes vote to include the metro township in a municipal services district and limit the metro township's municipal powers, the metro township shall be included in a municipal services district and have limited municipal powers.

(c) In an unincorporated island, if a majority of those casting a vote within the selected unincorporated island vote to:

(i) be annexed by the eligible city, the area shall be annexed by the eligible city; or

(ii) remain an unincorporated area, the area shall remain unincorporated.

[~~(8)~~] (7) The county shall, in consultation with interested parties, prepare and provide information on an annexation or incorporation subject to this part and an election held in accordance with this section.

Section 17. Section **10-2a-405** is amended to read:

10-2a-405. Duties of county legislative body -- Public hearing -- Notice -- Other election and incorporation issues -- Rural real property excluded.

(1) The legislative body of a county of the first class shall before an election described in Section 10-2a-404:

(a) in accordance with Subsection (3), publish notice of the public hearing described in Subsection (1)(b);

(b) hold a public hearing; and

(c) at the public hearing, adopt a resolution:

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(i) identifying, including a map prepared by the county surveyor, all unincorporated islands within the county;

(ii) identifying each eligible city that will annex each unincorporated island, including whether the unincorporated island may be annexed by one eligible city or divided and annexed by multiple eligible cities, if approved by the residents at an election under Section 10-2a-404; and

(iii) identifying, including a map prepared by the county surveyor, the planning townships within the county and any changes to the boundaries of a planning township that the county legislative body proposes under Subsection (5).

(2) The county legislative body shall exclude from a resolution adopted under Subsection (1)(c) rural real property unless the owner of the rural real property provides written consent to include the property in accordance with Subsection (7).

(3) (a) The county clerk shall publish notice of the public hearing described in Subsection (1)(b):

(i) by mailing notice to each owner of real property located in an unincorporated island or planning township no later than 15 days before the day of the public hearing;

~~[(ii) at least once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within each unincorporated island, each eligible city, and each planning township; and]~~

~~[(iii) (i) by posting notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three weeks before the day of the public hearing[-]; and]~~

~~[(b) The last publication of notice required under Subsection (3)(a)(ii) shall be at least three days before the first public hearing required under Subsection (1)(b).]~~

~~[(c) (i) If, under Subsection (3)(a)(ii), there is no newspaper of general circulation within an unincorporated island, an eligible city, or a planning township, the county clerk shall post]~~

(iii) by posting at least one notice of the hearing per 1,000 population in conspicuous places within the selected unincorporated island, eligible city, or planning township, as applicable, that are most likely to give notice of the hearing to the residents of the unincorporated island, eligible city, or planning township.

~~[(ii)]~~ (b) The clerk shall post the notices under Subsection ~~[(3)(c)(i)]~~ (3)(a)(iii) at least

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seven days before the hearing under Subsection (1)(b).

~~[(d)]~~ (c) The notice under Subsection (3)(a) ~~[or (c)]~~ shall include:

(i) (A) for a resident of an unincorporated island, a statement that the property in the unincorporated island may be, if approved at an election under Section 10-2a-404, annexed by an eligible city, including divided and annexed by multiple cities if applicable, and the name of the eligible city or cities; or

(B) for residents of a planning township, a statement that the property in the planning township shall be, pending the results of the election held under Section 10-2a-404, incorporated as a city, town, or metro township;

(ii) the location and time of the public hearing; and

(iii) the county website where a map may be accessed showing:

(A) how the unincorporated island boundaries will change if annexed by an eligible city; or

(B) how the planning township area boundaries will change, if applicable under Subsection (5), when the planning township incorporates as a metro township or as a city or town.

~~[(c)]~~ (d) The county clerk shall publish a map described in Subsection (3)~~[(d)]~~(c)(iii) on the county website.

(4) The county legislative body may, by ordinance or resolution adopted at a public meeting and in accordance with applicable law, resolve an issue that arises with an election held in accordance with this part or the incorporation and establishment of a metro township in accordance with this part.

(5) (a) The county legislative body may, by ordinance or resolution adopted at a public meeting, change the boundaries of a planning township.

(b) A change to a planning township boundary under this Subsection (5) is effective only upon the vote of the residents of the planning township at an election under Section 10-2a-404 to incorporate as a metro township or as a city or town and does not affect the boundaries of the planning township before the election.

(c) The county legislative body:

(i) may alter a planning township boundary under Subsection (5)(a) only if the alteration:

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(A) affects less than 5% of the residents residing within the planning advisory area; and
(B) does not increase the area located within the planning township's boundaries; and
(ii) may not alter the boundaries of a planning township whose boundaries are entirely surrounded by one or more municipalities.

(6) After November 2, 2015, and before January 1, 2017, a person may not initiate an annexation or an incorporation process that, if approved, would change the boundaries of a planning township.

(7) (a) As used in this Subsection (7), "rural real property" means an area:

- (i) zoned primarily for manufacturing, commercial, or agricultural purposes; and
- (ii) that does not include residential units with a density greater than one unit per acre.

(b) Unless an owner of rural real property gives written consent to a county legislative body, rural real property described in Subsection (7)(c) may not be:

- (i) included in a planning township identified under Subsection (1)(c); or
- (ii) incorporated as part of a metro township, city, or town, in accordance with this

part.

(c) The following rural real property is subject to an owner's written consent under Subsection (7)(b):

(i) rural real property that consists of 1,500 or more contiguous acres of real property consisting of one or more tax parcels;

(ii) rural real property that is not contiguous to, but used in connection with, rural real property that consists of 1,500 or more contiguous acres of real property consisting of one or more tax parcels;

(iii) rural real property that is owned, managed, or controlled by a person, company, or association, including a parent, subsidiary, or affiliate related to the owner of 1,500 or more contiguous acres of rural real property consisting of one or more tax parcels; or

(iv) rural real property that is located in whole or in part in one of the following as defined in Section 17-41-101:

- (A) an agricultural protection area;
- (B) an industrial protection area; or
- (C) a mining protection area.

Section 18. Section **10-2a-410** is amended to read:

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10-2a-410. Determination of metro township districts -- Determination of metro township or city initial officer terms -- Adoption of proposed districts.

(1) (a) If a metro township with a population of 10,000 or more is incorporated in accordance with an election held under Section 10-2a-404:

(i) each of the five metro township council members shall be elected by district; and

(ii) the boundaries of the five council districts for election and the terms of office shall be designated and determined in accordance with this section.

(b) If a metro township with a population of less than 10,000 or a town is incorporated at an election held in accordance with Section 10-2a-404, the five council members shall be elected at-large for terms as designated and determined in accordance with this section.

(c) If a city is incorporated at an election held in accordance with Section 10-2a-404:

(i) (A) the four members of the council district who are not the mayor shall be elected by district; and

(B) the boundaries of the four council districts for election and the term of office shall be designated and determined in accordance with this section; and

(ii) the mayor shall be elected at-large for a term designated and determined in accordance with this section.

(2) (a) No later than 90 days after the election day on which the metro township, city, or town is successfully incorporated under this part, the legislative body of the county in which the metro township, city, or town is located shall adopt by resolution:

(i) subject to Subsection (2)(b), for each incorporated metro township, city, or town, the council terms for a length of time in accordance with this section; and

(ii) (A) for a metro township with a population of 10,000 or more, the boundaries of the five council districts; and

(B) for a city, the boundaries of the four council districts.

(b) (i) For each metro township, city, or town, the county legislative body shall set the initial terms of the members of the metro township council, city council, or town council so that:

(A) except as provided in Subsection (2)(b)(ii), approximately half the members of the council, including the mayor in the case of a city, are elected to serve an initial term, of no less than one year, that allows their successors to serve a full four-year term that coincides with the

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schedule established in Subsection 10-3-205(1); and

(B) the remaining members of the council are elected to serve an initial term, of no less than one year, that allows their successors to serve a full four-year term that coincides with the schedule established in Subsection 10-3-205(2).

(ii) For a city that incorporated in a county of the first class in 2016, the term of office for the office of mayor is:

(A) three years for the initial term of office; and

(B) four years for each subsequent term of office.

(iii) For a metro township with a population of 10,000 or more, the county legislative body shall divide the metro township into five council districts that comply with Section 10-3-205.5.

(iv) For a city, the county legislative body shall divide the city into four council districts that comply with Section 10-3-205.5.

(3) (a) Within 20 days of the county legislative body's adoption of a resolution under Subsection (2), the county clerk shall publish, in accordance with Subsection (3)(b), notice containing:

(i) if applicable, a description of the boundaries, as designated in the resolution, of:

(A) for a metro township with a population of 10,000 or more, the metro township council districts; or

(B) the city council districts;

(ii) information about the deadline for filing a declaration of candidacy for those seeking to become candidates for metro township council, city council, town council, or city mayor, respectively; and

(iii) information about the length of the initial term of city mayor or each of the metro township, city, or town council offices, as described in the resolution.

(b) The county clerk shall publish the notice required under Subsection (3)(a) [~~shall be published~~]:

~~[(i) in a newspaper of general circulation within the metro township, city, or town at least once a week for two successive weeks; and]~~

~~[(ii) in accordance with Section 45-1-101 for two weeks.]~~

~~[(c) (i) In accordance with Subsection (3)(b)(i), if there is no newspaper of general~~

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~~circulation within the future metro township, city, or town, the county clerk shall post]~~

~~(i) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701 for two weeks; and~~

~~(ii) by posting~~ at least one notice per 1,000 population in conspicuous places within the future metro township, city, or town that are most likely to give notice to the residents of the future metro township, city, or town.

~~[(ii)] (c)~~ The notice under Subsection ~~[(3)(c)(i)] (3)(b)(ii)~~ shall contain the information required under Subsection (3)(a).

~~[(iii)] (d)~~ The county clerk shall post the notices under Subsection ~~[(3)(c)(i)] (3)(b)(ii)~~ at least seven days before the deadline for filing a declaration of candidacy under Subsection ~~[(3)(d)] (4)~~.

~~[(d)] (4)~~ A person seeking to become a candidate for metro township, city, or town council or city mayor shall, in accordance with Section 20A-9-202, file a declaration of candidacy with the clerk of the county in which the metro township, city, or town is located for an election described in Section 10-2a-411.

Section 19. Section **10-3-301** is amended to read:

10-3-301. Notice -- Eligibility and residency requirements for elected municipal office -- Mayor and recorder limitations.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Absent" means that an elected municipal officer fails to perform official duties, including the officer's failure to attend each regularly scheduled meeting that the officer is required to attend.

(b) "Principal place of residence" means the same as that term is defined in Section 20A-2-105.

(c) "Secondary residence" means a place where an individual resides other than the individual's principal place of residence.

(2) (a) On or before May 1 in a year in which there is a municipal general election, the municipal clerk shall publish a notice that identifies:

(i) the municipal offices to be voted on in the municipal general election; and

(ii) the dates for filing a declaration of candidacy for the offices identified under Subsection (2)(a)(i).

(b) The municipal clerk shall publish the notice described in Subsection (2)(a):

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(i) on the Utah Public Notice Website established by Section 63F-1-701; and

(ii) in at least one of the following ways:

(A) at the principal office of the municipality;

~~[(B) in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality at least once a week for two successive weeks in accordance with Section 45-1-101;]~~

~~[(C)]~~ (B) in a newsletter produced by the municipality;

~~[(D)]~~ (C) on a website operated by the municipality; or

~~[(E)]~~ (D) with a utility enterprise fund customer's bill.

(3) (a) An individual who files a declaration of candidacy for a municipal office shall comply with the requirements described in Section 20A-9-203.

(b) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b)(ii), the city recorder or town clerk of each municipality shall maintain office hours 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the dates described in Subsections 20A-9-203(3)(a)(i) and (c)(i) unless the date occurs on a:

(A) Saturday or Sunday; or

(B) state holiday as listed in Section 63G-1-301.

(ii) If on a regular basis a city recorder or town clerk maintains an office schedule that is less than 40 hours per week, the city recorder or town clerk may comply with Subsection (3)(b)(i) without maintaining office hours by:

(A) posting the recorder's or clerk's contact information, including a phone number and email address, on the recorder's or clerk's office door, the main door to the municipal offices, and, if available, on the municipal website; and

(B) being available from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the dates described in Subsection (3)(b)(i), via the contact information described in Subsection (3)(b)(ii)(A).

(4) An individual elected to municipal office shall be a registered voter in the municipality in which the individual is elected.

(5) (a) Each elected officer of a municipality shall maintain a principal place of residence within the municipality, and within the district that the elected officer represents, during the officer's term of office.

(b) Except as provided in Subsection (6), an elected municipal office is automatically vacant if the officer elected to the municipal office, during the officer's term of office:

(i) establishes a principal place of residence outside the district that the elected officer

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represents;

(ii) resides at a secondary residence outside the district that the elected officer represents for a continuous period of more than 60 days while still maintaining a principal place of residence within the district;

(iii) is absent from the district that the elected officer represents for a continuous period of more than 60 days; or

(iv) fails to respond to a request, within 30 days after the day on which the elected officer receives the request, from the county clerk or the lieutenant governor seeking information to determine the officer's residency.

(6) (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (5), if an elected municipal officer obtains the consent of the municipal legislative body in accordance with Subsection (6)(b) before the expiration of the 60-day period described in Subsection (5)(b)(ii) or (iii), the officer may:

(i) reside at a secondary residence outside the district that the elected officer represents while still maintaining a principal place of residence within the district for a continuous period of up to one year during the officer's term of office; or

(ii) be absent from the district that the elected officer represents for a continuous period of up to one year during the officer's term of office.

(b) At a public meeting, the municipal legislative body may give the consent described in Subsection (6)(a) by majority vote after taking public comment regarding:

(i) whether the legislative body should give the consent; and

(ii) the length of time to which the legislative body should consent.

(7) (a) The mayor of a municipality may not also serve as the municipal recorder or treasurer.

(b) The recorder of a municipality may not also serve as the municipal treasurer.

(c) An individual who holds a county elected office may not, at the same time, hold a municipal elected office.

(d) The restriction described in Subsection (7)(c) applies regardless of whether the individual is elected to the office or appointed to fill a vacancy in the office.

Section 20. Section **10-3-711** is amended to read:

10-3-711. Publication and posting of ordinances.

(1) Before an ordinance may take effect, the legislative body of each municipality

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adopting an ordinance, except an ordinance enacted under Section 10-3-706, 10-3-707, 10-3-708, 10-3-709, or 10-3-710, shall:

(a) deposit a copy of the ordinance in the office of the municipal recorder; and

(b) (i) publish a short summary of the ordinance [~~at least once:~~] on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701; or

~~[(A) in a newspaper published within the municipality; or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper published within the municipality, in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality; or]~~

(ii) post a complete copy of the ordinance:

(A) for a city of the first class, in nine public places within the city; or

(B) for any other municipality, in three public places within the municipality.

(2) (a) Any ordinance, code, or book, other than the state code, relating to building or safety standards, municipal functions, administration, control, or regulations, may be adopted and shall take effect without further publication or posting, if reference is made to the code or book and at least one copy has been filed for use and examination by the public in the office of the recorder or clerk of the city or town prior to the adoption of the ordinance by the governing body.

(b) Any state law relating to building or safety standards, municipal functions, administration, control, or regulations, may be adopted and shall take effect without further publication or posting if reference is made to the state code.

(c) The ordinance adopting the code or book shall be published in the manner provided in this section.

Section 21. Section **10-5-108** is amended to read:

10-5-108. Budget hearing -- Notice -- Adjustments.

(1) Prior to the adoption of the final budget or an amendment to a budget, a town council shall hold a public hearing to receive public comment.

(2) The town council shall provide notice of the place, purpose, and time of the public hearing by [~~publishing~~] posting notice at least seven days before the hearing:

~~[(a) (i) at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the town; or]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation, then by posting the notice]~~

(a) in three public places at least 48 hours before the hearing;

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(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701; and

(c) on the home page of the website, either in full or as a link, of the town or metro township, if the town or metro township has a publicly viewable website, until the hearing takes place.

(3) After the hearing, the town council, subject to Section 10-5-110, may adjust expenditures and revenues in conformity with this chapter.

Section 22. Section **10-6-113** is amended to read:

10-6-113. Budget -- Notice of hearing to consider adoption.

At the meeting at which each tentative budget is adopted, the governing body shall establish the time and place of a public hearing to consider its adoption and shall order that notice of the public hearing be published at least seven days prior to the hearing:

~~[(1)(a) in at least one issue of a newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which the city is located; or]~~

~~[(b) if there is not a newspaper as described in Subsection (1)(a);]~~

(1) in three public places within the city;

(2) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701; and

(3) on the home page of the website, either in full or as a link, of the city or metro township, if the city or metro township has a publicly viewable website, until the hearing takes place.

Section 23. Section **10-6-152** is amended to read:

10-6-152. Notice that audit completed and available for inspection.

Within 10 days following the receipt of the audit report furnished by the independent auditor, the city auditor in cities having an auditor and the city recorder in all other cities shall:

~~(1) prepare [and publish: (a) (i) at least twice in a newspaper of general circulation published within the county;]~~ a notice to the public that the audit of the city has been completed; ~~[or]~~

~~[(ii) if a newspaper of general circulation is not published within the county, the notice required by this section may be posted]~~

(2) post the notice:

(a) in three public places; and

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701; and

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~~[(b) a notice, published in accordance with Section 45-1-101, to the public that the audit of the city has been completed; and]~~

~~[(2)]~~ (3) make a copy of the notice described in Subsection (1)(a) available for inspection at the office of the city auditor or recorder.

Section 24. Section **10-7-16** is amended to read:

10-7-16. Call for bids -- Notice -- Contents.

(1) (a) Before holding an election under Subsection 10-7-15(1)(a)(ii), the municipal legislative body shall open to bid the sale or lease of the property mentioned in Section 10-7-15.

(b) The municipal legislative body shall cause notice of the bid process to be given by publication for at least three consecutive weeks[:] on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

~~[(i) in a newspaper published or having general circulation in the city or town; and]~~

~~[(ii) as required in Section 45-1-101.]~~

(c) The notice described in Subsection (1) shall:

(i) give a general description of the property to be sold or leased;

(ii) specify the time when sealed bids for the property, or for a lease on the property, will be received; and

(iii) specify the time when and the place where the bids will be opened.

(2) (a) As used in this section and in Section 10-7-17, "responsible bidder" means an entity with a proven history of successful operation of an electrical generation and distribution system, or an equivalent proven history.

(b) Subject to Subsection (2)(c), a municipal legislative body may receive or refuse to receive any bid submitted for the sale or lease of the electrical works and plant.

(c) A municipal legislative body may not receive a bid unless the municipal legislative body determines that the bid is submitted by a responsible bidder.

Section 25. Section **10-7-19** is amended to read:

10-7-19. Election to authorize -- Notice -- Ballots.

(1) Subject to Subsection (2), the board of commissioners or city council of any city, or the board of trustees of any incorporated town, may aid and encourage the building of railroads by granting to any railroad company, for depot or other railroad purposes, real property of the

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city or incorporated town, not necessary for municipal or public purposes, upon the limitations and conditions established by the board of commissioners, city council, or board of trustees.

(2) A board of commissioners, city council, or board of trustees may not grant real property under Subsection (1) unless the grant is approved by the eligible voters of the city or town at the next municipal election, or at a special election called for that purpose by the board of commissioners, city council, or board of trustees.

(3) If the question is submitted at a special election, the election shall be held as nearly as practicable in conformity with the general election laws of the state.

(4) The board of commissioners, city council, or board of trustees shall publish notice of an election described in Subsections (2) and (3):

~~[(a) (i) in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or town once a week for four weeks before the election;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the city or town;]~~

(a) (i) at least four weeks before the day of the election, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the city or town, in places within the city or town that are most likely to give notice to the voters in the city or town; or

~~[(iii) (ii)]~~ (ii) at least four weeks before the day of the election, by mailing notice to each registered voter in the city or town;

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for four weeks before the day of the election; and

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for four weeks before the day of the election; and]~~

~~[(d) (c)]~~ (c) if the municipality has a website, on the municipality's website for at least four weeks before the day of the election.

(5) The board of commissioners, city council, or board of trustees shall cause ballots to be printed and provided to the eligible voters, which shall read: "For the proposed grant for depot or other railroad purposes: Yes. No."

(6) If a majority of the votes are cast in favor of the grant, the board of commissioners, city council, or board of trustees shall convey the real property to the railroad company.

Section 26. Section **10-8-2** is amended to read:

10-8-2. Appropriations -- Acquisition and disposal of property -- Municipal

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authority -- Corporate purpose -- Procedure -- Notice of intent to acquire real property.

(1) (a) A municipal legislative body may:

(i) appropriate money for corporate purposes only;

(ii) provide for payment of debts and expenses of the corporation;

(iii) subject to Subsections (4) and (5), purchase, receive, hold, sell, lease, convey, and dispose of real and personal property for the benefit of the municipality, whether the property is within or without the municipality's corporate boundaries, if the action is in the public interest and complies with other law;

(iv) improve, protect, and do any other thing in relation to this property that an individual could do; and

(v) subject to Subsection (2) and after first holding a public hearing, authorize municipal services or other nonmonetary assistance to be provided to or waive fees required to be paid by a nonprofit entity, whether or not the municipality receives consideration in return.

(b) A municipality may:

(i) furnish all necessary local public services within the municipality;

(ii) purchase, hire, construct, own, maintain and operate, or lease public utilities located and operating within and operated by the municipality; and

(iii) subject to Subsection (1)(c), acquire by eminent domain, or otherwise, property located inside or outside the corporate limits of the municipality and necessary for any of the purposes stated in Subsections (1)(b)(i) and (ii), subject to restrictions imposed by Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 5, Eminent Domain, and general law for the protection of other communities.

(c) Each municipality that intends to acquire property by eminent domain under Subsection (1)(b) shall comply with the requirements of Section 78B-6-505.

(d) Subsection (1)(b) may not be construed to diminish any other authority a municipality may claim to have under the law to acquire by eminent domain property located inside or outside the municipality.

(2) (a) Services or assistance provided pursuant to Subsection (1)(a)(v) is not subject to the provisions of Subsection (3).

(b) The total amount of services or other nonmonetary assistance provided or fees waived under Subsection (1)(a)(v) in any given fiscal year may not exceed 1% of the municipality's budget for that fiscal year.

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(3) It is considered a corporate purpose to appropriate money for any purpose that, in the judgment of the municipal legislative body, provides for the safety, health, prosperity, moral well-being, peace, order, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the municipality subject to this Subsection (3).

(a) The net value received for any money appropriated shall be measured on a project-by-project basis over the life of the project.

(b) (i) A municipal legislative body shall establish the criteria for a determination under this Subsection (3).

(ii) A municipal legislative body's determination of value received is presumed valid unless a person can show that the determination was arbitrary, capricious, or illegal.

(c) The municipality may consider intangible benefits received by the municipality in determining net value received.

(d) (i) Before the municipal legislative body makes any decision to appropriate any funds for a corporate purpose under this section, the municipal legislative body shall hold a public hearing.

(ii) ~~[The]~~ At least 14 days before the date of the hearing, the municipal legislative body shall publish a notice of the hearing described in Subsection (3)(d)(i) by posting notice:

(A) ~~[in a newspaper of general circulation at least 14 days before the date of the hearing or, if there is no newspaper of general circulation, by posting notice]~~ in at least three conspicuous places within the municipality ~~[for the same time period]~~; and

(B) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701~~[, at least 14 days before the date of the hearing]~~.

(e) (i) Before a municipality provides notice as described in Subsection (3)(d)(ii), the municipality shall perform a study that analyzes and demonstrates the purpose for an appropriation described in this Subsection (3) in accordance with Subsection (3)(e)(iii).

(ii) A municipality shall make the study described in Subsection (3)(e)(i) available at the municipality for review by interested parties at least 14 days immediately before the public hearing described in Subsection (3)(d)(i).

(iii) A municipality shall consider the following factors when conducting the study described in Subsection (3)(e)(i):

(A) what identified benefit the municipality will receive in return for any money or

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resources appropriated;

(B) the municipality's purpose for the appropriation, including an analysis of the way the appropriation will be used to enhance the safety, health, prosperity, moral well-being, peace, order, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the municipality; and

(C) whether the appropriation is necessary and appropriate to accomplish the reasonable goals and objectives of the municipality in the area of economic development, job creation, affordable housing, elimination of a development impediment, job preservation, the preservation of historic structures and property, and any other public purpose.

(f) (i) An appeal may be taken from a final decision of the municipal legislative body, to make an appropriation.

(ii) A person shall file an appeal as described in Subsection (3)(f)(i) with the district court within 30 days after the day on which the municipal legislative body makes a decision.

(iii) Any appeal shall be based on the record of the proceedings before the legislative body.

(iv) A decision of the municipal legislative body shall be presumed to be valid unless the appealing party shows that the decision was arbitrary, capricious, or illegal.

(g) The provisions of this Subsection (3) apply only to those appropriations made after May 6, 2002.

(h) This section applies only to appropriations not otherwise approved pursuant to Title 10, Chapter 5, Uniform Fiscal Procedures Act for Utah Towns, or Title 10, Chapter 6, Uniform Fiscal Procedures Act for Utah Cities.

(4) (a) Before a municipality may dispose of a significant parcel of real property, the municipality shall:

(i) provide reasonable notice of the proposed disposition at least 14 days before the opportunity for public comment under Subsection (4)(a)(ii); and

(ii) allow an opportunity for public comment on the proposed disposition.

(b) Each municipality shall, by ordinance, define what constitutes:

(i) a significant parcel of real property for purposes of Subsection (4)(a); and

(ii) reasonable notice for purposes of Subsection (4)(a)(i).

(5) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(d), each municipality intending to acquire real property for the purpose of expanding the municipality's infrastructure or other facilities

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used for providing services that the municipality offers or intends to offer shall provide written notice, as provided in this Subsection (5), of its intent to acquire the property if:

(i) the property is located:

(A) outside the boundaries of the municipality; and

(B) in a county of the first or second class; and

(ii) the intended use of the property is contrary to:

(A) the anticipated use of the property under the general plan of the county in whose unincorporated area or the municipality in whose boundaries the property is located; or

(B) the property's current zoning designation.

(b) Each notice under Subsection (5)(a) shall:

(i) indicate that the municipality intends to acquire real property;

(ii) identify the real property; and

(iii) be sent to:

(A) each county in whose unincorporated area and each municipality in whose boundaries the property is located; and

(B) each affected entity.

(c) A notice under this Subsection (5) is a protected record as provided in Subsection 63G-2-305(8).

(d) (i) The notice requirement of Subsection (5)(a) does not apply if the municipality previously provided notice under Section 10-9a-203 identifying the general location within the municipality or unincorporated part of the county where the property to be acquired is located.

(ii) If a municipality is not required to comply with the notice requirement of Subsection (5)(a) because of application of Subsection (5)(d)(i), the municipality shall provide the notice specified in Subsection (5)(a) as soon as practicable after its acquisition of the real property.

Section 27. Section **10-8-15** is amended to read:

10-8-15. Waterworks -- Construction -- Extraterritorial jurisdiction.

(1) As used in this section, "affected entity" means a:

(a) county that has land use authority over land subject to an ordinance or regulation described in this section;

(b) local health department, as that term is defined in Section 26A-1-102, that has

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jurisdiction pursuant to Section 26A-1-108 over land subject to an ordinance or regulation described in this section;

(c) municipality that has enacted or has the right to enact an ordinance or regulation described in this section over the land subject to an ordinance or regulation described in this section; and

(d) municipality that has land use authority over land subject to an ordinance or regulation described in this section.

(2) A municipality may construct or authorize the construction of waterworks within or without the municipal limits, and for the purpose of maintaining and protecting the same from injury and the water from pollution the municipality's jurisdiction shall extend over the territory occupied by such works, and over all reservoirs, streams, canals, ditches, pipes and drains used in and necessary for the construction, maintenance and operation of the same, and over the stream or other source from which the water is taken, for 15 miles above the point from which it is taken and for a distance of 300 feet on each side of such stream and over highways along such stream or watercourse within said 15 miles and said 300 feet.

(3) The jurisdiction of a city of the first class shall additionally be over the entire watershed within the county of origin of the city of the first class and subject to Subsection (6) provided that livestock shall be permitted to graze beyond 1,000 feet from any such stream or source; and provided further, that the city of the first class shall provide a highway in and through the city's corporate limits, and so far as the city's jurisdiction extends, which may not be closed to cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, or goats driven through the city, or through any territory adjacent thereto over which the city has jurisdiction, but the board of commissioners of the city may enact ordinances placing under police regulations the manner of driving such cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and goats through the city, or any territory adjacent thereto over which the city has jurisdiction.

(4) A municipality may enact all ordinances and regulations necessary to carry the power herein conferred into effect, and is authorized and empowered to enact ordinances preventing pollution or contamination of the streams or watercourses from which the municipality derives the municipality's water supply, in whole or in part, for domestic and culinary purposes, and may enact ordinances prohibiting or regulating the construction or maintenance of any closet, privy, outhouse or urinal within the area over which the

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municipality has jurisdiction, and provide for permits for the construction and maintenance of the same.

(5) In granting a permit described in Subsection (4), a municipality may annex thereto such reasonable conditions and requirements for the protection of the public health as the municipality determines proper, and may, if determined advisable, require that all closets, privies and urinals along such streams shall be provided with effective septic tanks or other germ-destroying instrumentalities.

(6) A city of the first class may only exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction outside of the city's county of origin, as described in Subsection (3), pursuant to a written agreement with all municipalities and counties that have jurisdiction over the area where the watershed is located.

(7) (a) After July 1, 2019, a municipal legislative body that seeks to adopt an ordinance or regulation under the authority of this section shall:

- (i) hold a public hearing on the proposed ordinance or regulation; and
- (ii) give notice of the date, place, and time of the hearing, as described in Subsection

(7)(b).

(b) At least ten days before the day on which the public hearing described in Subsection (7)(a)(i) is to be held, the notice described in Subsection (7)(a)(ii) shall be:

- (i) mailed to:
 - (A) each affected entity;
 - (B) the director of the Division of Drinking Water; and
 - (C) the director of the Division of Water Quality; and

~~[(ii) published:]~~

~~[(A) in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the land subject to the proposed ordinance or regulation is located; and]~~

~~[(B)]~~ (ii) published on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

(c) An ordinance or regulation adopted under the authority of this section may not conflict with:

- (i) existing federal or state statutes; or
- (ii) a rule created pursuant to a federal or state statute governing drinking water or

water quality.

(d) A municipality that enacts an ordinance or regulation under the authority of this

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section shall:

- (i) provide a copy of the ordinance or regulation to each affected entity; and
- (ii) include a copy of the ordinance or regulation in the municipality's drinking water

source protection plan.

Section 28. Section **10-9a-204** is amended to read:

10-9a-204. Notice of public hearings and public meetings to consider general plan or modifications.

(1) Each municipality shall provide:

(a) notice of the date, time, and place of the first public hearing to consider the original adoption or any modification of all or any portion of a general plan; and

(b) notice of each public meeting on the subject.

(2) Each notice of a public hearing under Subsection (1)(a) shall be at least 10 calendar days before the public hearing and shall be:

~~[(a) (i) published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area; and]~~

~~[(ii)]~~ (a) published on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701;

(b) mailed to each affected entity; and

(c) posted:

(i) in at least three public locations within the municipality; or

(ii) on the municipality's official website.

(3) Each notice of a public meeting under Subsection (1)(b) shall be at least 24 hours before the meeting and shall be:

~~[(a) (i) submitted to a newspaper of general circulation in the area; and]~~

~~[(ii)]~~ (a) published on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701;

and

(b) posted:

(i) in at least three public locations within the municipality; or

(ii) on the municipality's official website.

Section 29. Section **10-9a-205** is amended to read:

10-9a-205. Notice of public hearings and public meetings on adoption or modification of land use regulation.

(1) Each municipality shall give:

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(a) notice of the date, time, and place of the first public hearing to consider the adoption or any modification of a land use regulation; and

(b) notice of each public meeting on the subject.

(2) Each notice of a public hearing under Subsection (1)(a) shall be:

(a) mailed to each affected entity at least 10 calendar days before the public hearing;

(b) posted:

(i) in at least three public locations within the municipality; or

(ii) on the municipality's official website; and

~~[(c) (i) (A) published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area at least 10 calendar days before the public hearing, and]~~

~~[(B) published]~~ (b) (i) posted on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, at least 10 calendar days before the public hearing; or

(ii) mailed at least 10 days before the public hearing to:

(A) each property owner whose land is directly affected by the land use ordinance change; and

(B) each adjacent property owner within the parameters specified by municipal ordinance.

(3) Each notice of a public meeting under Subsection (1)(b) shall be posted at least 24 hours before the meeting ~~[and shall be posted]~~:

(a) in at least three public locations within the municipality; or

(b) on the municipality's official website.

(4) (a) A municipality shall send a courtesy notice to each owner of private real property whose property is located entirely or partially within a proposed zoning map enactment or amendment at least 10 days before the scheduled day of the public hearing.

(b) The notice shall:

(i) identify with specificity each owner of record of real property that will be affected by the proposed zoning map or map amendments;

(ii) state the current zone in which the real property is located;

(iii) state the proposed new zone for the real property;

(iv) provide information regarding or a reference to the proposed regulations, prohibitions, and permitted uses that the property will be subject to if the zoning map or map

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amendment is adopted;

(v) state that the owner of real property may no later than 10 days after the day of the first public hearing file a written objection to the inclusion of the owner's property in the proposed zoning map or map amendment;

(vi) state the address where the property owner should file the protest;

(vii) notify the property owner that each written objection filed with the municipality will be provided to the municipal legislative body; and

(viii) state the location, date, and time of the public hearing described in Section 10-9a-502.

(c) If a municipality mails notice to a property owner in accordance with Subsection (2)(c)(ii) for a public hearing on a zoning map or map amendment, the notice required in this Subsection (4) may be included in or part of the notice described in Subsection (2)(c)(ii) rather than sent separately.

Section ~~{29}~~30. Section **10-18-203** is amended to read:

10-18-203. Feasibility study on providing cable television or public telecommunications services -- Public hearings.

(1) If a feasibility consultant is hired under Section 10-18-202, the legislative body of the municipality shall require the feasibility consultant to:

(a) complete the feasibility study in accordance with this section;

(b) submit to the legislative body by no later than 180 days from the date the feasibility consultant is hired to conduct the feasibility study:

(i) the full written results of the feasibility study; and

(ii) a summary of the results that is no longer than one page in length; and

(c) attend the public hearings described in Subsection (4) to:

(i) present the feasibility study results; and

(ii) respond to questions from the public.

(2) The feasibility study described in Subsection (1) shall at a minimum consider:

(a) (i) if the municipality is proposing to provide cable television services to subscribers, whether the municipality providing cable television services in the manner proposed by the municipality will hinder or advance competition for cable television services in the municipality; or

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(ii) if the municipality is proposing to provide public telecommunications services to subscribers, whether the municipality providing public telecommunications services in the manner proposed by the municipality will hinder or advance competition for public telecommunications services in the municipality;

(b) whether but for the municipality any person would provide the proposed:

(i) cable television services; or

(ii) public telecommunications services;

(c) the fiscal impact on the municipality of:

(i) the capital investment in facilities that will be used to provide the proposed:

(A) cable television services; or

(B) public telecommunications services; and

(ii) the expenditure of funds for labor, financing, and administering the proposed:

(A) cable television services; or

(B) public telecommunications services;

(d) the projected growth in demand in the municipality for the proposed:

(i) cable television services; or

(ii) public telecommunications services;

(e) the projections at the time of the feasibility study and for the next five years, of a full-cost accounting for a municipality to purchase, lease, construct, maintain, or operate the facilities necessary to provide the proposed:

(i) cable television services; or

(ii) public telecommunications services; and

(f) the projections at the time of the feasibility study and for the next five years of the revenues to be generated from the proposed:

(i) cable television services; or

(ii) public telecommunications services.

(3) For purposes of the financial projections required under Subsections (2)(e) and (f), the feasibility consultant shall assume that the municipality will price the proposed cable television services or public telecommunications services consistent with Subsection 10-18-303(5).

(4) If the results of the feasibility study satisfy the revenue requirement of Subsection

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10-18-202(3), the legislative body, at the next regular meeting after the legislative body receives the results of the feasibility study, shall schedule at least two public hearings to be held:

- (a) within 60 days of the meeting at which the public hearings are scheduled;
- (b) at least seven days apart; and
- (c) for the purpose of allowing:
 - (i) the feasibility consultant to present the results of the feasibility study; and
 - (ii) the public to:
 - (A) become informed about the feasibility study results; and
 - (B) ask questions of the feasibility consultant about the results of the feasibility study.

(5) (a) [~~Except as provided in Subsection (5)(b), the~~] The municipality shall publish notice of the public hearings required under Subsection (4) by:

~~[(i) at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality and at least three days before the first public hearing required under Subsection (4); and]~~

~~[(ii) (i) posting the notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three weeks, at least three days before the first public hearing required under Subsection (4)[~~;~~]; and~~

~~[(b) (i) In accordance with Subsection (5)(a)(i), if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the municipality, for each 1,000 residents, the municipality shall post]~~

(ii) posting at least one notice of the hearings per 1,000 residents, in a conspicuous place within the municipality that is likely to give notice of the hearings to the greatest number of residents of the municipality.

~~[(ii) (b) The municipality shall post the notices at least seven days before the first public hearing required under Subsection (4) is held.~~

Section ~~30~~31. Section **10-18-302** is amended to read:

10-18-302. Bonding authority.

(1) In accordance with Title 11, Chapter 14, Local Government Bonding Act, the legislative body of a municipality may by resolution determine to issue one or more revenue bonds or general obligation bonds to finance the capital costs for facilities necessary to provide to subscribers:

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- (a) a cable television service; or
- (b) a public telecommunications service.

(2) The resolution described in Subsection (1) shall:

- (a) describe the purpose for which the indebtedness is to be created; and
- (b) specify the dollar amount of the one or more bonds proposed to be issued.

(3) (a) A revenue bond issued under this section shall be secured and paid for:

(i) from the revenues generated by the municipality from providing:

(A) cable television services with respect to revenue bonds issued to finance facilities for the municipality's cable television services; and

(B) public telecommunications services with respect to revenue bonds issued to finance facilities for the municipality's public telecommunications services; and

(ii) notwithstanding Subsection (3)(b) and Subsection 10-18-303(3)(a), from revenues generated under Title 59, Chapter 12, Sales and Use Tax Act, if:

(A) notwithstanding Subsection 11-14-201(3) and except as provided in Subsections (4) and (5), the revenue bond is approved by the registered voters in an election held:

(I) except as provided in Subsection (3)(a)(ii)(A)(II), pursuant to the provisions of Title 11, Chapter 14, Local Government Bonding Act, that govern bond elections; and

(II) notwithstanding Subsection 11-14-203(2), at a regular general election;

(B) the revenues described in this Subsection (3)(a)(ii) are pledged as security for the revenue bond; and

(C) the municipality or municipalities annually appropriate the revenues described in this Subsection (3)(a)(ii) to secure and pay the revenue bond issued under this section.

(b) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(a)(ii), a municipality may not pay the origination, financing, or other carrying costs associated with the one or more revenue bonds issued under this section from the town or city, respectively, general funds or other enterprise funds of the municipality.

(4) (a) As used in this Subsection (4), "municipal entity" means an entity created pursuant to an agreement:

- (i) under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act; and
- (ii) to which a municipality is a party.

(b) The requirements of Subsection (3)(a)(ii)(A) do not apply to a municipality or

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municipal entity that issues revenue bonds, or to a municipality that is a member of a municipal entity that issues revenue bonds, if:

(i) on or before March 2, 2004, the municipality that is issuing revenue bonds or that is a member of a municipal entity that is issuing revenue bonds has published the first notice described in Subsection (4)(b)(iii);

(ii) on or before April 15, 2004, the municipality that is issuing revenue bonds or that is a member of a municipal entity that is issuing revenue bonds makes the decision to pledge the revenues described in Subsection (3)(a)(ii) as security for the revenue bonds described in this Subsection (4)(b)(ii);

(iii) (A) the municipality that is issuing the revenue bonds or the municipality that is a member of the municipal entity that is issuing the revenue bonds has~~[:-(A)]~~ held a public hearing for which public notice was given by publication of the notice~~[:-(F) in a newspaper published in the municipality or in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality for two consecutive weeks, with the first publication being not less than 14 days before the public hearing; and -(H)]~~ on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for two weeks before the public hearing; and

(B) the notice identifies:

(I) that the notice is given pursuant to Title 11, Chapter 14, Local Government Bonding Act;

(II) the purpose for the bonds to be issued;

(III) the maximum amount of the revenues described in Subsection (3)(a)(ii) that will be pledged in any fiscal year;

(IV) the maximum number of years that the pledge will be in effect; and

(V) the time, place, and location for the public hearing;

(iv) the municipal entity that issues revenue bonds:

(A) adopts a final financing plan; and

(B) in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, makes available to the public at the time the municipal entity adopts the final financing plan:

(I) the final financing plan; and

(II) all contracts entered into by the municipal entity, except as protected by Title 63G,

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Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act;

(v) any municipality that is a member of a municipal entity described in Subsection (4)(b)(iv):

(A) not less than 30 calendar days after the municipal entity complies with Subsection (4)(b)(iv)(B), holds a final public hearing;

(B) provides notice, at the time the municipality schedules the final public hearing, to any person who has provided to the municipality a written request for notice; and

(C) makes all reasonable efforts to provide fair opportunity for oral testimony by all interested parties; and

(vi) except with respect to a municipality that issued bonds prior to March 1, 2004, not more than 50% of the average annual debt service of all revenue bonds described in this section to provide service throughout the municipality or municipal entity may be paid from the revenues described in Subsection (3)(a)(ii).

(5) On or after July 1, 2007, the requirements of Subsection (3)(a)(ii)(A) do not apply to a municipality that issues revenue bonds if:

(a) (i) the municipality that is issuing the revenue bonds has~~[-(i)]~~ held a public hearing for which public notice was given by publication of the notice~~[-(A) in a newspaper published in the municipality or in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality for two consecutive weeks, with the first publication being not less than 14 days before the public hearing; and(B)]~~ on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for 14 days before the public hearing; and

(ii) the notice identifies:

(A) that the notice is given pursuant to Title 11, Chapter 14, Local Government Bonding Act;

(B) the purpose for the bonds to be issued;

(C) the maximum amount of the revenues described in Subsection (3)(a)(ii) that will be pledged in any fiscal year;

(D) the maximum number of years that the pledge will be in effect; and

(E) the time, place, and location for the public hearing; and

(b) except with respect to a municipality that issued bonds prior to March 1, 2004, not more than 50% of the average annual debt service of all revenue bonds described in this section

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to provide service throughout the municipality or municipal entity may be paid from the revenues described in Subsection (3)(a)(ii).

(6) A municipality that issues bonds pursuant to this section may not make or grant any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to itself or to any private provider of:

- (a) cable television services; or
- (b) public telecommunications services.

Section ~~31~~32. Section **10-18-303** is amended to read:

10-18-303. General operating limitations.

A municipality that provides a cable television service or a public telecommunications service under this chapter is subject to the operating limitations of this section.

(1) A municipality that provides a cable television service shall comply with:

- (a) the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, 47 U.S.C. 521, et seq.; and
- (b) the regulations issued by the Federal Communications Commission under the Cable

Communications Policy Act of 1984, 47 U.S.C. 521, et seq.

(2) A municipality that provides a public telecommunications service shall comply with:

- (a) the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-104;
- (b) the regulations issued by the Federal Communications Commission under the

Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-104;

(c) Section 54-8b-2.2 relating to:

- (i) the interconnection of essential facilities; and
- (ii) the purchase and sale of essential services; and
- (d) the rules made by the Public Service Commission of Utah under Section 54-8b-2.2.

(3) A municipality may not cross subsidize its cable television services or its public telecommunications services with:

- (a) tax dollars;
- (b) income from other municipal or utility services;
- (c) below-market rate loans from the municipality; or
- (d) any other means.

(4) (a) A municipality may not make or grant any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to itself or to any private provider of:

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- (i) cable television services; or
- (ii) public telecommunications services.

(b) A municipality shall apply without discrimination as to itself and to any private provider the municipality's ordinances, rules, and policies, including those relating to:

- (i) obligation to serve;
- (ii) access to public rights of way;
- (iii) permitting;
- (iv) performance bonding;
- (v) reporting; and
- (vi) quality of service.

(c) Subsections (4)(a) and (b) do not supersede the exception for a rural telephone company in Section 251 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-104.

(5) In calculating the rates charged by a municipality for a cable television service or a public telecommunications service, the municipality:

(a) shall include within its rates an amount equal to all taxes, fees, and other assessments that would be applicable to a similarly situated private provider of the same services, including:

- (i) federal, state, and local taxes;
- (ii) franchise fees;
- (iii) permit fees;
- (iv) pole attachment fees; and
- (v) fees similar to those described in Subsections (5)(a)(i) through (iv); and

(b) may not price any cable television service or public telecommunications service at a level that is less than the sum of:

- (i) the actual direct costs of providing the service;
- (ii) the actual indirect costs of providing the service; and
- (iii) the amount determined under Subsection (5)(a).

(6) (a) A municipality that provides cable television services or public telecommunications services shall establish and maintain a comprehensive price list of all cable television services or public telecommunications services offered by the municipality.

(b) The price list required by Subsection (6)(a) shall:

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(i) include all terms and conditions relating to the municipality providing each cable television service or public telecommunications service offered by the municipality;

~~[(ii) (A) be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality; and]~~

~~[(B) be published in accordance with Section 45-1-101; and]~~

(ii) be posted on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701; and

(iii) be available for inspection:

(A) at a designated office of the municipality; and

(B) during normal business hours.

(c) At least five days before the date a change to a municipality's price list becomes effective, the municipality shall:

(i) notify the following of the change:

(A) all subscribers to the services for which the price list is being changed; and

(B) any other persons requesting notification of any changes to the municipality's price list; and

(ii) publish notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

~~[(ii) (A) publish notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality; and]~~

~~[(B) publish notice in accordance with Section 45-1-101.]~~

~~[(d) In accordance with Subsection (6)(c)(ii)(A), if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the municipality, the municipality shall publish the notice required by this Subsection (6) in a newspaper of general circulation that is nearest the municipality.]~~

~~[(e)]~~ (d) A municipality may not offer a cable television service or a public telecommunications service except in accordance with the prices, terms, and conditions set forth in the municipality's price list.

(7) A municipality may not offer to provide or provide cable television services or public telecommunications services to a subscriber that does not reside within the geographic boundaries of the municipality.

(8) (a) A municipality shall keep accurate books and records of the municipality's:

(i) cable television services; and

(ii) public telecommunications services.

(b) The books and records required to be kept under Subsection (8)(a) are subject to

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legislative audit to verify the municipality's compliance with the requirements of this chapter including:

- (i) pricing;
- (ii) recordkeeping; and
- (iii) antidiscrimination.

(9) A municipality may not receive distributions from the Universal Public Telecommunications Service Support Fund established in Section 54-8b-15.

Section ~~32~~33. Section **11-13-219** is amended to read:

11-13-219. Publication of resolutions or agreements -- Contesting legality of resolution or agreement.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Enactment" means:

(i) a resolution adopted or proceedings taken by a governing body under the authority of this chapter, and includes a resolution, indenture, or other instrument providing for the issuance of bonds; and

(ii) an agreement or other instrument that is authorized, executed, or approved by a governing body under the authority of this chapter.

(b) "Governing body" means:

(i) the legislative body of a public agency; or

(ii) the governing authority of an interlocal entity created under this chapter.

(c) "Notice of agreement" means the notice authorized by Subsection (3)(c).

(d) "Notice of bonds" means the notice authorized by Subsection (3)(d).

~~[(e) "Official newspaper" means the newspaper selected by a governing body under Subsection (4)(b) to publish its enactments.]~~

(2) Any enactment taken or made under the authority of this chapter is not subject to referendum.

(3) (a) A governing body need not publish any enactment taken or made under the authority of this chapter.

(b) A governing body may provide for the publication of any enactment taken or made by it under the authority of this chapter according to the publication requirements established by this section.

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(c) (i) If the enactment is an agreement, document, or other instrument, or a resolution or other proceeding authorizing or approving an agreement, document, or other instrument, the governing body may, instead of publishing the full text of the agreement, resolution, or other proceeding, publish a notice of agreement containing:

- (A) the names of the parties to the agreement;
- (B) the general subject matter of the agreement;
- (C) the term of the agreement;
- (D) a description of the payment obligations, if any, of the parties to the agreement;

and

(E) a statement that the resolution and agreement will be available for review at the governing body's principal place of business during regular business hours for 30 days after the publication of the notice of agreement.

(ii) The governing body shall make a copy of the resolution or other proceeding and a copy of the contract available at its principal place of business during regular business hours for 30 days after the publication of the notice of agreement.

(d) If the enactment is a resolution or other proceeding authorizing the issuance of bonds, the governing body may, instead of publishing the full text of the resolution or other proceeding and the documents pertaining to the issuance of bonds, publish a notice of bonds that contains the information described in Subsection 11-14-316(2).

(4) (a) If the governing body chooses to publish an enactment, notice of bonds, or notice of agreement, the governing body shall comply with the requirements of this Subsection (4).

~~[(b) If there is more than one newspaper of general circulation, or more than one newspaper, published within the boundaries of the governing body, the governing body may designate one of those newspapers as the official newspaper for all publications made under this section.]~~

~~[(c)(i)(A)]~~ (b) The governing body shall ~~[publish]~~ post the enactment, notice of bonds, or notice of agreement ~~[in:]~~ on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

~~[(f) the official newspaper;]~~

~~[(H) the newspaper published in the municipality in which the principal office of the~~

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~~governmental entity is located; or]~~

~~[(H) if no newspaper is published in that municipality, in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality; and]~~

~~[(B) as required in Section 45-1-101.]~~

~~[(ii) The governing body may publish the enactment, notice of bonds, or notice of agreement:]~~

~~[(A) (I) in a newspaper of general circulation; or]~~

~~[(H) in a newspaper that is published within the boundaries of any public agency that is a party to the enactment or agreement; and]~~

~~[(B) as required in Section 45-1-101.]~~

(5) (a) Any person in interest may contest the legality of an enactment or any action performed or instrument issued under the authority of the enactment for 30 days after the ~~[publication]~~ posting of the enactment, notice of bonds, or notice of agreement.

(b) After the 30 days have passed, no one may contest the regularity, formality, or legality of the enactment or any action performed or instrument issued under the authority of the enactment for any cause whatsoever.

Section ~~33~~34. Section **11-14-202** is amended to read:

11-14-202. Notice of election -- Contents -- Publication -- Mailing.

(1) The governing body shall publish notice of the election:

~~[(a) (i) once per week for three consecutive weeks before the election in a newspaper of general circulation in the local political subdivision, in accordance with Section 11-14-316, the first publication occurring not less than 21, nor more than 35, days before the day of the election;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the local political subdivision,]~~

(a) (i) at least 21 days before the day of the election, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the local political subdivision, in places within the local political subdivision that are most likely to give notice to the voters in the local political subdivision; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) at least three weeks before the day of the election, by mailing notice to each registered voter in the local political subdivision;

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three weeks

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before the day of the election; and

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for three weeks before the day of the election; and]~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) if the local political subdivision has a website, on the local political subdivision's website for at least three weeks before the day of the election.

(2) When the debt service on the bonds to be issued will increase the property tax imposed upon the average value of a residence by an amount that is greater than or equal to \$15 per year, the governing body shall prepare and mail either a voter information pamphlet or a notification described in Subsection (8):

(a) at least 15 days, but not more than 45 days, before the bond election;

(b) to each household containing a registered voter who is eligible to vote on the bonds; and

(c) that includes the information required by Subsections (4) and (5).

(3) The election officer may change the location of, or establish an additional:

(a) voting precinct polling place, in accordance with Subsection (6);

(b) early voting polling place, in accordance with Subsection 20A-3a-603(2); or

(c) election day voting center, in accordance with Subsection 20A-3a-703(2).

(4) The notice described in Subsection (1) and the voter information pamphlet described in Subsection (2):

(a) shall include, in the following order:

(i) the date of the election;

(ii) the hours during which the polls will be open;

(iii) the address of the Statewide Electronic Voter Information Website and, if available, the address of the election officer's website, with a statement indicating that the election officer will post on the website the location of each polling place for each voting precinct, each early voting polling place, and each election day voting center, including any changes to the location of a polling place and the location of an additional polling place;

(iv) a phone number that a voter may call to obtain information regarding the location of a polling place; and

(v) the title and text of the ballot proposition, including the property tax cost of the bond described in Subsection 11-14-206(2)(a); and

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(b) may include the location of each polling place.

(5) The voter information pamphlet required by this section shall include:

(a) the information required under Subsection (4); and

(b) an explanation of the property tax impact, if any, of the issuance of the bonds,

which may be based on information the governing body determines to be useful, including:

(i) expected debt service on the bonds to be issued;

(ii) a description of the purpose, remaining principal balance, and maturity date of any outstanding general obligation bonds of the issuer;

(iii) funds other than property taxes available to pay debt service on general obligation bonds;

(iv) timing of expenditures of bond proceeds;

(v) property values; and

(vi) any additional information that the governing body determines may be useful to explain the property tax impact of issuance of the bonds.

(6) (a) Except as provided in Section 20A-1-308, the election officer may, after the deadlines described in Subsections (1) and (2):

(i) if necessary, change the location of a voting precinct polling place; or

(ii) if the election officer determines that the number of voting precinct polling places is insufficient due to the number of registered voters who are voting, designate additional voting precinct polling places.

(b) Except as provided in Section 20A-1-308, if an election officer changes the location of a voting precinct polling place or designates an additional voting precinct polling place, the election officer shall, as soon as is reasonably possible, give notice of the dates, times, and location of a changed voting precinct polling place or an additional voting precinct polling place:

(i) to the lieutenant governor, for posting on the Statewide Electronic Voter Information Website;

(ii) by posting the information on the website of the election officer, if available; and

(iii) by posting notice:

(A) of a change in the location of a voting precinct polling place, at the new location and, if possible, the old location; and

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(B) of an additional voting precinct polling place, at the additional voting precinct polling place.

(7) The governing body shall pay the costs associated with the notice required by this section.

(8) (a) The governing body may mail a notice printed on a postage prepaid, preaddressed return form that a person may use to request delivery of a voter information pamphlet by mail.

(b) The notice described in Subsection (8)(a) shall include:

(i) the website upon which the voter information pamphlet is available; and

(ii) the phone number a voter may call to request delivery of a voter information pamphlet by mail.

(9) A local school board shall comply with the voter information pamphlet requirements described in Section 53G-4-603.

Section ~~{34}~~35. Section **11-14-315** is amended to read:

11-14-315. Nature and validity of bonds issued -- Applicability of other statutory provisions -- Budget provision required -- Applicable procedures for issuance.

Bonds issued under this chapter shall have all the qualities of negotiable paper, shall be incontestable in the hands of bona fide purchasers or holders for value and are not invalid for any irregularity or defect in the proceedings for their issuance and sale. This chapter is intended to afford an alternative method for the issuance of bonds by local political subdivisions and may not be so construed as to deprive any local political subdivision of the right to issue its bonds under authority of any other statute, but nevertheless this chapter shall constitute full authority for the issue and sale of bonds by local political subdivisions. The provisions of Section 11-1-1 ~~[, Utah Code Annotated 1953,]~~ are not applicable to bonds issued under this chapter. Any local political subdivision subject to the provisions of any budget law shall in its annual budget make proper provision for the payment of principal and interest currently falling due on bonds issued hereunder, but no provision need be made in any such budget prior to the issuance of the bonds for the issuance thereof or for the expenditure of the proceeds thereof. No ordinance, resolution or proceeding in respect to the issuance of bonds hereunder shall be necessary except as herein specifically required, nor shall the publication of any resolution, proceeding or notice relating to the issuance of the bonds be necessary except as

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herein required. Any publication made hereunder [~~may be made in any newspaper conforming to the terms hereof in which legal notices may be published under the laws of Utah, without regard to the designation thereof as the official journal or newspaper of the local political subdivision, and as required in Section 45-1-101~~] shall be made by posting on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701. No resolution adopted or proceeding taken hereunder shall be subject to referendum petition or to an election other than as herein required. All proceedings adopted hereunder may be adopted on a single reading at any legally convened meeting of the governing body.

Section ~~{35}~~36. Section 11-14-318 is amended to read:

11-14-318. Public hearing required.

(1) Before issuing bonds authorized under this chapter, a local political subdivision shall:

(a) in accordance with Subsection (2), provide public notice of the local political subdivision's intent to issue bonds; and

(b) hold a public hearing:

(i) if an election is required under this chapter:

(A) no sooner than 30 days before the day on which the notice of election is published under Section 11-14-202; and

(B) no later than five business days before the day on which the notice of election is published under Section 11-14-202; and

(ii) to receive input from the public with respect to:

(A) the issuance of the bonds; and

(B) the potential economic impact that the improvement, facility, or property for which the bonds pay all or part of the cost will have on the private sector.

(2) A local political subdivision shall:

(a) publish the notice required by Subsection (1)(a) [~~:(i) once each week for two consecutive weeks in the official newspaper described in Section 11-14-316 with the first publication being not less than 14 days before the public hearing required by Subsection (1)(b); and (ii)~~] on the Utah Public Notice Website, created under Section 63F-1-701, no less than 14 days before the public hearing required by Subsection (1)(b); and

(b) ensure that the notice:

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(i) identifies:

(A) the purpose for the issuance of the bonds;

(B) the maximum principal amount of the bonds to be issued;

(C) the taxes, if any, proposed to be pledged for repayment of the bonds; and

(D) the time, place, and location of the public hearing; and

(ii) informs the public that the public hearing will be held for the purposes described in Subsection (1)(b)(ii).

Section ~~36~~37. Section **11-14a-1** is amended to read:

11-14a-1. Notice of debt issuance.

(1) For purposes of this chapter:

(a) (i) "Debt" includes bonds, lease purchase agreements, certificates of participation, and contracts with municipal building authorities.

(ii) "Debt" does not include tax and revenue anticipation notes or refunding bonds.

(b) (i) "Local government entity" means a county, city, town, school district, local district, or special service district.

(ii) "Local government entity" does not mean an entity created by an interlocal agreement under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act that has assets over \$10,000,000.

(c) "New debt resolution" means a resolution authorizing the issuance of debt wholly or partially to fund a rejected project.

(d) "Rejected Project" means a project for which a local government entity sought voter approval for general obligation bond financing and failed to receive that approval.

(2) Unless a local government entity complies with the requirements of this section, it may not adopt a new debt resolution.

(3) (a) Before adopting a new debt resolution, a local government entity shall:

~~[(i) advertise its intent to issue debt in a newspaper of general circulation:]~~

~~[(A) (I) at least once each week for the two weeks before the meeting at which the resolution will be considered; and]~~

~~[(H) on no less than 1/4 page or a 5 x 7 inch advertisement with type size no smaller than 18 point and surrounded by a 1/4 inch border; and]~~

~~[(B) in accordance with Section 45-1-101;]~~

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(i) advertise the local government entity's intent to issue debt by posting a notice of that intent on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for the two weeks before the meeting at which the resolution will be considered; or

(ii) include notice of its intent to issue debt in a bill or other mailing sent to at least 95% of the residents of the local government entity.

(b) The local government entity shall ensure that the notice:

(i) except for website publication, is at least as large as the bill or other mailing that it accompanies;

(ii) is entitled, in type size no smaller than 24 point, "Intent to Issue Debt"; and

(iii) contains the information required by Subsection (3)(c).

(c) The local government entity shall ensure that the advertisement or notice described in Subsection (3)(a):

(i) identifies the local government entity;

(ii) states that the entity will meet on a day, time, and place identified in the advertisement or notice to hear public comments regarding a resolution authorizing the issuance of debt by the entity and to explain to the public the reasons for the issuance of debt;

(iii) contains:

(A) the name of the entity that will issue the debt;

(B) the purpose of the debt; and

(C) that type of debt and the maximum principal amount that may be issued;

(iv) invites all concerned citizens to attend the public hearing; and

(v) states that some or all of the proposed debt would fund a project whose general obligation bond financing was rejected by the voters.

(4) (a) The resolution considered at the hearing shall identify:

(i) the type of debt proposed to be issued;

(ii) the maximum principal amount that might be issued;

(iii) the interest rate;

(iv) the term of the debt; and

(v) how the debt will be repaid.

(b) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(b)(ii), the resolution considered at the hearing need not be in final form and need not be adopted or rejected at the meeting at which

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the public hearing is held.

(ii) The local government entity may not, in the final resolution, increase the maximum principal amount of debt contained in the notice and discussed at the hearing.

(c) The local government entity may adopt, amend and adopt, or reject the resolution at a later meeting without recomplying with the published notice requirements of this section.

Section ~~{37}~~38. Section **11-30-5** is amended to read:

11-30-5. Publication of order for hearing.

(1) Prior to the date set for hearing, the clerk of the court shall cause the order to be published[:] by posting the order on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701 for three weeks.

~~[(a) once each week for three consecutive weeks:]~~

~~[(i) in a newspaper published or of general circulation within the boundaries of the public body; or]~~

~~[(ii) if the public body has no defined boundaries or there is no newspaper published or of general circulation within the defined boundaries, a newspaper reasonably calculated to notify all parties, which has been approved by the court; and]~~

~~[(b) in accordance with Section 45-1-101 for three weeks.]~~

(2) If a refunding bond is being validated, all holders of the bonds to be refunded may be made defendants to the action, in which case notice may be made, and if so made shall be considered sufficient, by mailing a copy of the order to each holder's last-known address.

(3) By publication of the order, all defendants shall have been duly served and shall be parties to the proceedings.

Section ~~{38}~~39. Section **11-39-103** is amended to read:

11-39-103. Requirements for undertaking a building improvement or public works project -- Request for bids -- Authority to reject bids.

(1) If the estimated cost of the building improvement or public works project exceeds the bid limit, the local entity shall, if it determines to proceed with the building improvement or public works project:

(a) request bids for completion of the building improvement or public works project by:

~~[(i) (A) publishing notice at least twice in a newspaper published or of general~~

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~~circulation in the local entity at least five days before opening the bids; or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper published or of general circulation in the local entity as described in Subsection (1)(a)(i)(A);]~~

(i) posting notice at least five days before opening the bids in at least five public places in the local entity and leaving the notice posted for at least three days; and

(ii) ~~[publishing notice in accordance with Section 45-1-101]~~ posting notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, at least five days before opening the bids; and

(b) except as provided in Subsection (3), enter into a contract for the completion of the building improvement or public works project with:

(i) the lowest responsive responsible bidder; or

(ii) for a design-build project formulated by a local entity, a responsible bidder that:

(A) offers design-build services; and

(B) satisfies the local entity's criteria relating to financial strength, past performance, integrity, reliability, and other factors that the local entity uses to assess the ability of a bidder to perform fully and in good faith the contract requirements for a design-build project.

(2) (a) Each notice under Subsection (1)(a) shall indicate that the local entity may reject any or all bids submitted.

(b) (i) The cost of a building improvement or public works project may not be divided to avoid:

(A) exceeding the bid limit; and

(B) subjecting the local entity to the requirements of this section.

(ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(b)(i), a local entity may divide the cost of a building improvement or public works project that would, without dividing, exceed the bid limit if the local entity complies with the requirements of this section with respect to each part of the building improvement or public works project that results from dividing the cost.

(3) (a) The local entity may reject any or all bids submitted.

(b) If the local entity rejects all bids submitted but still intends to undertake the building improvement or public works project, the local entity shall again request bids by following the procedure provided in Subsection (1)(a).

(c) If, after twice requesting bids by following the procedure provided in Subsection

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(1)(a), the local entity determines that no satisfactory bid has been submitted, the governing body may undertake the building improvement or public works project as it considers appropriate.

Section ~~39~~40. Section 11-42-202 is amended to read:

11-42-202. Requirements applicable to a notice of a proposed assessment area designation.

(1) Each notice required under Subsection 11-42-201(2)(a) shall:

(a) state that the local entity proposes to:

(i) designate one or more areas within the local entity's jurisdictional boundaries as an assessment area;

(ii) provide an improvement to property within the proposed assessment area; and

(iii) finance some or all of the cost of improvements by an assessment on benefitted property within the assessment area;

(b) describe the proposed assessment area by any reasonable method that allows an owner of property in the proposed assessment area to determine that the owner's property is within the proposed assessment area;

(c) describe, in a general and reasonably accurate way, the improvements to be provided to the assessment area, including:

(i) the nature of the improvements; and

(ii) the location of the improvements, by reference to streets or portions or extensions of streets or by any other means that the governing body chooses that reasonably describes the general location of the improvements;

(d) state the estimated cost of the improvements as determined by a project engineer;

(e) for the version of notice mailed in accordance with Subsection (4)(b), state the estimated total assessment specific to the benefitted property for which the notice is mailed;

(f) state that the local entity proposes to levy an assessment on benefitted property within the assessment area to pay some or all of the cost of the improvements according to the estimated benefits to the property from the improvements;

(g) if applicable, state that an unassessed benefitted government property will receive improvements for which the cost will be allocated proportionately to the remaining benefitted properties within the proposed assessment area and that a description of each unassessed

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benefitted government property is available for public review at the location or website described in Subsection (6);

(h) state the assessment method by which the governing body proposes to calculate the proposed assessment, including, if the local entity is a municipality or county, whether the assessment will be collected:

(i) by directly billing a property owner; or

(ii) by inclusion on a property tax notice issued in accordance with Section 59-2-1317 and in compliance with Section 11-42-401;

(i) state:

(i) the date described in Section 11-42-203 and the location at which protests against designation of the proposed assessment area or of the proposed improvements are required to be filed;

(ii) the method by which the governing body will determine the number of protests required to defeat the designation of the proposed assessment area or acquisition or construction of the proposed improvements; and

(iii) in large, boldface, and conspicuous type that a property owner must protest the designation of the assessment area in writing if the owner objects to the area designation or being assessed for the proposed improvements, operation and maintenance costs, or economic promotion activities;

(j) state the date, time, and place of the public hearing required in Section 11-42-204;

(k) if the governing body elects to create and fund a reserve fund under Section 11-42-702, include a description of:

(i) how the reserve fund will be funded and replenished; and

(ii) how remaining money in the reserve fund is to be disbursed upon full payment of the bonds;

(l) if the governing body intends to designate a voluntary assessment area, include a property owner consent form that:

(i) estimates the total assessment to be levied against the particular parcel of property;

(ii) describes any additional benefits that the governing body expects the assessed property to receive from the improvements;

(iii) designates the date and time by which the fully executed consent form is required

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to be submitted to the governing body; and

(iv) if the governing body intends to enforce an assessment lien on the property in accordance with Subsection 11-42-502.1(2)(a)(ii)(C):

(A) appoints a trustee that satisfies the requirements described in Section 57-1-21;

(B) gives the trustee the power of sale;

(C) is binding on the property owner and all successors; and

(D) explains that if an assessment or an installment of an assessment is not paid when due, the local entity may sell the property owner's property to satisfy the amount due plus interest, penalties, and costs, in the manner described in Title 57, Chapter 1, Conveyances;

(m) if the local entity intends to levy an assessment to pay operation and maintenance costs or for economic promotion activities, include:

(i) a description of the operation and maintenance costs or economic promotion activities to be paid by assessments and the initial estimated annual assessment to be levied;

(ii) a description of how the estimated assessment will be determined;

(iii) a description of how and when the governing body will adjust the assessment to reflect the costs of:

(A) in accordance with Section 11-42-406, current economic promotion activities; or

(B) current operation and maintenance costs;

(iv) a description of the method of assessment if different from the method of assessment to be used for financing any improvement; and

(v) a statement of the maximum number of years over which the assessment will be levied for:

(A) operation and maintenance costs; or

(B) economic promotion activities;

(n) if the governing body intends to divide the proposed assessment area into classifications under Subsection 11-42-201(1)(b), include a description of the proposed classifications;

(o) if applicable, state the portion and value of the improvement that will be increased in size or capacity to serve property outside of the assessment area and how the increases will be financed; and

(p) state whether the improvements will be financed with a bond and, if so, the

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currently estimated interest rate and term of financing, subject to Subsection (2), for which the benefitted properties within the assessment area may be obligated.

(2) The estimated interest rate and term of financing in Subsection (1)(p) may not be interpreted as a limitation to the actual interest rate incurred or the actual term of financing as subject to the market rate at the time of the issuance of the bond.

(3) A notice required under Subsection 11-42-201(2)(a) may contain other information that the governing body considers to be appropriate, including:

(a) the amount or proportion of the cost of the improvement to be paid by the local entity or from sources other than an assessment;

(b) the estimated total amount of each type of assessment for the various improvements to be financed according to the method of assessment that the governing body chooses; and

(c) provisions for any improvements described in Subsection 11-42-102(24)(a)(ii).

(4) Each notice required under Subsection 11-42-201(2)(a) shall:

~~[(a) (i) (A) be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the local entity's jurisdictional boundaries, once a week for four consecutive weeks, with the last publication at least five but not more than 20 days before the day of the hearing required in Section 11-42-204; or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the local entity's jurisdictional boundaries,]~~

(a) (i) be posted in at least three public places within the local entity's jurisdictional boundaries at least 20 but not more than 35 days before the day of the hearing required in Section 11-42-204; and

(ii) be published on the Utah Public Notice Website described in Section 63F-1-701 for four weeks before the deadline for filing protests specified in the notice under Subsection (1)(i); and

(b) be mailed, postage prepaid, within 10 days after the first publication or posting of the notice under Subsection (4)(a) to each owner of property to be assessed within the proposed assessment area at the property owner's mailing address.

(5) (a) The local entity may record the version of the notice that is published or posted in accordance with Subsection (4)(a) with the office of the county recorder, by legal description and tax identification number as identified in county records, against the property proposed to

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be assessed.

(b) The notice recorded under Subsection (5)(a) expires and is no longer valid one year after the day on which the local entity records the notice if the local entity has failed to adopt the designation ordinance or resolution under Section 11-42-201 designating the assessment area for which the notice was recorded.

(6) A local entity shall make available on the local entity's website, or, if no website is available, at the local entity's place of business, the address and type of use of each unassessed benefitted government property described in Subsection (1)(g).

(7) If a governing body fails to provide actual or constructive notice under this section, the local entity may not assess a levy against a benefitted property omitted from the notice unless:

(a) the property owner gives written consent;

(b) the property owner received notice under Subsection 11-42-401(2)(a)(iii) and did not object to the levy of the assessment before the final hearing of the board of equalization; or

(c) the benefitted property is conveyed to a subsequent purchaser and, before the date of conveyance, the requirements of Subsections 11-42-206(3)(a)(i) and (ii), or, if applicable, Subsection 11-42-207(1)(d)(i) are met.

Section ~~{40}~~41. Section **11-42-301** is amended to read:

11-42-301. Improvements made only under contract let to lowest responsive, responsible bidder -- Publishing notice -- Sealed bids -- Procedure -- Exceptions to contract requirement.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a local entity may make improvements in an assessment area only under contract let to the lowest responsive, responsible bidder for the kind of service, material, or form of construction that the local entity's governing body determines in compliance with any applicable local entity ordinances.

(2) A local entity may:

(a) divide improvements into parts;

(b) (i) let separate contracts for each part; or

(ii) combine multiple parts into the same contract; and

(c) let a contract on a unit basis.

(3) (a) A local entity may not let a contract until after [~~publishing~~] posting notice as

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provided in Subsection (3)(b)~~[(i) at least one time in a newspaper of general circulation within the boundaries of the local entity at least 15 days before the date specified for receipt of bids; and (ii) in accordance with Section 45-1-101]~~ on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, at least 15 days before the date specified for receipt of bids.

(b) Each notice under Subsection (3)(a) shall notify contractors that the local entity will receive sealed bids at a specified time and place for the construction of the improvements.

(c) Notwithstanding a local entity's failure, through inadvertence or oversight, to publish the notice or to publish the notice within 15 days before the date specified for receipt of bids, the governing body may proceed to let a contract for the improvements if the local entity receives at least three sealed and bona fide bids from contractors by the time specified for the receipt of bids.

(d) A local entity may publish a notice required under this Subsection (3) at the same time as a notice under Section 11-42-202.

(4) (a) A local entity may accept as a sealed bid a bid that is:

- (i) manually sealed and submitted; or
- (ii) electronically sealed and submitted.

(b) The governing body or project engineer shall, at the time specified in the notice under Subsection (3), open and examine the bids.

(c) In open session, the governing body:

- (i) shall declare the bids; and
- (ii) may reject any or all bids if the governing body considers the rejection to be for the public good.

(d) The local entity may award the contract to the lowest responsive, responsible bidder even if the price bid by that bidder exceeds the estimated costs as determined by the project engineer.

(e) A local entity may in any case:

- (i) refuse to award a contract;
- (ii) obtain new bids after giving a new notice under Subsection (3);
- (iii) determine to abandon the assessment area; or
- (iv) not make some of the improvements proposed to be made.

(5) A local entity is not required to let a contract as provided in this section for:

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(a) an improvement or part of an improvement the cost of which or the making of which is donated or contributed;

(b) an improvement that consists of furnishing utility service or maintaining improvements;

(c) labor, materials, or equipment supplied by the local entity;

(d) the local entity's acquisition of completed or partially completed improvements in an assessment area;

(e) design, engineering, and inspection costs incurred with respect to the construction of improvements in an assessment area; or

(f) additional work performed in accordance with the terms of a contract duly let to the lowest responsive, responsible bidder.

(6) A local entity may itself furnish utility service and maintain improvements within an assessment area.

(7) (a) A local entity may acquire completed or partially completed improvements in an assessment area, but may not pay an amount for those improvements that exceeds their fair market value.

(b) Upon the local entity's payment for completed or partially completed improvements, title to the improvements shall be conveyed to the local entity or another public agency.

(8) The provisions of Title 11, Chapter 39, Building Improvements and Public Works Projects, and Section 72-6-108 do not apply to improvements to be constructed in an assessment area.

Section ~~{41}~~42. Section **11-42-402** is amended to read:

11-42-402. Notice of assessment and board of equalization hearing.

Each notice required under Subsection 11-42-401(2)(a)(iii) shall:

(1) state:

(a) that an assessment list is completed and available for examination at the offices of the local entity;

(b) the total estimated or actual cost of the improvements;

(c) the amount of the total estimated or actual cost of the proposed improvements to be paid by the local entity;

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(d) the amount of the assessment to be levied against benefitted property within the assessment area;

(e) the assessment method used to calculate the proposed assessment;

(f) the unit cost used to calculate the assessments shown on the assessment list, based on the assessment method used to calculate the proposed assessment; and

(g) the dates, times, and place of the board of equalization hearings under Subsection 11-42-401(2)(b)(i);

(2) (a) beginning at least 20 but not more than 35 days before the day on which the first hearing of the board of equalization is held [~~(i) be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the local entity's jurisdictional boundaries; or (ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the local entity's jurisdictional boundaries~~], be posted in at least three public places within the local entity's jurisdictional boundaries; and

(b) be published on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701 for 35 days immediately before the day on which the first hearing of the board of equalization is held; and

(3) be mailed, postage prepaid, within 10 days after the first publication or posting of the notice under Subsection (2) to each owner of property to be assessed within the proposed assessment area at the property owner's mailing address.

Section ~~{42}~~43. Section 11-42-404 is amended to read:

11-42-404. Adoption of a resolution or ordinance levying an assessment -- Notice of the adoption -- Effective date of resolution or ordinance -- Notice of assessment interest.

(1) (a) After receiving a final report from a board of equalization under Subsection 11-42-403(5) or, if applicable, after the time for filing an appeal under Subsection 11-42-403(6) has passed, the governing body may adopt a resolution or ordinance levying an assessment against benefitted property within the assessment area designated in accordance with Part 2, Designating an Assessment Area.

(b) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(c), a local entity may not levy more than one assessment under this chapter for an assessment area designated in accordance with Part 2, Designating an Assessment Area.

(c) A local entity may levy more than one assessment in an assessment area designated

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in accordance with Part 2, Designating an Assessment Area, if:

(i) the local entity has adopted a designation resolution or designation ordinance for each assessment in accordance with Section 11-42-201; and

(ii) the assessment is levied to pay:

(A) subject to Section 11-42-401, operation and maintenance costs;

(B) subject to Section 11-42-406, the costs of economic promotion activities; or

(C) the costs of environmental remediation activities.

(d) An assessment resolution or ordinance adopted under Subsection (1)(a):

(i) need not describe each tract, block, lot, part of block or lot, or parcel of property to be assessed;

(ii) need not include the legal description or tax identification number of the parcels of property assessed in the assessment area; and

(iii) is adequate for purposes of identifying the property to be assessed within the assessment area if the assessment resolution or ordinance incorporates by reference the corrected assessment list that describes the property assessed by legal description and tax identification number.

(2) (a) A local entity that adopts an assessment resolution or ordinance shall give notice of the adoption by:

~~[(i) (A) publishing a copy of the resolution or ordinance, or a summary of the resolution or ordinance, once in a newspaper of general circulation within the local entity's jurisdictional boundaries; or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper of general circulation with the local entity's jurisdictional boundaries as described in Subsection (2)(a)(i);]~~

(i) posting a copy of the resolution or ordinance in at least three public places within the local entity's jurisdictional boundaries for at least 21 days; and

(ii) ~~[publishing, in accordance with Section 45-1-101,]~~ posting a copy of the resolution or ordinance on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701 for at least 21 days.

(b) No other publication or posting of the resolution or ordinance is required.

(3) Notwithstanding any other statutory provision regarding the effective date of a resolution or ordinance, each assessment resolution or ordinance takes effect:

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- (a) on the date of publication or posting of the notice under Subsection (2); or
- (b) at a later date provided in the resolution or ordinance.

(4) (a) The governing body of each local entity that has adopted an assessment resolution or ordinance under Subsection (1) shall, within five days after the day on which the 25-day prepayment period under Subsection 11-42-411(6) has passed, file a notice of assessment interest with the recorder of the county in which the assessed property is located.

(b) Each notice of assessment interest under Subsection (4)(a) shall:

- (i) state that the local entity has an assessment interest in the assessed property;
- (ii) if the assessment is to pay operation and maintenance costs or for economic promotion activities, state the maximum number of years over which an assessment will be payable; and
- (iii) describe the property assessed by legal description and tax identification number.

(c) A local entity's failure to file a notice of assessment interest under this Subsection (4) has no effect on the validity of an assessment levied under an assessment resolution or ordinance adopted under Subsection (1).

Section ~~43~~44. Section **11-42a-201** is amended to read:

11-42a-201. Resolution or ordinance designating an energy assessment area, levying an assessment, and issuing an energy assessment bond.

(1) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, and subject to the requirements of this part, at the request of a property owner on whose property or for whose benefit an improvement is being installed or being reimbursed, a governing body of a local entity may adopt an energy assessment resolution or an energy assessment ordinance that:

- (i) designates an energy assessment area;
- (ii) levies an assessment within the energy assessment area; and
- (iii) if applicable, authorizes the issuance of an energy assessment bond.

(b) The governing body of a local entity may, by adopting a parameters resolution, delegate to an officer of the local entity, in accordance with the parameters resolution, the authority to:

- (i) execute an energy assessment resolution or ordinance that:
 - (A) designates an energy assessment area;
 - (B) levies an energy assessment lien; and

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(C) approves the final interest rate, price, principal amount, maturities, redemption features, and other terms of the energy assessment bonds; and

(ii) approve and execute all documents related to the designation of the energy assessment area, the levying of the energy assessment lien, and the issuance of the energy assessment bonds.

(c) The boundaries of a proposed energy assessment area may:

(i) include property that is not intended to be assessed; and

(ii) overlap, be coextensive with, or be substantially coterminous with the boundaries of any other energy assessment area or an assessment area created under Title 11, Chapter 42, Assessment Area Act.

(d) The energy assessment resolution or ordinance described in Subsection (1)(a) is adequate for purposes of identifying the property to be assessed within the energy assessment area if the resolution or ordinance describes the property to be assessed by legal description and tax identification number.

(2) (a) A local entity that adopts an energy assessment resolution or ordinance under Subsection (1)(a) or a parameters resolution under Subsection (1)(b) shall give notice of the adoption of the energy assessment resolution or ordinance or the parameters resolution by ~~publishing a copy or a summary of the resolution or ordinance once in a newspaper of general circulation where the energy assessment area is located; or (ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation where the energy assessment area is located;~~ posting a copy of the resolution or ordinance;

(i) in at least three public places within the local entity's jurisdictional boundaries for at least 21 days[-]; and

(ii) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for at least 21 days.

(b) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(a), a local entity is not required to make any other publication or posting of the resolution or ordinance.

(3) Notwithstanding any other statutory provision regarding the effective date of a resolution or ordinance, each energy assessment resolution or ordinance takes effect on the later of:

(a) the date on which the governing body of the local entity adopts the energy

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assessment resolution or ordinance;

(b) the date of publication or posting of the notice of adoption of either the energy assessment resolution or ordinance or the parameters resolution described in Subsection (2); or

(c) at a later date as provided in the resolution or ordinance.

(4) (a) The governing body of each local entity that has adopted an energy assessment resolution or ordinance under Subsection (1) shall, within five days after the effective date of the resolution or ordinance, file a notice of assessment interest with the recorder of the county in which the property to be assessed is located.

(b) Each notice of assessment interest under Subsection (4)(a) shall:

(i) state that the local entity has an assessment interest in the property to be assessed;

and

(ii) describe the property to be assessed by legal description and tax identification number.

(c) If a local entity fails to file a notice of assessment interest under this Subsection (4):

(i) the failure does not invalidate the designation of an energy assessment area; and

(ii) the local entity may not assess a levy against a subsequent purchaser of a benefitted property that lacked recorded notice unless:

(A) the subsequent purchaser gives written consent;

(B) the subsequent purchaser has actual notice of the assessment levy; or

(C) the subsequent purchaser purchased the property after a corrected notice was filed under Subsection (4)(d).

(d) The local entity may file a corrected notice if the entity fails to comply with the date or other requirements for filing a notice of assessment interest.

(e) If a governing body has filed a corrected notice under Subsection (4)(d), the local entity may not retroactively collect or adjust the amount of the levy to recapture lost funds for a levy that the local entity was prohibited from collecting, if applicable, under Subsection (4)(c).

Section ~~{44}~~45. Section 17-27a-204 is amended to read:

17-27a-204. Notice of public hearings and public meetings to consider general plan or modifications.

(1) A county shall provide:

(a) notice of the date, time, and place of the first public hearing to consider the original

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adoption or any modification of all or any portion of a general plan; and

(b) notice of each public meeting on the subject.

(2) Each notice of a public hearing under Subsection (1)(a) shall be at least 10 calendar days before the public hearing and shall be:

~~[(a) (i) published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area; and]~~

~~[(ii)]~~ (a) published on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701;

(b) mailed to each affected entity; and

(c) posted:

(i) in at least three public locations within the county; or

(ii) on the county's official website.

(3) Each notice of a public meeting under Subsection (1)(b) shall be at least 24 hours before the meeting and shall be:

~~[(a) (i) submitted to a newspaper of general circulation in the area; and]~~

~~[(ii)]~~ (a) published on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701;

and

(b) posted:

(i) in at least three public locations within the county; or

(ii) on the county's official website.

Section ~~{45}~~46. Section **17-27a-205** is amended to read:

17-27a-205. Notice of public hearings and public meetings on adoption or modification of land use regulation.

(1) Each county shall give:

(a) notice of the date, time, and place of the first public hearing to consider the adoption or modification of a land use regulation; and

(b) notice of each public meeting on the subject.

(2) Each notice of a public hearing under Subsection (1)(a) shall be:

(a) mailed to each affected entity at least 10 calendar days before the public hearing;

(b) posted:

(i) in at least three public locations within the county; or

(ii) on the county's official website; and

~~[(c) (i) published:]~~

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~~[(A) in a newspaper of general circulation in the area at least 10 calendar days before the public hearing; and]~~

~~[(B)]~~ (c) (i) posted on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, at least 10 calendar days before the public hearing; or

(ii) mailed at least 10 days before the public hearing to:

(A) each property owner whose land is directly affected by the land use ordinance change; and

(B) each adjacent property owner within the parameters specified by county ordinance.

(3) Each notice of a public meeting under Subsection (1)(b) shall be at least 24 hours before the hearing and shall be posted:

(a) in at least three public locations within the county; or

(b) on the county's official website.

(4) (a) A county shall send a courtesy notice to each owner of private real property whose property is located entirely or partially within the proposed zoning map enactment or amendment at least 10 days before the scheduled day of the public hearing.

(b) The notice shall:

(i) identify with specificity each owner of record of real property that will be affected by the proposed zoning map or map amendments;

(ii) state the current zone in which the real property is located;

(iii) state the proposed new zone for the real property;

(iv) provide information regarding or a reference to the proposed regulations, prohibitions, and permitted uses that the property will be subject to if the zoning map or map amendment is adopted;

(v) state that the owner of real property may no later than 10 days after the day of the first public hearing file a written objection to the inclusion of the owner's property in the proposed zoning map or map amendment;

(vi) state the address where the property owner should file the protest;

(vii) notify the property owner that each written objection filed with the county will be provided to the county legislative body; and

(viii) state the location, date, and time of the public hearing described in Section 17-27a-502.

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(c) If a county mails notice to a property owner in accordance with Subsection (2)(c)(ii) for a public hearing on a zoning map or map amendment, the notice required in this Subsection (4) may be included in or part of the notice described in Subsection (2)(c)(ii) rather than sent separately.

Section ~~46~~47. Section **17-27a-306** is amended to read:

17-27a-306. Planning advisory areas.

(1) (a) A planning advisory area may be established as provided in this Subsection (1).

(b) A planning advisory area may not be established unless the area to be included within the proposed planning advisory area:

(i) is unincorporated;

(ii) is contiguous; and

(iii) (A) contains:

(I) at least 20% but not more than 80% of:

(Aa) the total private land area in the unincorporated county; or

(Bb) the total value of locally assessed taxable property in the unincorporated county;

or

(II) (Aa) in a county of the second or third class, at least 5% of the total population of the unincorporated county, but not less than 300 residents; or

(Bb) in a county of the fourth, fifth, or sixth class, at least 25% of the total population of the unincorporated county; or

(B) has been declared by the United States Census Bureau as a census designated place.

(c) (i) The process to establish a planning advisory area is initiated by the filing of a petition with the clerk of the county in which the proposed planning advisory area is located.

(ii) A petition to establish a planning advisory area may not be filed if it proposes the establishment of a planning advisory area that includes an area within a proposed planning advisory area in a petition that has previously been certified under Subsection (1)(g), until after the canvass of an election on the proposed planning advisory area under Subsection (1)(j).

(d) A petition under Subsection (1)(c) to establish a planning advisory area shall:

(i) be signed by the owners of private real property that:

(A) is located within the proposed planning advisory area;

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(B) covers at least 10% of the total private land area within the proposed planning advisory area; and

(C) is equal in value to at least 10% of the value of all private real property within the proposed planning advisory area;

(ii) be accompanied by an accurate plat or map showing the boundary of the contiguous area proposed to be established as a planning advisory area;

(iii) indicate the typed or printed name and current residence address of each owner signing the petition;

(iv) designate up to five signers of the petition as petition sponsors, one of whom shall be designated as the contact sponsor, with the mailing address and telephone number of each petition sponsor;

(v) authorize the petition sponsor or sponsors to act on behalf of all owners signing the petition for purposes of the petition; and

(vi) request the county legislative body to provide notice of the petition and of a public hearing, hold a public hearing, and conduct an election on the proposal to establish a planning advisory area.

(e) Subsection 10-2a-102(3) applies to a petition to establish a planning advisory area to the same extent as if it were an incorporation petition under Title 10, Chapter 2a, Municipal Incorporation.

(f) (i) Within seven days after the filing of a petition under Subsection (1)(c) proposing the establishment of a planning advisory area in a county of the second class, the county clerk shall provide notice of the filing of the petition to:

(A) each owner of real property owning more than 1% of the assessed value of all real property within the proposed planning advisory area; and

(B) each owner of real property owning more than 850 acres of real property within the proposed planning advisory area.

(ii) A property owner may exclude all or part of the property owner's property from a proposed planning advisory area in a county of the second class:

(A) if:

(I) (Aa) (Ii) the property owner owns more than 1% of the assessed value of all property within the proposed planning advisory area;

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(Iii) the property is nonurban; and

(IIIiii) the property does not or will not require municipal provision of municipal-type services; or

(Bb) the property owner owns more than 850 acres of real property within the proposed planning advisory area; and

(II) exclusion of the property will not leave within the planning advisory area an island of property that is not part of the planning advisory area; and

(B) by filing a notice of exclusion within 10 days after receiving the clerk's notice under Subsection (1)(f)(i).

(iii) (A) The county legislative body shall exclude from the proposed planning advisory area the property identified in a notice of exclusion timely filed under Subsection (1)(f)(ii)(B) if the property meets the applicable requirements of Subsection (1)(f)(ii)(A).

(B) If the county legislative body excludes property from a proposed planning advisory area under Subsection (1)(f)(iii), the county legislative body shall, within five days after the exclusion, send written notice of its action to the contact sponsor.

(g) (i) Within 45 days after the filing of a petition under Subsection (1)(c), the county clerk shall:

(A) with the assistance of other county officers from whom the clerk requests assistance, determine whether the petition complies with the requirements of Subsection (1)(d); and

(B) (I) if the clerk determines that the petition complies with the requirements of Subsection (1)(d):

(Aa) certify the petition and deliver the certified petition to the county legislative body; and

(Bb) mail or deliver written notification of the certification to the contact sponsor; or

(II) if the clerk determines that the petition fails to comply with any of the requirements of Subsection (1)(d), reject the petition and notify the contact sponsor in writing of the rejection and the reasons for the rejection.

(ii) If the county clerk rejects a petition under Subsection (1)(g)(i)(B)(II), the petition may be amended to correct the deficiencies for which it was rejected and then refiled with the county clerk.

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(h) (i) Within 90 days after a petition to establish a planning advisory area is certified, the county legislative body shall hold a public hearing on the proposal to establish a planning advisory area.

(ii) A public hearing under Subsection (1)(h)(i) shall be:

(A) within the boundary of the proposed planning advisory area; or

(B) if holding a public hearing in that area is not practicable, as close to that area as practicable.

(iii) At least one week before holding a public hearing under Subsection (1)(h)(i), the county legislative body shall publish notice of the petition and the time, date, and place of the public hearing[~~:(A) at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, and (B)] on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.~~

(i) Following the public hearing under Subsection (1)(h)(i), the county legislative body shall arrange for the proposal to establish a planning advisory area to be submitted to voters residing within the proposed planning advisory area at the next regular general election that is more than 90 days after the public hearing.

(j) A planning advisory area is established at the time of the canvass of the results of an election under Subsection (1)(i) if the canvass indicates that a majority of voters voting on the proposal to establish a planning advisory area voted in favor of the proposal.

(k) An area that is an established township before May 12, 2015:

(i) is, as of May 12, 2015, a planning advisory area; and

(ii) (A) shall change its name, if applicable, to no longer include the word "township";
and

(B) may use the word "planning advisory area" in its name.

(2) The county legislative body may:

(a) assign to the countywide planning commission the duties established in this part that would have been assumed by a planning advisory area planning commission designated under Subsection (2)(b); or

(b) designate and appoint a planning commission for the planning advisory area.

(3) (a) An area within the boundary of a planning advisory area may be withdrawn from the planning advisory area as provided in this Subsection (3) or in accordance with Subsection (5)(a).

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(b) The process to withdraw an area from a planning advisory area is initiated by the filing of a petition with the clerk of the county in which the planning advisory area is located.

(c) A petition under Subsection (3)(b) shall:

(i) be signed by the owners of private real property that:

(A) is located within the area proposed to be withdrawn from the planning advisory area;

(B) covers at least 50% of the total private land area within the area proposed to be withdrawn from the planning advisory area; and

(C) is equal in value to at least 33% of the value of all private real property within the area proposed to be withdrawn from the planning advisory area;

(ii) state the reason or reasons for the proposed withdrawal;

(iii) be accompanied by an accurate plat or map showing the boundary of the contiguous area proposed to be withdrawn from the planning advisory area;

(iv) indicate the typed or printed name and current residence address of each owner signing the petition;

(v) designate up to five signers of the petition as petition sponsors, one of whom shall be designated as the contact sponsor, with the mailing address and telephone number of each petition sponsor;

(vi) authorize the petition sponsor or sponsors to act on behalf of all owners signing the petition for purposes of the petition; and

(vii) request the county legislative body to withdraw the area from the planning advisory area.

(d) Subsection 10-2a-102(3) applies to a petition to withdraw an area from a planning advisory area to the same extent as if it were an incorporation petition under Title 10, Chapter 2a, Municipal Incorporation.

(e) (i) Within 45 days after the filing of a petition under Subsection (3)(b), the county clerk shall:

(A) with the assistance of other county officers from whom the clerk requests assistance, determine whether the petition complies with the requirements of Subsection (3)(c); and

(B) (I) if the clerk determines that the petition complies with the requirements of

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Subsection (3)(c):

(Aa) certify the petition and deliver the certified petition to the county legislative body;
and

(Bb) mail or deliver written notification of the certification to the contact sponsor; or

(II) if the clerk determines that the petition fails to comply with any of the requirements of Subsection (3)(c), reject the petition and notify the contact sponsor in writing of the rejection and the reasons for the rejection.

(ii) If the county clerk rejects a petition under Subsection (3)(e)(i)(B)(II), the petition may be amended to correct the deficiencies for which it was rejected and then refiled with the county clerk.

(f) (i) Within 60 days after a petition to withdraw an area from a planning advisory area is certified, the county legislative body shall hold a public hearing on the proposal to withdraw the area from the planning advisory area.

(ii) A public hearing under Subsection (3)(f)(i) shall be held:

(A) within the area proposed to be withdrawn from the planning advisory area; or

(B) if holding a public hearing in that area is not practicable, as close to that area as practicable.

(iii) Before holding a public hearing under Subsection (3)(f)(i), the county legislative body shall:

(A) publish notice of the petition and the time, date, and place of the public hearing[:
~~(F) at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the planning advisory area, and (H)] on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three consecutive weeks; and~~

(B) mail a notice of the petition and the time, date, and place of the public hearing to each owner of private real property within the area proposed to be withdrawn.

(g) (i) Within 45 days after the public hearing under Subsection (3)(f)(i), the county legislative body shall make a written decision on the proposal to withdraw the area from the planning advisory area.

(ii) In making its decision as to whether to withdraw the area from the planning advisory area, the county legislative body shall consider:

(A) whether the withdrawal would leave the remaining planning advisory area in a

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situation where the future incorporation of an area within the planning advisory area or the annexation of an area within the planning advisory area to an adjoining municipality would be economically or practically not feasible;

(B) if the withdrawal is a precursor to the incorporation or annexation of the withdrawn area:

(I) whether the proposed subsequent incorporation or withdrawal:

(Aa) will leave or create an unincorporated island or peninsula; or

(Bb) will leave the county with an area within its unincorporated area for which the cost, requirements, or other burdens of providing municipal services would materially increase over previous years; and

(II) whether the municipality to be created or the municipality into which the withdrawn area is expected to annex would be or is capable, in a cost effective manner, of providing service to the withdrawn area that the county will no longer provide due to the incorporation or annexation;

(C) the effects of a withdrawal on adjoining property owners, existing or projected county streets or other public improvements, law enforcement, and zoning and other municipal services provided by the county; and

(D) whether justice and equity favor the withdrawal.

(h) Upon the written decision of the county legislative body approving the withdrawal of an area from a planning advisory area, the area is withdrawn from the planning advisory area and the planning advisory area continues as a planning advisory area with a boundary that excludes the withdrawn area.

(4) (a) A planning advisory area may be dissolved as provided in this Subsection (4).

(b) The process to dissolve a planning advisory area is initiated by the filing of a petition with the clerk of the county in which the planning advisory area is located.

(c) A petition under Subsection (4)(b) shall:

(i) be signed by registered voters within the planning advisory area equal in number to at least 25% of all votes cast by voters within the planning advisory area at the last congressional election;

(ii) state the reason or reasons for the proposed dissolution;

(iii) indicate the typed or printed name and current residence address of each person

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signing the petition;

(iv) designate up to five signers of the petition as petition sponsors, one of whom shall be designated as the contact sponsor, with the mailing address and telephone number of each petition sponsor;

(v) authorize the petition sponsors to act on behalf of all persons signing the petition for purposes of the petition; and

(vi) request the county legislative body to provide notice of the petition and of a public hearing, hold a public hearing, and conduct an election on the proposal to dissolve the planning advisory area.

(d) (i) Within 45 days after the filing of a petition under Subsection (4)(b), the county clerk shall:

(A) with the assistance of other county officers from whom the clerk requests assistance, determine whether the petition complies with the requirements of Subsection (4)(c); and

(B) (I) if the clerk determines that the petition complies with the requirements of Subsection (4)(c):

(Aa) certify the petition and deliver the certified petition to the county legislative body; and

(Bb) mail or deliver written notification of the certification to the contact sponsor; or

(II) if the clerk determines that the petition fails to comply with any of the requirements of Subsection (4)(c), reject the petition and notify the contact sponsor in writing of the rejection and the reasons for the rejection.

(ii) If the county clerk rejects a petition under Subsection (4)(d)(i)(B)(II), the petition may be amended to correct the deficiencies for which it was rejected and then refiled with the county clerk.

(e) (i) Within 60 days after a petition to dissolve the planning advisory area is certified, the county legislative body shall hold a public hearing on the proposal to dissolve the planning advisory area.

(ii) A public hearing under Subsection (4)(e)(i) shall be held:

(A) within the boundary of the planning advisory area; or

(B) if holding a public hearing in that area is not practicable, as close to that area as

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practicable.

(iii) Before holding a public hearing under Subsection (4)(e)(i), the county legislative body shall publish notice of the petition and the time, date, and place of the public hearing[: ~~(A) at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the planning advisory area, and (B)] on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three consecutive weeks immediately before the public hearing.~~

(f) Following the public hearing under Subsection (4)(e)(i), the county legislative body shall arrange for the proposal to dissolve the planning advisory area to be submitted to voters residing within the planning advisory area at the next regular general election that is more than 90 days after the public hearing.

(g) A planning advisory area is dissolved at the time of the canvass of the results of an election under Subsection (4)(f) if the canvass indicates that a majority of voters voting on the proposal to dissolve the planning advisory area voted in favor of the proposal.

(5) (a) If a portion of an area located within a planning advisory area is annexed by a municipality or incorporates, that portion is withdrawn from the planning advisory area.

(b) If a planning advisory area in whole is annexed by a municipality or incorporates, the planning advisory area is dissolved.

Section ~~{47}~~48. Section **17-27a-404** is amended to read:

17-27a-404. Public hearing by planning commission on proposed general plan or amendment -- Notice -- Revisions to general plan or amendment -- Adoption or rejection by legislative body.

(1) (a) After completing its recommendation for a proposed general plan, or proposal to amend the general plan, the planning commission shall schedule and hold a public hearing on the proposed plan or amendment.

(b) The planning commission shall provide notice of the public hearing, as required by Section 17-27a-204.

(c) After the public hearing, the planning commission may modify the proposed general plan or amendment.

(2) The planning commission shall forward the proposed general plan or amendment to the legislative body.

(3) (a) As provided by local ordinance and by Section 17-27a-204, the legislative body

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shall provide notice of its intent to consider the general plan proposal.

(b) (i) In addition to the requirements of Subsections (1), (2), and (3)(a), the legislative body shall hold a public hearing in Salt Lake City on provisions of the proposed county plan regarding Subsection 17-27a-401(4). The hearing procedure shall comply with this Subsection (3)(b).

(ii) The hearing format shall allow adequate time for public comment at the actual public hearing, and shall also allow for public comment in writing to be submitted to the legislative body for not fewer than 90 days after the date of the public hearing.

(c) (i) The legislative body shall give notice of the hearing in accordance with this Subsection (3) when the proposed plan provisions required by Subsection 17-27a-401(4) are complete.

(ii) Direct notice of the hearing shall be given, in writing, to the governor, members of the state Legislature, executive director of the Department of Environmental Quality, the state planning coordinator, the Resource Development Coordinating Committee, and any other citizens or entities who specifically request notice in writing.

(iii) Public notice shall be given by publication~~[(A) in at least one major Utah newspaper having broad general circulation in the state; (B) in at least one Utah newspaper having a general circulation focused mainly on the county where the proposed high-level nuclear waste or greater than class C radioactive waste site is to be located; and (C)]~~ on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

(iv) The notice shall be published to allow reasonable time for interested parties and the state to evaluate the information regarding the provisions of Subsection 17-27a-401(4), including~~[(A) in a newspaper described in Subsection (3)(c)(iii)(A), no less than 180 days before the date of the hearing to be held under this Subsection (3); and (B)]~~ publication described in Subsection (3)(c)(iii)~~[(B) or (C)]~~ for 180 days before the date of the hearing to be held under this Subsection (3).

(4) (a) After the public hearing required under this section, the legislative body may adopt, reject, or make any revisions to the proposed general plan that it considers appropriate.

(b) The legislative body shall respond in writing and in a substantive manner to all those providing comments as a result of the hearing required by Subsection (3).

(c) If the county legislative body rejects the proposed general plan or amendment, it

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may provide suggestions to the planning commission for the planning commission's review and recommendation.

(5) The legislative body shall adopt:

(a) a land use element as provided in Subsection 17-27a-403(2)(a)(i);

(b) a transportation and traffic circulation element as provided in Subsection 17-27a-403(2)(a)(ii);

(c) after considering the factors included in Subsection 17-27a-403(2)(b), a plan to provide a realistic opportunity to meet the need for additional moderate income housing; and

(d) before August 1, 2017, a resource management plan as provided by Subsection 17-27a-403(2)(a)(iv).

Section ~~{48}~~49. Section **17-41-302** is amended to read:

17-41-302. Notice of proposal for creation of protection area -- Responses.

(1) An applicable legislative body shall provide notice of the proposal by:

~~[(a) (i) publishing notice in a newspaper having general circulation within:]~~

~~[(A) the same county as the land proposed for inclusion within an agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area, as the case may be, if the land is within the unincorporated part of the county; or]~~

~~[(B) the same city or town as the land proposed for inclusion within an agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area, as the case may be, if the land is within a city or town; and]~~

~~[(ii) as required in Section 45-1-101;]~~

(a) posting notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701;

(b) posting notice at five public places, designated by the county or municipal legislative body, within or near the proposed agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area; and

(c) mailing written notice to each owner of land within 1,000 feet of the land proposed for inclusion within an agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area.

(2) The notice shall contain:

(a) a statement that a proposal for the creation of an agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area has been filed with

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the applicable legislative body;

(b) a statement that the proposal will be open to public inspection in the office of the applicable legislative body;

(c) a statement that any person affected by the establishment of the area may, within 15 days of the date of the notice, file with the applicable legislative body:

(i) written objections to the proposal; or

(ii) a written request to modify the proposal to exclude land from or add land to the proposed protection area;

(d) a statement that the applicable legislative body will submit the proposal to the advisory committee and to the planning commission for review and recommendations;

(e) a statement that the applicable legislative body will hold a public hearing to discuss and hear public comment on:

(i) the proposal to create the agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area;

(ii) the recommendations of the advisory committee and planning commission; and

(iii) any requests for modification of the proposal and any objections to the proposal;

and

(f) a statement indicating the date, time, and place of the public hearing.

(3) (a) A person wishing to modify the proposal for the creation of the agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area shall, within 15 days after the date of the notice, file a written request for modification of the proposal, which identifies specifically the land that should be added to or removed from the proposal.

(b) A person wishing to object to the proposal for the creation of the agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area shall, within 15 days after the date of the notice, file a written objection to the creation of the relevant protection area.

Section ~~{49}~~50. Section **17-41-304** is amended to read:

17-41-304. Public hearing -- Review and action on proposal.

(1) After receipt of the written reports from the advisory committee and planning commission, or after the 45 days have expired, whichever is earlier, the county or municipal

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legislative body shall:

(a) schedule a public hearing;

(b) provide notice of the public hearing by:

~~[(i) publishing notice:]~~

~~[(A) in a newspaper having general circulation within:]~~

~~[(F) the same county as the land proposed for inclusion within the agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area, if the land is within the unincorporated part of the county; or]~~

~~[(H) the same city or town as the land proposed for inclusion within an agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area, if the land is within a city or town; and]~~

~~[(B)]~~ (i) posting notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701;

(ii) posting notice at five public places, designated by the applicable legislative body, within or near the proposed agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area; and

(iii) mailing written notice to each owner of land within 1,000 feet of the land proposed for inclusion within an agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area; and

(c) ensure that the notice includes:

(i) the time, date, and place of the public hearing on the proposal;

(ii) a description of the proposed agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area;

(iii) any proposed modifications to the proposed agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area;

(iv) a summary of the recommendations of the advisory committee and planning commission; and

(v) a statement that interested persons may appear at the public hearing and speak in favor of or against the proposal, any proposed modifications to the proposal, or the recommendations of the advisory committee and planning commission.

(2) The applicable legislative body shall:

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(a) convene the public hearing at the time, date, and place specified in the notice; and

(b) take oral or written testimony from interested persons.

(3) (a) Within 120 days of the submission of the proposal, the applicable legislative body shall approve, modify and approve, or reject the proposal.

(b) The creation of an agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area is effective at the earlier of:

(i) the applicable legislative body's approval of a proposal or modified proposal; or

(ii) 120 days after submission of a proposal complying with Subsection 17-41-301(2) if the applicable legislative body has failed to approve or reject the proposal within that time.

(c) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(b), a critical infrastructure materials protection area is effective only if the applicable legislative body, at its discretion, approves a proposal or modified proposal.

(4) (a) To give constructive notice of the existence of the agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area to all persons who have, may acquire, or may seek to acquire an interest in land in or adjacent to the relevant protection area within 10 days of the creation of the relevant protection area, the applicable legislative body shall file an executed document containing a legal description of the relevant protection area with:

(i) the county recorder of deeds; and

(ii) the affected planning commission.

(b) If the legal description of the property to be included in the relevant protection area is available through the county recorder's office, the applicable legislative body shall use that legal description in its executed document required in Subsection (4)(a).

(5) Within 10 days of the recording of the agriculture protection area, the applicable legislative body shall:

(a) send written notification to the commissioner of agriculture and food that the agriculture protection area has been created; and

(b) include in the notification:

(i) the number of landowners owning land within the agriculture protection area;

(ii) the total acreage of the area;

(iii) the date of approval of the area; and

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(iv) the date of recording.

(6) The applicable legislative body's failure to record the notice required under Subsection (4) or to send the written notification under Subsection (5) does not invalidate the creation of an agriculture protection area.

(7) The applicable legislative body may consider the cost of recording notice under Subsection (4) and the cost of sending notification under Subsection (5) in establishing a fee under Subsection 17-41-301(4)(b).

Section ~~50~~51. Section **17-41-405** is amended to read:

17-41-405. Eminent domain restrictions.

(1) A political subdivision having or exercising eminent domain powers may not condemn for any purpose any land within an agriculture protection area that is being used for agricultural production, land within an industrial protection area that is being put to an industrial use, or land within a critical infrastructure materials protection area, unless the political subdivision obtains approval, according to the procedures and requirements of this section, from the applicable legislative body and the advisory board.

(2) Any condemnor wishing to condemn property within an agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area shall file a notice of condemnation with the applicable legislative body and the relevant protection area's advisory board at least 30 days before filing an eminent domain complaint.

(3) The applicable legislative body and the advisory board shall:

(a) hold a joint public hearing on the proposed condemnation at a location within the county in which the relevant protection area is located;

(b) ~~[publish]~~ post notice of the time, date, place, and purpose of the public hearing:

~~[(i) in a newspaper of general circulation within the relevant protection area; and]~~

~~[(ii)]~~ (i) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701; and

~~[(c) post notice of the time, date, place, and purpose of the public hearing]~~

(ii) in five conspicuous public places, designated by the applicable legislative body, within or near the relevant protection area.

(4) (a) If the condemnation is for highway purposes or for the disposal of solid or liquid waste materials, the applicable legislative body and the advisory board may approve the condemnation only if there is no reasonable and prudent alternative to the use of the land

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within the agriculture protection area, industrial protection area, or critical infrastructure materials protection area for the project.

(b) If the condemnation is for any other purpose, the applicable legislative body and the advisory board may approve the condemnation only if:

(i) the proposed condemnation would not have an unreasonably adverse effect upon the preservation and enhancement of:

(A) agriculture within the agriculture protection area;

(B) the industrial use within the industrial protection area; or

(C) critical infrastructure materials operations within the critical infrastructure materials protection area; or

(ii) there is no reasonable and prudent alternative to the use of the land within the [the] relevant protection area for the project.

(5) (a) Within 60 days after receipt of the notice of condemnation, the applicable legislative body and the advisory board shall approve or reject the proposed condemnation.

(b) If the applicable legislative body and the advisory board fail to act within the 60 days or such further time as the applicable legislative body establishes, the condemnation shall be considered rejected.

(6) The applicable legislative body or the advisory board may request the county or municipal attorney to bring an action to enjoin any condemnor from violating any provisions of this section.

Section ~~51~~52. Section **17B-1-111** is amended to read:

17B-1-111. Impact fee resolution -- Notice and hearing requirements.

(1) (a) If a local district wishes to impose impact fees, the board of trustees of the local district shall:

(i) prepare a proposed impact fee resolution that meets the requirements of Title 11, Chapter 36a, Impact Fees Act;

(ii) make a copy of the impact fee resolution available to the public at least 14 days before the date of the public hearing and hold a public hearing on the proposed impact fee resolution; and

(iii) provide reasonable notice of the public hearing at least 14 days before the date of the hearing.

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(b) After the public hearing, the board of trustees may:

- (i) adopt the impact fee resolution as proposed;
- (ii) amend the impact fee resolution and adopt or reject it as amended; or
- (iii) reject the resolution.

(2) A local district meets the requirements of reasonable notice required by this section if it:

(a) posts notice of the hearing or meeting in at least three public places within the jurisdiction [~~and publishes notice of the hearing or meeting in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction, if one is available~~]; or

(b) gives actual notice of the hearing or meeting.

(3) The local district's board of trustees may enact a resolution establishing stricter notice requirements than those required by this section.

(4) (a) Proof that one of the two forms of notice required by this section was given is prima facie evidence that notice was properly given.

(b) If notice given under authority of this section is not challenged within 30 days from the date of the meeting for which the notice was given, the notice is considered adequate and proper.

Section ~~{52}~~53. Section **17B-1-211** is amended to read:

17B-1-211. Notice of public hearings -- Publication of resolution.

(1) Before holding a public hearing or set of public hearings under Section 17B-1-210, the legislative body of each county or municipality with which a request is filed or that adopts a resolution under Subsection 17B-1-203(1)(d) and the board of trustees of each local district that adopts a resolution under Subsection 17B-1-203(1)(e) shall:

~~[(a) (i) (A) except as provided in Subsections (1)(a)(i)(B) and (1)(a)(ii), publish notice in a newspaper or combination of newspapers of general circulation within the applicable area in accordance with Subsection (2); or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper or combination of newspapers of general circulation within the applicable area, post notice]~~

(a) (i) in accordance with Subsection (2), post at least one notice per 1,000 population of [~~that~~] the applicable area and at places within the area that are most likely to provide actual notice to residents of the area; and

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(ii) publish notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for two weeks before the hearing or the first of the set of hearings; or

(b) mail a notice to each registered voter residing within and each owner of real property located within the proposed local district.

~~[(2) Each published notice under Subsection (1)(a)(i)(A) shall:]~~

~~[(a) be no less than 1/4 page in size, use type no smaller than 18 point, and be surrounded by a 1/4-inch border;]~~

~~[(b) if possible, appear in a newspaper that is published at least one day per week;]~~

~~[(c) if possible, appear in a newspaper of general interest and readership in the area and not of limited subject matter;]~~

~~[(d) be placed in a portion of the newspaper other than where legal notices and classified advertisements appear; and]~~

~~[(e) be published once each week for four consecutive weeks, with the final publication being no fewer than five and no more than 20 days before the hearing or the first of the set of hearings.]~~

~~[(3)]~~ (2) Each notice required under Subsection (1) shall:

(a) if the hearing or set of hearings is concerning a resolution:

(i) contain the entire text or an accurate summary of the resolution; and

(ii) state the deadline for filing a protest against the creation of the proposed local district;

(b) clearly identify each governing body involved in the hearing or set of hearings;

(c) state the date, time, and place for the hearing or set of hearings and the purposes for the hearing or set of hearings; and

(d) describe or include a map of the entire proposed local district.

~~[(4)]~~ (3) County or municipal legislative bodies may jointly provide the notice required under this section if all the requirements of this section are met as to each notice.

Section ~~{53}~~ 54. Section **17B-1-304** is amended to read:

17B-1-304. Appointment procedures for appointed members.

(1) The appointing authority may, by resolution, appoint persons to serve as members of a local district board by following the procedures established by this section.

(2) (a) In any calendar year when appointment of a new local district board member is

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required, the appointing authority shall prepare a notice of vacancy that contains:

- (i) the positions that are vacant that shall be filled by appointment;
- (ii) the qualifications required to be appointed to those positions;
- (iii) the procedures for appointment that the governing body will follow in making

those appointments; and

(iv) the person to be contacted and any deadlines that a person shall meet who wishes to be considered for appointment to those positions.

(b) The appointing authority shall:

(i) post the notice of vacancy in four public places within the local district at least one month before the deadline for accepting nominees for appointment; and

~~[(ii) publish the notice of vacancy:]~~

~~[(A) in a daily newspaper of general circulation within the local district for five consecutive days before the deadline for accepting nominees for appointment; or]~~

~~[(B) in a local weekly newspaper circulated within the local district in the week before the deadline for accepting nominees for appointment; and]~~

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) ~~[publish]~~ post the notice of vacancy ~~[in accordance with Section 45-1-101]~~ on the Utah Public Notice Website, created in Section 63F-1-701, for five days before the deadline for accepting nominees for appointment.

(c) The appointing authority may bill the local district for the cost of preparing, printing, and publishing the notice.

(3) (a) Not sooner than two months after the appointing authority is notified of the vacancy, the appointing authority shall select a person to fill the vacancy from the applicants who meet the qualifications established by law.

(b) The appointing authority shall:

(i) comply with Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act, in making the appointment;

(ii) allow any interested persons to be heard; and

(iii) adopt a resolution appointing a person to the local district board.

(c) If no candidate for appointment to fill the vacancy receives a majority vote of the appointing authority, the appointing authority shall select the appointee from the two top candidates by lot.

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(4) Persons appointed to serve as members of the local district board serve four-year terms, but may be removed for cause at any time after a hearing by two-thirds vote of the appointing body.

(5) (a) At the end of each board member's term, the position is considered vacant, and, after following the appointment procedures established in this section, the appointing authority may either reappoint the incumbent board member or appoint a new member.

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (5)(a), a board member may continue to serve until a successor is elected or appointed and qualified in accordance with Subsection 17B-1-303(2)(b).

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if the appointing authority appoints one of its own members and that member meets all applicable statutory board member qualifications, the appointing authority need not comply with Subsection (2) or (3).

Section ~~{54}~~55. Section **17B-1-306** is amended to read:

17B-1-306. Local district board -- Election procedures.

(1) Except as provided in Subsection (12), each elected board member shall be selected as provided in this section.

(2) (a) Each election of a local district board member shall be held:

(i) at the same time as the municipal general election or the regular general election, as applicable; and

(ii) at polling places designated by the local district board in consultation with the county clerk for each county in which the local district is located, which polling places shall coincide with municipal general election or regular general election polling places, as applicable, whenever feasible.

(b) The local district board, in consultation with the county clerk, may consolidate two or more polling places to enable voters from more than one district to vote at one consolidated polling place.

(c) (i) Subject to Subsections (5)(h) and (i), the number of polling places under Subsection (2)(a)(ii) in an election of board members of an irrigation district shall be one polling place per division of the district, designated by the district board.

(ii) Each polling place designated by an irrigation district board under Subsection (2)(c)(i) shall coincide with a polling place designated by the county clerk under Subsection (2)(a)(ii).

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(3) The clerk of each local district with a board member position to be filled at the next municipal general election or regular general election, as applicable, shall provide notice of:

(a) each elective position of the local district to be filled at the next municipal general election or regular general election, as applicable;

(b) the constitutional and statutory qualifications for each position; and

(c) the dates and times for filing a declaration of candidacy.

(4) The clerk of the local district shall publish the notice described in Subsection (3):

(a) by posting the notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for 10 days before the first day for filing a declaration of candidacy; and

(b) ~~[(i)]~~ by posting the notice in at least five public places within the local district at least 10 days before the first day for filing a declaration of candidacy; ~~[or]~~ and

~~[(ii) publishing the notice:]~~

~~[(A) in a newspaper of general circulation within the local district at least three but no more than 10 days before the first day for filing a declaration of candidacy;]~~

~~[(B) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for 10 days before the first day for filing a declaration of candidacy; and]~~

(c) if the local district has a website, on the local district's website for 10 days before the first day for filing a declaration of candidacy.

(5) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(c), to become a candidate for an elective local district board position, an individual shall file a declaration of candidacy in person with an official designated by the local district, during office hours, within the candidate filing period for the applicable election year in which the election for the local district board is held.

(b) When the candidate filing deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the filing time shall be extended until the close of normal office hours on the following regular business day.

(c) Subject to Subsection (5)(f), an individual may designate an agent to file a declaration of candidacy with the official designated by the local district if:

(i) the individual is located outside of the state during the entire filing period;

(ii) the designated agent appears in person before the official designated by the local district; and

(iii) the individual communicates with the official designated by the local district using

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an electronic device that allows the individual and official to see and hear each other.

(d) (i) Before the filing officer may accept any declaration of candidacy from an individual, the filing officer shall:

(A) read to the individual the constitutional and statutory qualification requirements for the office that the individual is seeking; and

(B) require the individual to state whether the individual meets those requirements.

(ii) If the individual does not meet the qualification requirements for the office, the filing officer may not accept the individual's declaration of candidacy.

(iii) If it appears that the individual meets the requirements of candidacy, the filing officer shall accept the individual's declaration of candidacy.

(e) The declaration of candidacy shall be in substantially the following form:

"I, (print name) _____, being first duly sworn, say that I reside at (Street) _____, City of _____, County of _____, state of Utah, (Zip Code) _____, (Telephone Number, if any) _____; that I meet the qualifications for the office of board of trustees member for _____ (state the name of the local district); that I am a candidate for that office to be voted upon at the next election; and that, if filing via a designated agent, I will be out of the state of Utah during the entire candidate filing period, and I hereby request that my name be printed upon the official ballot for that election.

(Signed) _____

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by _____ on this _____ day of _____, ____.

(Signed) _____

(Clerk or Notary Public)"

(f) An agent designated under Subsection (5)(c) may not sign the form described in Subsection (5)(e).

(g) Each individual wishing to become a valid write-in candidate for an elective local district board position is governed by Section 20A-9-601.

(h) If at least one individual does not file a declaration of candidacy as required by this section, an individual shall be appointed to fill that board position in accordance with the appointment provisions of Section 20A-1-512.

(i) If only one candidate files a declaration of candidacy and there is no write-in

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candidate who complies with Section 20A-9-601, the board, in accordance with Section 20A-1-206, may:

(i) consider the candidate to be elected to the position; and

(ii) cancel the election.

(6) (a) A primary election may be held if:

(i) the election is authorized by the local district board; and

(ii) the number of candidates for a particular local board position or office exceeds twice the number of persons needed to fill that position or office.

(b) The primary election shall be conducted:

(i) on the same date as the municipal primary election or the regular primary election, as applicable; and

(ii) according to the procedures for primary elections provided under Title 20A, Election Code.

(7) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(c), within one business day after the deadline for filing a declaration of candidacy, the local district clerk shall certify the candidate names to the clerk of each county in which the local district is located.

(b) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(c) and in accordance with Section 20A-6-305, the clerk of each county in which the local district is located and the local district clerk shall coordinate the placement of the name of each candidate for local district office in the nonpartisan section of the ballot with the appropriate election officer.

(ii) If consolidation of the local district election ballot with the municipal general election ballot or the regular general election ballot, as applicable, is not feasible, the local district board of trustees, in consultation with the county clerk, shall provide for a separate local district election ballot to be administered by poll workers at polling locations designated under Subsection (2).

(c) (i) Subsections (7)(a) and (b) do not apply to an election of a member of the board of an irrigation district established under Chapter 2a, Part 5, Irrigation District Act.

(ii) (A) Subject to Subsection (7)(c)(ii)(B), the board of each irrigation district shall prescribe the form of the ballot for each board member election.

(B) Each ballot for an election of an irrigation district board member shall be in a nonpartisan format.

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(C) The name of each candidate shall be placed on the ballot in the order specified under Section 20A-6-305.

(8) (a) Each voter at an election for a board of trustees member of a local district shall:

(i) be a registered voter within the district, except for an election of:

(A) an irrigation district board of trustees member; or

(B) a basic local district board of trustees member who is elected by property owners;

and

(ii) meet the requirements to vote established by the district.

(b) Each voter may vote for as many candidates as there are offices to be filled.

(c) The candidates who receive the highest number of votes are elected.

(9) Except as otherwise provided by this section, the election of local district board members is governed by Title 20A, Election Code.

(10) (a) Except as provided in Subsection 17B-1-303(8), a person elected to serve on a local district board shall serve a four-year term, beginning at noon on the January 1 after the person's election.

(b) A person elected shall be sworn in as soon as practical after January 1.

(11) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (11)(b), each local district shall reimburse the county or municipality holding an election under this section for the costs of the election attributable to that local district.

(b) Each irrigation district shall bear its own costs of each election it holds under this section.

(12) This section does not apply to an improvement district that provides electric or gas service.

(13) Except as provided in Subsection 20A-3a-605(1)(b), the provisions of Title 20A, Chapter 3a, Part 6, Early Voting, do not apply to an election under this section.

(14) (a) As used in this Subsection (14), "board" means:

(i) a local district board; or

(ii) the administrative control board of a special service district that has elected members on the board.

(b) A board may hold elections for membership on the board at a regular general election instead of a municipal general election if the board submits an application to the

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lieutenant governor that:

(i) requests permission to hold elections for membership on the board at a regular general election instead of a municipal general election; and

(ii) indicates that holding elections at the time of the regular general election is beneficial, based on potential cost savings, a potential increase in voter turnout, or another material reason.

(c) Upon receipt of an application described in Subsection (14)(b), the lieutenant governor may approve the application if the lieutenant governor concludes that holding the elections at the regular general election is beneficial based on the criteria described in Subsection (14)(b)(ii).

(d) If the lieutenant governor approves a board's application described in this section:

(i) all future elections for membership on the board shall be held at the time of the regular general election; and

(ii) the board may not hold elections at the time of a municipal general election unless the board receives permission from the lieutenant governor to hold all future elections for membership on the board at a municipal general election instead of a regular general election, under the same procedure, and by applying the same criteria, described in this Subsection (14).

Section ~~55~~56. Section **17B-1-313** is amended to read:

17B-1-313. Publication of notice of board resolution or action -- Contest period -- No contest after contest period.

(1) After the board of trustees of a local district adopts a resolution or takes other action on behalf of the district, the board may provide for the publication of a notice of the resolution or other action.

(2) Each notice under Subsection (1) shall:

(a) include, as the case may be:

(i) the language of the resolution or a summary of the resolution; or

(ii) a description of the action taken by the board;

(b) state that:

(i) any person in interest may file an action in district court to contest the regularity, formality, or legality of the resolution or action within 30 days after the date of publication; and

(ii) if the resolution or action is not contested by filing an action in district court within

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the 30-day period, no one may contest the regularity, formality, or legality of the resolution or action after the expiration of the 30-day period; and

~~[(c) be published:]~~

~~[(i) in a newspaper that is published or has general circulation in the district; and]~~

~~[(ii) as required in Section 45-1-101.]~~

(c) be posted on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

(3) For a period of 30 days after the date of the publication, any person in interest may contest the regularity, formality, or legality of the resolution or other action by filing an action in district court.

(4) After the expiration of the 30-day period under Subsection (3), no one may contest the regularity, formality, or legality of the resolution or action for any cause.

Section ~~{56}~~57. Section **17B-1-417** is amended to read:

17B-1-417. Boundary adjustment -- Notice and hearing -- Protest -- Resolution adjusting boundaries -- Filing of notice and plat with the lieutenant governor -- Recording requirements -- Effective date.

(1) As used in this section, "affected area" means the area located within the boundaries of one local district that will be removed from that local district and included within the boundaries of another local district because of a boundary adjustment under this section.

(2) The boards of trustees of two or more local districts having a common boundary and providing the same service on the same wholesale or retail basis may adjust their common boundary as provided in this section.

(3) (a) The board of trustees of each local district intending to adjust a boundary that is common with another local district shall:

(i) adopt a resolution indicating the board's intent to adjust a common boundary;

(ii) hold a public hearing on the proposed boundary adjustment no less than 60 days after the adoption of the resolution under Subsection (3)(a)(i); and

~~[(iii) (A) publish notice:]~~

~~[(i) (Aa) once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the local district; or]~~

~~[(Bb) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the local district, post notice]~~

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(iii) (A) post notice:

(I) in at least four conspicuous places within the local district at least two weeks before the public hearing; and

(II) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for two weeks; or

(B) mail a notice to each owner of property located within the affected area and to each registered voter residing within the affected area.

(b) The notice required under Subsection (3)(a)(iii) shall:

(i) state that the board of trustees of the local district has adopted a resolution indicating the board's intent to adjust a boundary that the local district has in common with another local district that provides the same service as the local district;

(ii) describe the affected area;

(iii) state the date, time, and location of the public hearing required under Subsection (3)(a)(ii);

(iv) provide a local district telephone number where additional information about the proposed boundary adjustment may be obtained;

(v) explain the financial and service impacts of the boundary adjustment on property owners or residents within the affected area; and

(vi) state in conspicuous and plain terms that the board of trustees may approve the adjustment of the boundaries unless, at or before the public hearing under Subsection (3)(a)(ii), written protests to the adjustment are filed with the board by:

(A) the owners of private real property that:

(I) is located within the affected area;

(II) covers at least 50% of the total private land area within the affected area; and

(III) is equal in assessed value to at least 50% of the assessed value of all private real property within the affected area; or

(B) registered voters residing within the affected area equal in number to at least 50% of the votes cast in the affected area for the office of governor at the last regular general election before the filing of the protests.

~~[(c) The first publication of the notice required under Subsection (3)(a)(iii)(A) shall be within 14 days after the board's adoption of a resolution under Subsection (3)(a)(i).]~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) The boards of trustees of the local districts whose boundaries are being

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adjusted may jointly:

- (i) [~~publish, post,~~] post or mail the notice required under Subsection (3)(a)(iii); and
- (ii) hold the public hearing required under Subsection (3)(a)(ii).

(4) After the public hearing required under Subsection (3)(a)(ii), the board of trustees may adopt a resolution approving the adjustment of the common boundary unless, at or before the public hearing, written protests to the boundary adjustment have been filed with the board by:

(a) the owners of private real property that:

- (i) is located within the affected area;
- (ii) covers at least 50% of the total private land area within the affected area; and
- (iii) is equal in assessed value to at least 50% of the assessed value of all private real

property within the affected area; or

(b) registered voters residing within the affected area equal in number to at least 50% of the votes cast in the affected area for the office of governor at the last regular general election before the filing of the protests.

(5) A resolution adopted under Subsection (4) does not take effect until the board of each local district whose boundaries are being adjusted has adopted a resolution under Subsection (4).

(6) The board of the local district whose boundaries are being adjusted to include the affected area shall:

(a) within 30 days after the resolutions take effect under Subsection (5), file with the lieutenant governor:

(i) a copy of a notice of an impending boundary action, as defined in Section 67-1a-6.5, that meets the requirements of Subsection 67-1a-6.5(3); and

(ii) a copy of an approved final local entity plat, as defined in Section 67-1a-6.5; and

(b) upon the lieutenant governor's issuance of a certificate of boundary adjustment under Section 67-1a-6.5:

(i) if the affected area is located within the boundary of a single county, submit to the recorder of that county:

(A) the original:

(I) notice of an impending boundary action;

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- (II) certificate of boundary adjustment; and
- (III) approved final local entity plat; and
- (B) a certified copy of each resolution adopted under Subsection (4); or
- (ii) if the affected area is located within the boundaries of more than a single county:
 - (A) submit to the recorder of one of those counties:
 - (I) the original of the documents listed in Subsections (6)(b)(i)(A)(I), (II), and (III); and
 - (II) a certified copy of each resolution adopted under Subsection (4); and
 - (B) submit to the recorder of each other county:
 - (I) a certified copy of the documents listed in Subsections (6)(b)(i)(A)(I), (II), and (III);

and

- (II) a certified copy of each resolution adopted under Subsection (4).

(7) (a) Upon the lieutenant governor's issuance of a certificate of boundary adjustment under Section 67-1a-6.5, the affected area is annexed to the local district whose boundaries are being adjusted to include the affected area, and the affected area is withdrawn from the local district whose boundaries are being adjusted to exclude the affected area.

(b) (i) The effective date of a boundary adjustment under this section for purposes of assessing property within the affected area is governed by Section 59-2-305.5.

(ii) Until the documents listed in Subsection (6)(b) are recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which the property is located, a local district in whose boundary an affected area is included because of a boundary adjustment under this section may not:

- (A) levy or collect a property tax on property within the affected area;
- (B) levy or collect an assessment on property within the affected area; or
- (C) charge or collect a fee for service provided to property within the affected area.

(iii) Subsection (7)(b)(ii)(C):

(A) may not be construed to limit a local district's ability before a boundary adjustment to charge and collect a fee for service provided to property that is outside the local district's boundary; and

(B) does not apply until 60 days after the effective date, under Subsection (7)(a), of the local district's boundary adjustment, with respect to a fee that the local district was charging for service provided to property within the area affected by the boundary adjustment immediately before the boundary adjustment.

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Section ~~57~~58. Section 17B-1-505.5 is amended to read:

17B-1-505.5. Feasibility study for a municipality's withdrawal from a local district providing fire protection, paramedic, and emergency services or law enforcement service.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Feasibility consultant" means a person with expertise in:

(i) the processes and economics of local government; and

(ii) the economics of providing fire protection, paramedic, and emergency services or law enforcement service.

(b) "Feasibility study" means a study to determine the functional and financial feasibility of a municipality's withdrawal from a first responder local district.

(c) "First responder district" means a local district, other than a municipal services district, that provides:

(i) fire protection, paramedic, and emergency services; or

(ii) law enforcement service.

(d) "Withdrawing municipality" means a municipality whose legislative body has adopted a resolution under Subsection 17B-1-505(3)(a) to initiate the process of the municipality's withdrawal from a first responder district.

(2) This section applies and a feasibility study shall be conducted, as provided in this section, if:

(a) the legislative body of a municipality has adopted a resolution under Subsection 17B-1-505(3)(a) to initiate the process of the municipality's withdrawal from a first responder district;

(b) the municipality and first responder district have not agreed in writing to the withdrawal; and

(c) a feasibility study is a condition under Subsection 17B-1-505(6)(a) for an election to be held approving the withdrawal.

(3) (a) As provided in this Subsection (3), the withdrawing municipality and first responder district shall choose and engage a feasibility consultant to conduct a feasibility study.

(b) The withdrawing municipality and first responder district shall jointly choose and engage a feasibility consultant according to applicable municipal or local district procurement

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procedures.

(c) (i) If the withdrawing municipality and first responder district cannot agree on and have not engaged a feasibility consultant under Subsection (3)(b) within 45 days after the legislative body of the withdrawing municipality submits written notice to the first responder district under Subsection 17B-1-505(3)(c), the withdrawing municipality and first responder district shall, as provided in this Subsection (3)(c), choose a feasibility consultant from a list of at least eight feasibility consultants provided by the Utah Association of Certified Public Accountants.

(ii) A list of feasibility consultants under Subsection (3)(c)(i) may not include a feasibility consultant that has had a contract to provide services to the withdrawing municipality or first responder district at any time during the two-year period immediately preceding the date the list is provided under Subsection (3)(c)(i).

(iii) (A) Beginning with the first responder district, the first responder district and withdrawing municipality shall alternately eliminate one feasibility consultant each from the list of feasibility consultants until one feasibility consultant remains.

(B) Within five days after receiving the list of consultants from the Utah Association of Certified Public Accountants, the first responder district shall make the first elimination of a feasibility consultant from the list and notify the withdrawing municipality in writing of the elimination.

(C) After the first elimination of a feasibility consultant from the list, the withdrawing municipality and first responder district shall each, within three days after receiving the written notification of the preceding elimination, notify the other in writing of the elimination of a feasibility consultant from the list.

(d) If a withdrawing municipality and first responder district do not engage a feasibility consultant under Subsection (3)(b), the withdrawing municipality and first responder district shall engage the feasibility consultant that has not been eliminated from the list at the completion of the process described in Subsection (3)(c).

(4) A feasibility consultant that conducts a feasibility study under this section shall be independent of and unaffiliated with the withdrawing municipality and first responder district.

(5) In conducting a feasibility study under this section, the feasibility consultant shall consider:

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- (a) population and population density within the withdrawing municipality;
- (b) current and five-year projections of demographics and economic base in the withdrawing municipality, including household size and income, commercial and industrial development, and public facilities;
- (c) projected growth in the withdrawing municipality during the next five years;
- (d) subject to Subsection (6)(a), the present and five-year projections of the cost, including overhead, of providing the same service in the withdrawing municipality as is provided by the first responder district, including:
 - (i) the estimated cost if the first responder district continues to provide service; and
 - (ii) the estimated cost if the withdrawing municipality provides service;
- (e) subject to Subsection (6)(a), the present and five-year projections of the cost, including overhead, of the first responder district providing service with:
 - (i) the municipality included in the first responder district's service area; and
 - (ii) the withdrawing municipality excluded from the first responder district's service area;
- (f) a projection of any new taxes per household that may be levied within the withdrawing municipality within five years after the withdrawal;
- (g) the fiscal impact that the withdrawing municipality's withdrawal has on other municipalities and unincorporated areas served by the first responder district, including any rate increase that may become necessary to maintain required coverage ratios for the first responder district's debt;
- (h) the physical and other assets that will be required by the withdrawing municipality to provide, without interruption or diminution of service, the same service that is being provided by the first responder district;
- (i) the physical and other assets that will no longer be required by the first responder district to continue to provide the current level of service to the remainder of the first responder district, excluding the withdrawing municipality, and could be transferred to the withdrawing municipality;
- (j) subject to Subsection (6)(b), a fair and equitable allocation of the first responder district's assets between the first responder district and the withdrawing municipality, effective upon the withdrawal of the withdrawing municipality from the first responder district;

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(k) a fair and equitable allocation of the debts, liabilities, and obligations of the first responder district and any local building authority of the first responder district, between the withdrawing municipality and the remaining first responder district, taking into consideration:

(i) any requirement to maintain the excludability of interest from the income of the holder of the debt, liability, or obligation for federal income tax purposes; and

(ii) any first responder district assets that have been purchased with the proceeds of bonds issued by the first responder district that the first responder district will retain and any of those assets that will be transferred to the withdrawing municipality;

(l) the number and classification of first responder district employees who will no longer be required to serve the remaining portions of the first responder district after the withdrawing municipality withdraws from the first responder district, including the dollar amount of the wages, salaries, and benefits attributable to the employees and the estimated cost associated with termination of the employees if the withdrawing municipality does not employ the employees;

(m) maintaining as a base, for a period of three years after withdrawal, the existing schedule of pay and benefits for first responder district employees who are transferred to the employment of the withdrawing municipality; and

(n) any other factor that the feasibility consultant considers relevant to the question of the withdrawing municipality's withdrawal from the first responder district.

(6) (a) For purposes of Subsections (5)(d) and (e):

(i) the feasibility consultant shall assume a level and quality of service to be provided in the future to the withdrawing municipality that fairly and reasonably approximates the level and quality of service that the first responder district provides to the withdrawing municipality at the time of the feasibility study;

(ii) in determining the present value cost of a service that the first responder district provides, the feasibility consultant shall consider:

(A) the cost to the withdrawing municipality of providing the service for the first five years after the withdrawal; and

(B) the first responder district's present and five-year projected cost of providing the same service within the withdrawing municipality; and

(iii) the feasibility consultant shall consider inflation and anticipated growth in

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calculating the cost of providing service.

(b) The feasibility consultant may not consider an allocation of first responder district assets or a transfer of first responder district employees to the extent that the allocation or transfer would impair the first responder district's ability to continue to provide the current level of service to the remainder of the first responder district without the withdrawing municipality, unless the first responder district consents to the allocation or transfer.

(7) A feasibility consultant may retain an architect, engineer, or other professional, as the feasibility consultant considers prudent and as provided in the agreement with the withdrawing municipality and first responder district, to assist the feasibility consultant to conduct a feasibility study.

(8) The withdrawing municipality and first responder district shall require the feasibility consultant to:

(a) complete the feasibility study within a time established by the withdrawing municipality and first responder district;

(b) prepare and submit a written report communicating the results of the feasibility study, including a one-page summary of the results; and

(c) attend all public hearings relating to the feasibility study under Subsection (14).

(9) A written report of the results of a feasibility study under this section shall:

(a) contain a recommendation concerning whether a withdrawing municipality's withdrawal from a first responder district is functionally and financially feasible for both the first responder district and the withdrawing municipality; and

(b) include any conditions the feasibility consultant determines need to be satisfied in order to make the withdrawal functionally and financially feasible, including:

(i) first responder district assets and liabilities to be allocated to the withdrawing municipality; and

(ii) (A) first responder district employees to become employees of the withdrawing municipality; and

(B) sick leave, vacation, and other accrued benefits and obligations relating to the first responder district employees that the withdrawing municipality needs to assume.

(10) The withdrawing municipality and first responder district shall equally share the feasibility consultant's fees and costs, as specified in the agreement between the withdrawing

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municipality and first responder district and the feasibility consultant.

(11) (a) Upon completion of the feasibility study and preparation of a written report, the feasibility consultant shall deliver a copy of the report to the withdrawing municipality and first responder district.

(b) (i) A withdrawing municipality or first responder district that disagrees with any aspect of a feasibility study report may, within 20 business days after receiving a copy of the report under Subsection (11)(a), submit to the feasibility consultant a written objection detailing the disagreement.

(ii) (A) A withdrawing municipality that submits a written objection under Subsection (11)(b)(i) shall simultaneously deliver a copy of the objection to the first responder district.

(B) A first responder district that submits a written objection under Subsection (11)(b)(i) shall simultaneously deliver a copy of the objection to the withdrawing municipality.

(iii) A withdrawing municipality or first responder district may, within 10 business days after receiving an objection under Subsection (11)(b)(ii), submit to the feasibility consultant a written response to the objection.

(iv) (A) A withdrawing municipality that submits a response under Subsection (11)(b)(iii) shall simultaneously deliver a copy of the response to the first responder district.

(B) A first responder district that submits a response under Subsection (11)(b)(iii) shall simultaneously deliver a copy of the response to the withdrawing municipality.

(v) If an objection is filed under Subsection (11)(b)(i), the feasibility consultant shall, within 20 business days after the expiration of the deadline under Subsection (11)(b)(iii) for submitting a response to an objection:

(A) modify the feasibility study report or explain in writing why the feasibility consultant is not modifying the feasibility study report; and

(B) deliver the modified feasibility study report or written explanation to the withdrawing municipality and first responder local district.

(12) Within seven days after the expiration of the deadline under Subsection (11)(b)(i) for submitting an objection or, if an objection is submitted, within seven days after receiving a modified feasibility study report or written explanation under Subsection (11)(b)(v), but at least 30 days before a public hearing under Subsection (14), the withdrawing municipality shall:

(a) make a copy of the report available to the public at the primary office of the

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withdrawing municipality; and

(b) if the withdrawing municipality has a website, post a copy of the report on the municipality's website.

(13) A feasibility study report or, if a feasibility study report is modified under Subsection (11), a modified feasibility study report may not be challenged unless the basis of the challenge is that the report results from collusion or fraud.

(14) (a) Following the expiration of the deadline under Subsection (11)(b)(i) for submitting an objection, or, if an objection is submitted under Subsection (11)(b)(i), following the withdrawing municipality's receipt of the modified feasibility study report or written explanation under Subsection (11)(b)(v), the legislative body of the withdrawing municipality shall, at the legislative body's next regular meeting, schedule at least one public hearing to be held:

(i) within the following 60 days; and

(ii) for the purpose of allowing:

(A) the feasibility consultant to present the results of the feasibility study; and

(B) the public to become informed about the feasibility study results, to ask the feasibility consultant questions about the feasibility study, and to express the public's views about the proposed withdrawal.

(b) At a public hearing under Subsection (14)(a), the legislative body of the withdrawing municipality shall:

(i) provide a copy of the feasibility study for public review; and

(ii) allow the public to:

(A) ask the feasibility consultant questions about the feasibility study; and

(B) express the public's views about the withdrawing municipality's proposed withdrawal from the first responder district.

(15) (a) The clerk or recorder of the withdrawing municipality shall publish notice of a hearing under Subsection (14)[~~(i) at least once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the withdrawing municipality, with the last publication occurring no less than three days before the first public hearing held under Subsection (14); and (ii)] on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three consecutive weeks immediately before the public hearing.~~

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(b) A notice under Subsection (15)(a) shall state:

(i) the date, time, and location of the public hearing; and

(ii) that a copy of the feasibility study report may be obtained, free of charge, at the office of the withdrawing municipality or on the withdrawing municipality's website.

(16) Unless the withdrawing municipality and first responder district agree otherwise, conditions that a feasibility study report indicates are necessary to be met for a withdrawal to be functionally and financially feasible for the withdrawing municipality and first responder district are binding on the withdrawing municipality and first responder district if the withdrawal occurs.

Section ~~58~~59. Section **17B-1-609** is amended to read:

17B-1-609. Hearing to consider adoption -- Notice.

(1) At the meeting at which the tentative budget is adopted, the board of trustees shall:

(a) establish the time and place of a public hearing to consider its adoption; and

(b) except as provided in Subsection (6), order that notice of the hearing:

~~[(i) (A) be published at least seven days before the hearing in at least one issue of a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which the district is located; or~~

~~— (B) if no newspaper is circulated generally in the county or counties;]~~

(i) be posted in three public places within the district; and

(ii) be published at least seven days before the hearing on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

(2) If the budget hearing is held in conjunction with a tax increase hearing, the notice required in Subsection (1)(b):

(a) may be combined with the notice required under Section 59-2-919; and

(b) shall be published in accordance with the advertisement provisions of Section 59-2-919.

(3) If the budget hearing is to be held in conjunction with a fee increase hearing, the notice required in Subsection (1)(b):

(a) may be combined with the notice required under Section 17B-1-643; and

(b) shall be published or mailed in accordance with the notice provisions of Section 17B-1-643.

(4) Proof that notice was given in accordance with Subsection (1)(b), (2), (3), or (6) is

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prima facie evidence that notice was properly given.

(5) If a notice required under Subsection (1)(b), (2), (3), or (6) is not challenged within 30 days after the day on which the hearing is held, the notice is adequate and proper.

(6) A board of trustees of a local district with an annual operating budget of less than \$250,000 may satisfy the notice requirements in Subsection (1)(b) by:

- (a) mailing a written notice, postage prepaid, to each voter in the local district; and
- (b) posting the notice in three public places within the district.

Section ~~59~~60. Section **17B-1-643** is amended to read:

17B-1-643. Imposing or increasing a fee for service provided by local district.

(1) (a) Before imposing a new fee or increasing an existing fee for a service provided by a local district, each local district board of trustees shall first hold a public hearing at which:

- (i) the local district shall demonstrate its need to impose or increase the fee; and
- (ii) any interested person may speak for or against the proposal to impose a fee or to increase an existing fee.

(b) Each public hearing under Subsection (1)(a) shall be held in the evening beginning no earlier than 6 p.m.

(c) A public hearing required under this Subsection (1) may be combined with a public hearing on a tentative budget required under Section 17B-1-610.

(d) Except to the extent that this section imposes more stringent notice requirements, the local district board shall comply with Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act, in holding the public hearing under Subsection (1)(a).

(2) (a) Each local district board shall give notice of a hearing under Subsection (1) as provided in Subsections (2)(b) and (c) or Subsection (2)(d).

~~[(b) The notice required under Subsection (2)(a) shall be published:]~~

(b) The local district board shall:

(i) post the notice required under Subsection (2)(a) on the Utah Public Notice Website established in Section 63F-1-701; and

~~[(ii) (A) in a newspaper or combination of newspapers of general circulation in the local district, if there is a newspaper or combination of newspapers of general circulation in the local district; or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper or combination of newspapers of general circulation in~~

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~~the local district, the local district board shall]~~

(ii) post at least one ~~[notice]~~ of the notices required under Subsection (2)(a) per 1,000 population within the local district, at places within the local district that are most likely to provide actual notice to residents within the local district.

~~[(c) (i) The notice described in Subsection (2)(b)(ii)(A):]~~

~~[(A) shall be no less than 1/4 page in size and the type used shall be no smaller than 18 point, and surrounded by a 1/4-inch border;]~~

~~[(B) may not be placed in that portion of the newspaper where legal notices and classified advertisements appear;]~~

~~[(C) whenever possible, shall appear in a newspaper that is published at least one day per week;]~~

~~[(D) shall be in a newspaper or combination of newspapers of general interest and readership in the local district, and not of limited subject matter; and]~~

~~[(E) shall be run once each week for the two weeks preceding the hearing;]~~

~~[(ii)]~~ (c) The notice described in Subsection (2)(b) shall state that the local district board intends to impose or increase a fee for a service provided by the local district and will hold a public hearing on a certain day, time, and place fixed in the notice, which shall be not less than seven days after the day the first notice is published, for the purpose of hearing comments regarding the proposed imposition or increase of a fee and to explain the reasons for the proposed imposition or increase.

(d) (i) In lieu of providing notice under Subsection (2)(b), the local district board of trustees may give the notice required under Subsection (2)(a) by mailing the notice to those within the district who:

(A) will be charged the fee for a district service, if the fee is being imposed for the first time; or

(B) are being charged a fee, if the fee is proposed to be increased.

(ii) Each notice under Subsection (2)(d)(i) shall comply with Subsection (2)(c)~~[(ii)]~~.

(iii) A notice under Subsection (2)(d)(i) may accompany a district bill for an existing fee.

(e) If the hearing required under this section is combined with the public hearing required under Section 17B-1-610, the notice required under this Subsection (2):

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(i) may be combined with the notice required under Section 17B-1-609; and

(ii) shall be [~~published,~~] posted[;] or mailed in accordance with the notice provisions of this section.

(f) Proof that notice was given as provided in Subsection (2)(b) or (d) is prima facie evidence that notice was properly given.

(g) If no challenge is made to the notice given of a hearing required by Subsection (1) within 30 days after the date of the hearing, the notice is considered adequate and proper.

(3) After holding a public hearing under Subsection (1), a local district board may:

(a) impose the new fee or increase the existing fee as proposed;

(b) adjust the amount of the proposed new fee or the increase of the existing fee and then impose the new fee or increase the existing fee as adjusted; or

(c) decline to impose the new fee or increase the existing fee.

(4) This section applies to each new fee imposed and each increase of an existing fee that occurs on or after July 1, 1998.

(5) (a) This section does not apply to an impact fee.

(b) The imposition or increase of an impact fee is governed by Title 11, Chapter 36a, Impact Fees Act.

Section ~~60~~61. Section **17B-1-1204** is amended to read:

17B-1-1204. Notice of the hearing on a validation petition -- Amended or supplemented validation petition.

(1) Upon the entry of an order under Section 17B-1-1203 setting a hearing on a validation petition, the local district that filed the petition shall post notice:

~~[(a) publish notice:]~~

~~[(i) at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the principal office of the district is located; and]~~

~~[(ii)]~~ (a) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three weeks immediately before the hearing; and

(b) [~~post notice in its~~] in the local district's principal office at least 21 days before the date set for the hearing.

(2) Each notice under Subsection (1) shall:

(a) state the date, time, and place of the hearing on the validation petition;

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(b) include a general description of the contents of the validation petition; and
(c) if applicable, state the location where a complete copy of a contract that is the subject of the validation petition may be examined.

(3) If a district amends or supplements a validation petition under Subsection 17B-1-1202(3) after publishing and posting notice as required under Subsection (1), the district is not required to publish or post notice again unless required by the court.

Section ~~{61}~~62. Section **17B-1-1307** is amended to read:

17B-1-1307. Notice of public hearing and of dissolution.

(1) Before holding a public hearing required under Section 17B-1-1306, the administrative body shall:

(a) post notice of the public hearing and of the proposed dissolution:

~~[(a) (i) publish notice of the public hearing and of the proposed dissolution:]~~

~~[(A) in a newspaper of general circulation within the local district proposed to be dissolved; and]~~

~~[(B) (i) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for 30 days before the public hearing; and]~~

(ii) ~~[post notice of the public hearing and of the proposed dissolution]~~ in at least four conspicuous places within the local district proposed to be dissolved, no less than five and no more than 30 days before the public hearing; or

(b) mail a notice to each owner of property located within the local district and to each registered voter residing within the local district.

(2) Each notice required under Subsection (1) shall:

(a) identify the local district proposed to be dissolved and the service it was created to provide; and

(b) state the date, time, and location of the public hearing.

Section ~~{62}~~63. Section **17B-2a-705** is amended to read:

17B-2a-705. Taxation -- Additional levy -- Election.

(1) If a mosquito abatement district board of trustees determines that the funds required during the next ensuing fiscal year will exceed the maximum amount that the district is authorized to levy under Subsection 17B-1-103(2)(g), the board of trustees may call an election on a date specified in Section 20A-1-204 and submit to district voters the question of whether

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the district should be authorized to impose an additional tax to raise the necessary additional funds.

(2) The board shall publish notice of the election:

~~[(a) (i) in a newspaper of general circulation within the district at least once, no later than four weeks before the day of the election;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the district, at least four weeks before the day of the election;]~~

(a) (i) by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the district, in places within the district that are most likely to give notice to the voters in the district; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) at least four weeks before the day of the election, by mailing notice to each registered voter in the district;

(b) by posting notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for four weeks before the day of the election; and

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for four weeks before the day of the election; and]~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) if the district has a website, by posting notice on the district's website for four weeks before the day of the election.

(3) No particular form of ballot is required, and no informalities in conducting the election may invalidate the election, if it is otherwise fairly conducted.

(4) At the election each ballot shall contain the words, "Shall the district be authorized to impose an additional tax to raise the additional sum of \$ ____?"

(5) The board of trustees shall canvass the votes cast at the election, and, if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the imposition of the tax, the district is authorized to impose an additional levy to raise the additional amount of money required.

Section ~~63~~64. Section **17B-2a-1007** is amended to read:

17B-2a-1007. Contract assessments.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Assessed land" means:

(i) for a contract assessment under a water contract with a private water user, the land owned by the private water user that receives the beneficial use of water under the water

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contract; or

(ii) for a contract assessment under a water contract with a public water user, the land within the boundaries of the public water user that is within the boundaries of the water conservancy district and that receives the beneficial use of water under the water contract.

(b) "Contract assessment" means an assessment levied as provided in this section by a water conservancy district on assessed land.

(c) "Governing body" means:

(i) for a county, city, or town, the legislative body of the county, city, or town;

(ii) for a local district, the board of trustees of the local district;

(iii) for a special service district:

(A) the legislative body of the county, city, or town that established the special service district, if no administrative control board has been appointed under Section 17D-1-301; or

(B) the administrative control board of the special service district, if an administrative control board has been appointed under Section 17D-1-301; and

(iv) for any other political subdivision of the state, the person or body with authority to govern the affairs of the political subdivision.

(d) "Petitioner" means a private petitioner or a public petitioner.

(e) "Private petitioner" means an owner of land within a water conservancy district who submits a petition to a water conservancy district under Subsection (3) to enter into a water contract with the district.

(f) "Private water user" means an owner of land within a water conservancy district who enters into a water contract with the district.

(g) "Public petitioner" means a political subdivision of the state:

(i) whose territory is partly or entirely within the boundaries of a water conservancy district; and

(ii) that submits a petition to a water conservancy district under Subsection (3) to enter into a water contract with the district.

(h) "Public water user" means a political subdivision of the state:

(i) whose territory is partly or entirely within the boundaries of a water conservancy district; and

(ii) that enters into a water contract with the district.

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(i) "Water contract" means a contract between a water conservancy district and a private water user or a public water user under which the water user purchases, leases, or otherwise acquires the beneficial use of water from the water conservancy district for the benefit of:

(i) land owned by the private water user; or

(ii) land within the public water user's boundaries that is also within the boundaries of the water conservancy district.

(j) "Water user" means a private water user or a public water user.

(2) A water conservancy district may levy a contract assessment as provided in this section.

(3) (a) The governing body of a public petitioner may authorize its chief executive officer to submit a written petition on behalf of the public petitioner to a water conservancy district requesting to enter into a water contract.

(b) A private petitioner may submit a written petition to a water conservancy district requesting to enter into a water contract.

(c) Each petition under this Subsection (3) shall include:

(i) the petitioner's name;

(ii) the quantity of water the petitioner desires to purchase or otherwise acquire;

(iii) a description of the land upon which the water will be used;

(iv) the price to be paid for the water;

(v) the amount of any service, turnout, connection, distribution system, or other charge to be paid;

(vi) whether payment will be made in cash or annual installments;

(vii) a provision requiring the contract assessment to become a lien on the land for which the water is petitioned and is to be allotted; and

(viii) an agreement that the petitioner is bound by the provisions of this part and the rules and regulations of the water conservancy district board of trustees.

(4) (a) If the board of a water conservancy district desires to consider a petition submitted by a petitioner under Subsection (3), the board shall:

(i) ~~publish~~ post notice of the petition and of the hearing required under Subsection

(4)(a)(ii) ~~[at least once a week in two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation~~

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~~within the county in which the political subdivision or private petitioner's land, as the case may be, is located]~~ on the Utah Public Notice Website, created in Section 63F-1-701, for at least two successive weeks immediately before the date of the hearing; and

(ii) hold a public hearing on the petition.

(b) Each notice under Subsection (4)(a)(i) shall:

(i) state that a petition has been filed and that the district is considering levying a contract assessment; and

(ii) give the date, time, and place of the hearing required under Subsection (4)(a)(ii).

(c) (i) At each hearing required under Subsection (4)(a)(ii), the board of trustees of the water conservancy district shall:

(A) allow any interested person to appear and explain why the petition should not be granted; and

(B) consider each written objection to the granting of the petition that the board receives before or at the hearing.

(ii) The board of trustees may adjourn and reconvene the hearing as the board considers appropriate.

(d) (i) Any interested person may file with the board of the water conservancy district, at or before the hearing under Subsection (4)(a)(ii), a written objection to the district's granting a petition.

(ii) Each person who fails to submit a written objection within the time provided under Subsection (4)(d)(i) is considered to have consented to the district's granting the petition and levying a contract assessment.

(5) After holding a public hearing as required under Subsection (4)(a)(ii), the board of trustees of a water conservancy district may:

(a) deny the petition; or

(b) grant the petition, if the board considers granting the petition to be in the best interests of the district.

(6) The board of a water conservancy district that grants a petition under this section may:

(a) make an allotment of water for the benefit of assessed land;

(b) authorize any necessary construction to provide for the use of water upon the terms

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and conditions stated in the water contract;

(c) divide the district into units and fix a different rate for water purchased or otherwise acquired and for other charges within each unit, if the rates and charges are equitable, although not equal and uniform, for similar classes of services throughout the district; and

(d) levy a contract assessment on assessed land.

(7) (a) The board of trustees of each water conservancy district that levies a contract assessment under this section shall:

(i) cause a certified copy of the resolution, ordinance, or order levying the assessment to be recorded in the office of the recorder of each county in which assessed land is located; and

(ii) on or before July 1 of each year after levying the contract assessment, certify to the auditor of each county in which assessed land is located the amount of the contract assessment.

(b) Upon the recording of the resolution, ordinance, or order, in accordance with Subsection (7)(a)(i):

(i) the contract assessment associated with allotting water to the assessed land under the water contract becomes a political subdivision lien, as that term is defined in Section 11-60-102, on the assessed land, in accordance with Title 11, Chapter 60, Political Subdivision Lien Authority, as of the effective date of the resolution, ordinance, or order; and

(ii) (A) the board of trustees of the water conservancy district shall certify the amount of the assessment to the county treasurer; and

(B) the county treasurer shall include the certified amount on the property tax notice required by Section 59-2-1317 for that year.

(c) (i) Each county in which assessed land is located shall collect the contract assessment in the same manner as taxes levied by the county.

(ii) If the amount of a contract assessment levied under this section is not paid in full in a given year:

(A) by September 15, the governing body of the water conservancy district that levies the contract assessment shall certify any unpaid amount to the treasurer of the county in which the property is located; and

(B) the county treasurer shall include the certified amount on the property tax notice required by Section 59-2-1317 for that year.

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(8) (a) The board of trustees of each water conservancy district that levies a contract assessment under this section shall:

(i) hold a public hearing, before August 8 of each year in which a contract assessment is levied, to hear and consider objections filed under Subsection (8)(b); and

~~[(ii) twice publish a notice, at least a week apart:]~~

~~[(A) in a newspaper of general circulation in each county with assessed land included within the district boundaries or, if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the county, in a newspaper of general circulation in an adjoining county; and]~~

(ii) post a notice:

(A) on the Utah Public Notice Website, created in Section 63F-1-701, for at least the two consecutive weeks before the public hearing; and

(B) that contains a general description of the assessed land, the amount of the contract assessment, and the time and place of the public hearing under Subsection (8)(a)(i).

(b) An owner of assessed land within the water conservancy district who believes that the contract assessment on the owner's land is excessive, erroneous, or illegal may, before the hearing under Subsection (8)(a)(i), file with the board of trustees a verified, written objection to the assessment, stating the grounds for the objection.

(c) (i) At each hearing under Subsection (8)(a)(i), the board of trustees shall hear and consider the evidence and arguments supporting each objection.

(ii) After hearing and considering the evidence and arguments supporting an objection, the board of trustees:

(A) shall enter a written order, stating its decision; and

(B) may modify the assessment.

(d) (i) An owner of assessed land may file a petition in district court seeking review of a board of trustees' order under Subsection (8)(c)(ii)(A).

(ii) Each petition under Subsection (8)(d)(i) shall:

(A) be filed within 30 days after the board enters its written order;

(B) state specifically the part of the board's order for which review is sought; and

(C) be accompanied by a bond with good and sufficient security in an amount not exceeding \$200, as determined by the court clerk.

(iii) If more than one owner of assessed land seeks review, the court may, upon a

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showing that the reviews may be consolidated without injury to anyone's interests, consolidate the reviews and hear them together.

(iv) The court shall act as quickly as possible after a petition is filed.

(v) A court may not disturb a board of trustees' order unless the court finds that the contract assessment on the petitioner's assessed land is manifestly disproportionate to assessments imposed upon other land in the district.

(e) If no petition under Subsection (8)(d) is timely filed, the contract assessment is conclusively considered to have been made in proportion to the benefits conferred on the land in the district.

(9) Each resolution, ordinance, or order under which a water conservancy district levied a Class B, Class C, or Class D assessment before April 30, 2007, under the law in effect at the time of the levy is validated, ratified, and confirmed, and a water conservancy district may continue to levy the assessment according to the terms of the resolution, ordinance, or order.

(10) A contract assessment is not a levy of an ad valorem property tax and is not subject to the limits stated in Section 17B-2a-1006.

Section ~~{64}~~65. Section **17B-2a-1110** is amended to read:

17B-2a-1110. Withdrawal from a municipal services district upon incorporation -- Feasibility study required for city or town withdrawal -- Public hearing -- Revenues transferred to municipal services district.

(1) (a) A municipality may withdraw from a municipal services district in accordance with Section 17B-1-502 or 17B-1-505, as applicable, and the requirements of this section.

(b) If a municipality engages a feasibility consultant to conduct a feasibility study under Subsection (2)(a), the 180 days described in Subsection 17B-1-502(3)(a)(iii)(B) is tolled from the day that the municipality engages the feasibility consultant to the day on which the municipality holds the final public hearing under Subsection (5).

(2) (a) If a municipality decides to withdraw from a municipal services district, the municipal legislative body shall, before adopting a resolution under Section 17B-1-502 or 17B-1-505, as applicable, engage a feasibility consultant to conduct a feasibility study.

(b) The feasibility consultant shall be chosen:

(i) by the municipal legislative body; and

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(ii) in accordance with applicable municipal procurement procedures.

(3) The municipal legislative body shall require the feasibility consultant to:

(a) complete the feasibility study and submit the written results to the municipal legislative body before the council adopts a resolution under Section 17B-1-502;

(b) submit with the full written results of the feasibility study a summary of the results no longer than one page in length; and

(c) attend the public hearings under Subsection (5).

(4) (a) The feasibility study shall consider:

(i) population and population density within the withdrawing municipality;

(ii) current and five-year projections of demographics and economic base in the withdrawing municipality, including household size and income, commercial and industrial development, and public facilities;

(iii) projected growth in the withdrawing municipality during the next five years;

(iv) subject to Subsection (4)(b), the present and five-year projections of the cost, including overhead, of municipal services in the withdrawing municipality;

(v) assuming the same tax categories and tax rates as currently imposed by the municipal services district and all other current service providers, the present and five-year projected revenue for the withdrawing municipality;

(vi) a projection of any new taxes per household that may be levied within the withdrawing municipality within five years of the withdrawal; and

(vii) the fiscal impact on other municipalities serviced by the municipal services district.

(b) (i) For purposes of Subsection (4)(a)(iv), the feasibility consultant shall assume a level and quality of municipal services to be provided to the withdrawing municipality in the future that fairly and reasonably approximates the level and quality of municipal services being provided to the withdrawing municipality at the time of the feasibility study.

(ii) In determining the present cost of a municipal service, the feasibility consultant shall consider:

(A) the amount it would cost the withdrawing municipality to provide municipal services for the first five years after withdrawing; and

(B) the municipal services district's present and five-year projected cost of providing

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municipal services.

(iii) The costs calculated under Subsection (4)(a)(iv) shall take into account inflation and anticipated growth.

(5) If the results of the feasibility study meet the requirements of Subsection (4), the municipal legislative body shall, at its next regular meeting after receipt of the results of the feasibility study, schedule at least one public hearing to be held:

(a) within the following 60 days; and

(b) for the purpose of allowing:

(i) the feasibility consultant to present the results of the study; and

(ii) the public to become informed about the feasibility study results, including the requirement that if the municipality withdraws from the municipal services district, the municipality must comply with Subsection (9), and to ask questions about those results of the feasibility consultant.

(6) At a public hearing described in Subsection (5), the municipal legislative body shall:

(a) provide a copy of the feasibility study for public review; and

(b) allow the public to express its views about the proposed withdrawal from the municipal services district.

(7) (a) ~~[(†)]~~ The municipal clerk or recorder shall publish notice of the public hearings required under Subsection (5):

~~[(A) at least once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality; and]~~

~~[(B)]~~ (i) by posting the notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for three weeks~~[-]; and~~

~~[(ii) The municipal clerk or recorder shall publish the last publication of notice required under Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A) at least three days before the first public hearing required under Subsection (5).]~~

~~[(b) (i) If, under Subsection (7)(a)(i)(A), there is no newspaper of general circulation within the proposed municipality, the municipal clerk or recorder shall post]~~

(ii) by posting at least one notice of the hearings per 1,000 population in conspicuous places within the municipality that are most likely to give notice of the hearings to the

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residents.

~~[(ii)]~~ (b) The municipal clerk or recorder shall post the notices under Subsection ~~[(7)(b)(i)]~~ (7)(a)(ii) at least seven days before the first hearing under Subsection (5).

(c) The notice under ~~[Subsections (7)(a) and (b)]~~ Subsection (7)(a) shall include the feasibility study summary and shall indicate that a full copy of the study is available for inspection and copying at the office of the municipal clerk or recorder.

(8) At a public meeting held after the public hearing required under Subsection (5), the municipal legislative body may adopt a resolution under Section 17B-1-502 or 17B-1-505, as applicable, if the municipality is in compliance with the other requirements of that section.

(9) The municipality shall pay revenues in excess of 5% to the municipal services district for 10 years beginning on the next fiscal year immediately following the municipal legislative body adoption of a resolution or an ordinance to withdraw under Section 17B-1-502 or 17B-1-505 if the results of the feasibility study show that the average annual amount of revenue under Subsection (4)(a)(v) exceed the average annual amount of cost under Subsection (4)(a)(iv) by more than 5%.

Section ~~65~~ 66. Section 17C-1-601.5 is amended to read:

17C-1-601.5. Annual agency budget -- Fiscal year -- Public hearing required -- Auditor forms -- Requirement to file form.

(1) Each agency shall prepare an annual budget of the agency's revenues and expenditures for each fiscal year.

(2) The board shall adopt each agency budget:

(a) for an agency created by a municipality, before June 30; or

(b) for an agency created by a county, before December 15.

(3) The agency's fiscal year shall be the same as the fiscal year of the community that created the agency.

(4) (a) Before adopting an annual budget, each board shall hold a public hearing on the annual budget.

(b) Each agency shall provide notice of the public hearing on the annual budget by:

~~[(i) (A) publishing at least one notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the agency boundaries, one week before the public hearing; or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the agency boundaries;]~~

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(i) posting a notice of the public hearing in at least three public places within the agency boundaries; and

(ii) publishing notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, at least one week before the public hearing.

(c) Each agency shall make the annual budget available for public inspection at least three days before the date of the public hearing.

(5) The state auditor shall prescribe the budget forms and the categories to be contained in each annual budget, including:

(a) revenues and expenditures for the budget year;

(b) legal fees; and

(c) administrative costs, including rent, supplies, and other materials, and salaries of agency personnel.

(6) (a) Within 90 days after adopting an annual budget, each board shall file a copy of the annual budget with the auditor of the county in which the agency is located, the State Tax Commission, the state auditor, the State Board of Education, and each taxing entity from which the agency receives project area funds.

(b) The requirement of Subsection (6)(a) to file a copy of the annual budget with the state as a taxing entity is met if the agency files a copy with the State Tax Commission and the state auditor.

Section ~~66~~67. Section **17C-1-701.5** is amended to read:

17C-1-701.5. Agency dissolution -- Restrictions -- Notice -- Recording requirements -- Agency records -- Dissolution expenses.

(1) (a) Subject to Subsection (1)(b), the community legislative body may, by ordinance, dissolve an agency.

(b) A community legislative body may adopt an ordinance described in Subsection (1)(a) only if the agency has no outstanding bonded indebtedness, other unpaid loans, indebtedness, or advances, and no legally binding contractual obligations with a person other than the community.

(2) (a) The community legislative body shall:

(i) within 10 days after adopting an ordinance described in Subsection (1), file with the lieutenant governor a copy of a notice of an impending boundary action, as defined in Section

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67-1a-6.5, that meets the requirements of Subsection 67-1a-6.5(3); and

(ii) upon the lieutenant governor's issuance of a certificate of dissolution under Section 67-1a-6.5, submit to the recorder of the county in which the agency is located:

- (A) the original notice of an impending boundary action;
- (B) the original certificate of dissolution; and
- (C) a certified copy of the ordinance that dissolves the agency.

(b) Upon the lieutenant governor's issuance of the certificate of dissolution under Section 67-1a-6.5, the agency is dissolved.

(c) Within 10 days after receiving the certificate of dissolution from the lieutenant governor under Section 67-1a-6.5, the community legislative body shall send a copy of the certificate of dissolution and the ordinance adopted under Subsection (1) to the State Board of Education, and each taxing entity.

(d) The community legislative body shall ~~[publish]~~ post a notice of dissolution ~~[in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the dissolved agency is located]~~ on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

(3) The books, documents, records, papers, and seal of each dissolved agency shall be deposited for safekeeping and reference with the recorder of the community that dissolved the agency.

(4) The agency shall pay all expenses of the dissolution.

Section ~~{67}~~68. Section **17C-1-806** is amended to read:

17C-1-806. Requirements for notice provided by agency.

(1) The notice required by Section 17C-1-805 shall be given by:

~~[(a) (i) publishing one notice, excluding the map referred to in Subsection (3)(b), in a newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the project area or proposed project area is located, at least 14 days before the hearing;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation;]~~

(a) (i) posting notice at least 14 days before the day of the hearing in at least three conspicuous places within the county in which the project area or proposed project area is located; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) posting notice, excluding the map described in Subsection (3)(b), at least 14 days before the day on which the hearing is held on:

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- (A) the Utah Public Notice Website described in Section 63F-1-701; and
 - (B) the public website of a community located within the boundaries of the project area; and
 - (b) at least 30 days before the hearing, mailing notice to:
 - (i) each record owner of property located within the project area or proposed project area;
 - (ii) the State Tax Commission;
 - (iii) the assessor and auditor of the county in which the project area or proposed project area is located; and
 - (iv) (A) if a project area is subject to a taxing entity committee, each member of the taxing entity committee and the State Board of Education; or
 - (B) if a project area is not subject to a taxing entity committee, the legislative body or governing board of each taxing entity within the boundaries of the project area or proposed project area.
- (2) The mailing of the notice to record property owners required under Subsection (1)(b)(i) shall be conclusively considered to have been properly completed if:
- (a) the agency mails the notice to the property owners as shown in the records, including an electronic database, of the county recorder's office and at the addresses shown in those records; and
 - (b) the county recorder's office records used by the agency in identifying owners to whom the notice is mailed and their addresses were obtained or accessed from the county recorder's office no earlier than 30 days before the mailing.
- (3) The agency shall include in each notice required under Section 17C-1-805:
- (a) (i) a boundary description of the project area or proposed project area; or
 - (ii) (A) a mailing address or telephone number where a person may request that a copy of the boundary description be sent at no cost to the person by mail, email, or facsimile transmission; and
 - (B) if the agency or community has an Internet website, an Internet address where a person may gain access to an electronic, printable copy of the boundary description and other related information;
 - (b) a map of the boundaries of the project area or proposed project area;

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(c) an explanation of the purpose of the hearing; and

(d) a statement of the date, time, and location of the hearing.

(4) The agency shall include in each notice under Subsection (1)(b):

(a) a statement that property tax revenue resulting from an increase in valuation of property within the project area or proposed project area will be paid to the agency for project area development rather than to the taxing entity to which the tax revenue would otherwise have been paid if:

(i) (A) the taxing entity committee consents to the project area budget; or

(B) one or more taxing entities agree to share property tax revenue under an interlocal agreement; and

(ii) the project area plan provides for the agency to receive tax increment; and

(b) an invitation to the recipient of the notice to submit to the agency comments concerning the subject matter of the hearing before the date of the hearing.

(5) An agency may include in a notice under Subsection (1) any other information the agency considers necessary or advisable, including the public purpose achieved by the project area development and any future tax benefits expected to result from the project area development.

Section ~~68~~69. Section 17C-2-108 is amended to read:

17C-2-108. Notice of urban renewal project area plan adoption -- Effective date of plan -- Contesting the formation of the plan.

(1) (a) Upon the community legislative body's adoption of an urban renewal project area plan, or an amendment to a project area plan under Section 17C-2-110, the community legislative body shall provide notice as provided in Subsection (1)(b) by:

~~[(i) (A) publishing or causing to be published a notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the agency's boundaries; or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the agency's boundaries;]~~

(i) causing a notice to be posted in at least three public places within the agency's boundaries; and

(ii) posting a notice on the Utah Public Notice Website described in Section 63F-1-701.

(b) Each notice under Subsection (1)(a) shall:

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(i) set forth the community legislative body's ordinance adopting the project area plan or a summary of the ordinance; and

(ii) include a statement that the project area plan is available for general public inspection and the hours for inspection.

(2) The project area plan shall become effective on the date of:

(a) if notice was published under Subsection (1)(a), publication of the notice; or

(b) if notice was posted under Subsection (1)(a), posting of the notice.

(3) (a) For a period of 30 days after the effective date of the project area plan under Subsection (2), any person may contest the project area plan or the procedure used to adopt the project area plan if the plan or procedure fails to comply with applicable statutory requirements.

(b) After the 30-day period under Subsection (3)(a) expires, a person may not contest the project area plan or procedure used to adopt the project area plan for any cause.

(4) Upon adoption of the project area plan by the community legislative body, the agency may carry out the project area plan.

(5) Each agency shall make the project area plan available to the general public at the agency's office during normal business hours.

Section ~~69~~70. Section **17C-3-107** is amended to read:

17C-3-107. Notice of economic development project area plan adoption -- Effective date of plan -- Contesting the formation of the plan.

(1) (a) Upon the community legislative body's adoption of an economic development project area plan, or an amendment to the project area plan under Section 17C-3-109 that requires notice, the legislative body shall provide notice as provided in Subsection (1)(b) by:

~~[(i) publishing or causing to be published a notice;]~~

~~[(A) in a newspaper of general circulation within the agency's boundaries; or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the agency's boundaries;]~~

(i) causing a notice to be posted in at least three public places within the agency's boundaries; and

(ii) posting a notice on the Utah Public Notice Website described in Section 63F-1-701.

(b) Each notice under Subsection (1)(a) shall:

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(i) set forth the community legislative body's ordinance adopting the project area plan or a summary of the ordinance; and

(ii) include a statement that the project area plan is available for public inspection and the hours for inspection.

(2) The project area plan shall become effective on the date of:

(a) if notice was published under Subsection (1)(a), publication of the notice; or

(b) if notice was posted under Subsection (1)(a), posting of the notice.

(3) (a) For a period of 30 days after the effective date of the project area plan under Subsection (2), any person may contest the project area plan or the procedure used to adopt the project area plan if the plan or procedure fails to comply with applicable statutory requirements.

(b) After the 30-day period under Subsection (3)(a) expires, a person may not contest the project area plan or procedure used to adopt the project area plan for any cause.

(4) Upon adoption of the economic development project area plan by the community legislative body, the agency may implement the project area plan.

(5) Each agency shall make the economic development project area plan available to the general public at the agency's office during normal business hours.

Section ~~70~~71. Section **17C-4-106** is amended to read:

17C-4-106. Notice of community development project area plan adoption -- Effective date of plan -- Contesting the formation of the plan.

(1) (a) Upon the community legislative body's adoption of a community development project area plan, the community legislative body shall provide notice as provided in Subsection (1)(b) by:

~~[(i) (A) publishing or causing to be published a notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the agency's boundaries; or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the agency's boundaries;]~~

(i) causing a notice to be posted in at least three public places within the agency's boundaries; and

(ii) [publishing] posting a notice or causing a notice to be [published in accordance with Section 45-1-101] posted on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

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(b) Each notice under Subsection (1)(a) shall:

(i) set forth the community legislative body's ordinance adopting the community development project area plan or a summary of the ordinance; and

(ii) include a statement that the project area plan is available for general public inspection and the hours for inspection.

(2) The community development project area plan shall become effective on the date of ~~[:]~~ the posting of the notice under Subsection (1)(a).

~~[(a) if notice was published under Subsection (1)(a), publication of the notice; or]~~

~~[(b) if notice was posted under Subsection (1)(a), posting of the notice.]~~

(3) (a) For a period of 30 days after the effective date of the community development project area plan under Subsection (2), any person may contest the project area plan or the procedure used to adopt the project area plan if the plan or procedure fails to comply with applicable statutory requirements.

(b) After the 30-day period under Subsection (3)(a) expires, a person may not contest the community development project area plan or procedure used to adopt the project area plan for any cause.

(4) Upon adoption of the community development project area plan by the community legislative body, the agency may carry out the project area plan.

(5) Each agency shall make the adopted project area plan available to the public at the agency's office during normal business hours.

Section ~~{71}~~72. Section **17C-4-202** is amended to read:

17C-4-202. Resolution or interlocal agreement to provide project area funds for the community development project area plan -- Notice -- Effective date of resolution or interlocal agreement -- Time to contest resolution or interlocal agreement -- Availability of resolution or interlocal agreement.

(1) The approval and adoption of each resolution or interlocal agreement under Subsection 17C-4-201(2) shall be in an open and public meeting.

(2) (a) Upon the adoption of a resolution or interlocal agreement under Section 17C-4-201, the agency shall provide notice as provided in Subsection (2)(b) by:

~~[(i) (A) publishing or causing to be published a notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the agency's boundaries; or]~~

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~~[(B) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the agency's boundaries,]~~

(i) causing a notice to be posted in at least three public places within the agency's boundaries; and

(ii) ~~[publishing]~~ posting or causing to be ~~[published]~~ posted a notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

(b) Each notice under Subsection (2)(a) shall:

(i) set forth a summary of the resolution or interlocal agreement; and

(ii) include a statement that the resolution or interlocal agreement is available for public inspection and the hours of inspection.

(3) The resolution or interlocal agreement shall become effective on the date of~~[-]~~ the posting of the notice under Subsection (2)(a).

~~[(a) if notice was published under Subsection (2)(a)(i)(A) or (2)(a)(ii), publication of the notice; or]~~

~~[(b) if notice was posted under Subsection (2)(a)(i)(B), posting of the notice.]~~

(4) (a) For a period of 30 days after the effective date of the resolution or interlocal agreement under Subsection (3), any person may contest the resolution or interlocal agreement or the procedure used to adopt the resolution or interlocal agreement if the resolution or interlocal agreement or procedure fails to comply with applicable statutory requirements.

(b) After the 30-day period under Subsection (4)(a) expires, a person may not contest:

(i) the resolution or interlocal agreement;

(ii) a distribution of tax increment to the agency under the resolution or interlocal agreement; or

(iii) the agency's use of project area funds under the resolution or interlocal agreement.

(5) Each agency that is to receive project area funds under a resolution or interlocal agreement under Section 17C-4-201 and each taxing entity that approves a resolution or enters into an interlocal agreement under Section 17C-4-201 shall make the resolution or interlocal agreement, as the case may be, available at the taxing entity's offices to the public for inspection and copying during normal business hours.

Section ~~{72}~~73. Section **17C-5-110** is amended to read:

17C-5-110. Notice of community reinvestment project area plan adoption -- Effective date of plan -- Contesting the formation of the plan.

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(1) (a) Upon a community legislative body's adoption of a community reinvestment project area plan in accordance with Section 17C-5-109, or an amendment to a community reinvestment project area plan in accordance with Section 17C-5-112, the community legislative body shall provide notice of the adoption or amendment in accordance with Subsection (1)(b) by:

~~[(i) (A) causing a notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the community; or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the community;]~~

(i) causing a notice to be posted in at least three public places within the community; and

(ii) posting a notice on the Utah Public Notice Website described in Section 63F-1-701.

(b) A notice described in Subsection (1)(a) shall include:

(i) a copy of the community legislative body's ordinance, or a summary of the ordinance, that adopts the community reinvestment project area plan; and

(ii) a statement that the community reinvestment project area plan is available for public inspection and the hours for inspection.

(2) A community reinvestment project area plan is effective on the day on which notice of adoption is published or posted in accordance with Subsection (1)(a).

(3) A community reinvestment project area is considered created the day on which the community reinvestment project area plan becomes effective as described in Subsection (2).

(4) (a) Within 30 days after the day on which a community reinvestment project area plan is effective, a person may contest the community reinvestment project area plan or the procedure used to adopt the community reinvestment project area plan if the community reinvestment project area plan or the procedure fails to comply with a provision of this title.

(b) After the 30-day period described in Subsection (4)(a) expires, a person may not contest the community reinvestment project area plan or the procedure used to adopt the community reinvestment project area plan.

(5) Upon adoption of a community reinvestment project area plan by the community legislative body, the agency may implement the community reinvestment project area plan.

(6) The agency shall make the community reinvestment project area plan available to

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the public at the agency's office during normal business hours.

Section ~~{73}~~74. Section 17C-5-205 is amended to read:

17C-5-205. Interlocal agreement to provide project area funds for the community reinvestment project area subject to interlocal agreement -- Notice -- Effective date of interlocal agreement -- Time to contest interlocal agreement -- Availability of interlocal agreement.

(1) An agency shall:

(a) approve and adopt an interlocal agreement described in Section 17C-5-204 at an open and public meeting; and

(b) provide a notice of the meeting titled "Diversion of Property Tax for a Community Reinvestment Project Area."

(2) (a) Upon the execution of an interlocal agreement described in Section 17C-5-204, the agency shall provide notice of the execution by:

~~[(i) (A) publishing or causing to be published a notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the agency's boundaries; or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the agency's boundaries,]~~

(i) causing the notice to be posted in at least three public places within the agency's boundaries; and

(ii) ~~[publishing]~~ posting the notice or causing the notice to be ~~[published]~~ posted on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

(b) A notice described in Subsection (2)(a) shall include:

(i) a summary of the interlocal agreement; and

(ii) a statement that the interlocal agreement:

(A) is available for public inspection and the hours for inspection; and

(B) authorizes the agency to receive all or a portion of a taxing entity's tax increment or sales and use tax revenue.

(3) An interlocal agreement described in Section 17C-5-204 is effective the day on which the notice described in Subsection (2) is ~~[published or]~~ posted in accordance with Subsection (2)(a).

(4) (a) Within 30 days after the day on which the interlocal agreement is effective, a person may contest the interlocal agreement or the procedure used to adopt the interlocal

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agreement if the interlocal agreement or procedure fails to comply with a provision of this title.

(b) After the 30-day period described in Subsection (4)(a) expires, a person may not contest:

- (i) the interlocal agreement;
- (ii) a distribution of tax increment to the agency under the interlocal agreement; or
- (iii) the agency's use of project area funds under the interlocal agreement.

(5) A taxing entity that enters into an interlocal agreement under Section 17C-5-204 shall make a copy of the interlocal agreement available to the public at the taxing entity's office for inspection and copying during normal business hours.

Section ~~{74}~~75. Section **20A-1-206** is amended to read:

20A-1-206. Cancellation of local election -- Municipalities -- Local districts --

Notice.

(1) A municipal legislative body may cancel a local election if:

(a) (i) (A) all municipal officers are elected in an at-large election under Subsection 10-3-205.5(1); and

(B) the number of municipal officer candidates, including any eligible write-in candidates under Section 20A-9-601, for the at-large municipal offices does not exceed the number of open at-large municipal offices for which the candidates have filed; or

(ii) (A) the municipality has adopted an ordinance under Subsection 10-3-205.5(2);

(B) the number of municipal officer candidates, including any eligible write-in candidates under Section 20A-9-601, for the at-large municipal offices, if any, does not exceed the number of open at-large municipal offices for which the candidates have filed; and

(C) each municipal officer candidate, including any eligible write-in candidates under Section 20A-9-601, in each district is unopposed;

(b) there are no other municipal ballot propositions; and

(c) the municipal legislative body passes, no later than 20 days before the day of the scheduled election, a resolution that cancels the election and certifies that:

(i) each municipal officer candidate is:

(A) unopposed; or

(B) a candidate for an at-large municipal office for which the number of candidates does not exceed the number of open at-large municipal offices; and

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(ii) a candidate described in Subsection (1)(c)(i) is considered to be elected to office.

(2) A municipal legislative body that cancels a local election in accordance with Subsection (1) shall give notice that the election is cancelled by:

(a) subject to Subsection (5), posting notice on the Statewide Electronic Voter Information Website as described in Section 20A-7-801, for 15 consecutive days before the day of the scheduled election;

(b) if the municipality has a public website, posting notice on the municipality's public website for 15 days before the day of the scheduled election;

(c) if the municipality publishes a newsletter or other periodical, publishing notice in the next scheduled newsletter or other periodical published before the day of the scheduled election;

~~[(d) (i) publishing notice at least twice in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality before the day of the scheduled election;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the municipality;]~~

~~(d) (i)~~ at least 10 days before the day of the scheduled election, ~~[by]~~ posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population within the municipality, in places within the municipality that are most likely to give notice to the voters in the municipality; or

~~[(iii) (ii)]~~ (ii) at least 10 days before the day of the scheduled election, mailing notice to each registered voter in the municipality; and

(e) ~~[in accordance with Section 45-1-101, publishing]~~ posting notice on the Utah Public Notice Website, created in Section 63F-1-701, for at least 10 days before the day of the scheduled election.

(3) A local district board may cancel an election as described in Section 17B-1-306 if:

(a) (i) (A) any local district officers are elected in an at-large election; and

(B) the number of local district officer candidates for the at-large local district offices, including any eligible write-in candidates under Section 20A-9-601, does not exceed the number of open at-large local district offices for which the candidates have filed; or

(ii) (A) the local district has divided the local district into divisions under Section 17B-1-306.5;

(B) the number of local district officer candidates, including any eligible write-in candidates under Section 20A-9-601, for the at-large local district offices within the local

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district, if any, does not exceed the number of open at-large local district offices for which the candidates have filed; and

(C) each local district officer candidate, including any eligible write-in candidates under Section 20A-9-601, in each division of the local district is unopposed;

(b) there are no other local district ballot propositions; and

(c) the local district governing body, no later than 20 days before the day of the scheduled election, adopts a resolution that cancels the election and certifies that:

(i) each local district officer candidate is:

(A) unopposed; or

(B) a candidate for an at-large local district office for which the number of candidates does not exceed the number of open at-large local district offices; and

(ii) a candidate described in Subsection (3)(c)(i) is considered to be elected to office.

(4) A local district that cancels a local election in accordance with Subsection (3) shall publish notice that the election is cancelled:

(a) subject to Subsection (5), by posting notice on the Statewide Electronic Voter Information Website as described in Section 20A-7-801, for 15 consecutive days before the day of the scheduled election;

(b) if the local district has a public website, by posting notice on the local district's public website for 15 days before the day of the scheduled election;

(c) if the local district publishes a newsletter or other periodical, by publishing notice in the next scheduled newsletter or other periodical published before the day of the scheduled election;

~~[(d) (i) at least twice in a newspaper of general circulation in the local district before the scheduled election;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the local district,]~~

~~(d) at least 10 days before the day of the scheduled election[;]:~~

(i) by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the local district, in places within the local district that are most likely to give notice to the voters in the local district; or

~~[(iii) at least 10 days before the day of the scheduled election,]~~

(ii) by mailing notice to each registered voter in the local district; and

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(e) [~~in accordance with Section 45-1-101~~] by posting notice on the Utah Public Notice Website, created in Section 63F-1-701, for at least 10 days before the day of the scheduled election.

(5) A municipal legislative body that posts a notice in accordance with Subsection (2)(a) or a local district that posts a notice in accordance with Subsection (4)(a) is not liable for a notice that fails to post due to technical or other error by the publisher of the Statewide Electronic Voter Information Website.

Section ~~{75}~~76. Section **20A-3a-604** is amended to read:

20A-3a-604. Notice of time and place of early voting.

(1) Except as provided in Section 20A-1-308 or Subsection 20A-3a-603(2), the election officer shall, at least 19 days before the date of the election, publish notice of the dates, times, and locations of early voting:

~~[(a) (i) in one issue of a newspaper of general circulation in the county;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the county, in addition to posting the notice described in Subsection (1)(b);]~~

(a) (i) by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the county, in places within the county that are most likely to give notice to the residents in the county; or

~~[(iii) (ii)]~~ (ii) by mailing notice to each registered voter in the county;

(b) by posting the notice at each early voting polling place;

(c) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for 19 days before the day of the election; and

~~[(d) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for 19 days before the date of the election; and]~~

~~[(e) (d)]~~ (d) on the county's website for 19 days before the day of the election.

(2) Instead of publishing all dates, times, and locations of early voting under Subsection (1), the election officer may publish a statement that specifies the following sources where a voter may view or obtain a copy of all dates, times, and locations of early voting:

(a) the county's website;

(b) the physical address of the county's offices; and

(c) a mailing address and telephone number.

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(3) The election officer shall include in the notice described in Subsection (1):

(a) the address of the Statewide Electronic Voter Information Website and, if available, the address of the election officer's website, with a statement indicating that the election officer will post on the website the location of each early voting polling place, including any changes to the location of an early voting polling place and the location of additional early voting polling places; and

(b) a phone number that a voter may call to obtain information regarding the location of an early voting polling place.

Section ~~{76}~~77. Section **20A-4-104** is amended to read:

20A-4-104. Counting ballots electronically.

(1) (a) Before beginning to count ballots using automatic tabulating equipment, the election officer shall test the automatic tabulating equipment to ensure that it will accurately count the votes cast for all offices and all measures.

(b) The election officer shall publish public notice of the time and place of the test:

~~[(i) (A) at least 48 hours before the test in one or more daily or weekly newspapers of general circulation in the county, municipality, or jurisdiction where the equipment is used;]~~

~~[(B) if there is no daily or weekly newspaper of general circulation in the county, municipality, or jurisdiction where the equipment is used;]~~

(i) at least 10 days before the day of the test~~[;]~~:

(A) by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the county, municipality, or jurisdiction, in places within the county, municipality, or jurisdiction that are most likely to give notice to the voters in the county, municipality, or jurisdiction; or

~~[(C) at least 10 days before the day of the test,]~~

(B) by mailing notice to each registered voter in the county, municipality, or jurisdiction where the equipment is used;

(ii) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for four weeks before the day of the test; and

~~[(iii) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for at least 10 days before the day of the test; and]~~

~~[(iv)]~~ (iii) if the county, municipality, or jurisdiction has a website, on the website for four weeks before the day of the test.

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(c) The election officer shall conduct the test by processing a preaudited group of ballots.

(d) The election officer shall ensure that:

(i) a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and measure are recorded on the ballots;

(ii) for each office, one or more ballots have votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the automatic tabulating equipment to reject those votes; and

(iii) a different number of valid votes are assigned to each candidate for an office, and for and against each measure.

(e) If any error is detected, the election officer shall determine the cause of the error and correct it.

(f) The election officer shall ensure that:

(i) the automatic tabulating equipment produces an errorless count before beginning the actual counting; and

(ii) the automatic tabulating equipment passes the same test at the end of the count before the election returns are approved as official.

(2) (a) The election officer or the election officer's designee shall supervise and direct all proceedings at the counting center.

(b) (i) Proceedings at the counting center are public and may be observed by interested persons.

(ii) Only those persons authorized to participate in the count may touch any ballot or return.

(c) The election officer shall deputize and administer an oath or affirmation to all persons who are engaged in processing and counting the ballots that they will faithfully perform their assigned duties.

(3) If any ballot is damaged or defective so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, the election officer shall ensure that two counting judges jointly:

(a) make a true replication of the ballot with an identifying serial number;

(b) substitute the replicated ballot for the damaged or defective ballot;

(c) label the replicated ballot "replicated"; and

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(d) record the replicated ballot's serial number on the damaged or defective ballot.

(4) The election officer may:

(a) conduct an unofficial count before conducting the official count in order to provide early unofficial returns to the public;

(b) release unofficial returns from time to time after the polls close; and

(c) report the progress of the count for each candidate during the actual counting of ballots.

(5) The election officer shall review and evaluate the provisional ballot envelopes and prepare any valid provisional ballots for counting as provided in Section 20A-4-107.

(6) (a) The election officer or the election officer's designee shall:

(i) separate, count, and tabulate any ballots containing valid write-in votes; and

(ii) complete the standard form provided by the clerk for recording valid write-in votes.

(b) In counting the write-in votes, if, by casting a valid write-in vote, a voter has cast more votes for an office than that voter is entitled to vote for that office, the poll workers shall count the valid write-in vote as being the obvious intent of the voter.

(7) (a) The election officer shall certify the return printed by the automatic tabulating equipment, to which have been added write-in and absentee votes, as the official return of each voting precinct.

(b) Upon completion of the count, the election officer shall make official returns open to the public.

(8) If for any reason it becomes impracticable to count all or a part of the ballots with tabulating equipment, the election officer may direct that they be counted manually according to the procedures and requirements of this part.

(9) After the count is completed, the election officer shall seal and retain the programs, test materials, and ballots as provided in Section 20A-4-202.

Section ~~77~~78. Section **20A-4-304** is amended to read:

20A-4-304. Declaration of results -- Canvassers' report.

(1) Each board of canvassers shall:

(a) except as provided in Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project, declare "elected" or "nominated" those persons who:

(i) had the highest number of votes; and

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(ii) sought election or nomination to an office completely within the board's jurisdiction;

(b) declare:

(i) "approved" those ballot propositions that:

(A) had more "yes" votes than "no" votes; and

(B) were submitted only to the voters within the board's jurisdiction;

(ii) "rejected" those ballot propositions that:

(A) had more "no" votes than "yes" votes or an equal number of "no" votes and "yes" votes; and

(B) were submitted only to the voters within the board's jurisdiction;

(c) certify the vote totals for persons and for and against ballot propositions that were submitted to voters within and beyond the board's jurisdiction and transmit those vote totals to the lieutenant governor; and

(d) if applicable, certify the results of each local district election to the local district clerk.

(2) As soon as the result is declared, the election officer shall prepare a report of the result, which shall contain:

(a) the total number of votes cast in the board's jurisdiction;

(b) the names of each candidate whose name appeared on the ballot;

(c) the title of each ballot proposition that appeared on the ballot;

(d) each office that appeared on the ballot;

(e) from each voting precinct:

(i) the number of votes for each candidate;

(ii) for each race conducted by instant runoff voting under Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project, the number of valid votes cast for each candidate for each potential ballot-counting phase and the name of the candidate excluded in each canvassing phase; and

(iii) the number of votes for and against each ballot proposition;

(f) the total number of votes given in the board's jurisdiction to each candidate, and for and against each ballot proposition;

(g) the number of ballots that were rejected; and

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- (h) a statement certifying that the information contained in the report is accurate.
- (3) The election officer and the board of canvassers shall:
 - (a) review the report to ensure that it is correct; and
 - (b) sign the report.
- (4) The election officer shall:
 - (a) record or file the certified report in a book kept for that purpose;
 - (b) prepare and transmit a certificate of nomination or election under the officer's seal to each nominated or elected candidate;
 - (c) publish a copy of the certified report in accordance with Subsection (5); and
 - (d) file a copy of the certified report with the lieutenant governor.
- (5) Except as provided in Subsection (6), the election officer shall, no later than seven days after the day on which the board of canvassers declares the election results, publish the certified report described in Subsection (2):
 - ~~[(a) (i) at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the jurisdiction;]~~
 - ~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the jurisdiction,]~~
 - (a) (i) by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the jurisdiction, in places within the jurisdiction that are most likely to give notice to the residents of the jurisdiction; or
 - ~~[(iii) (ii) by mailing notice to each residence within the jurisdiction;~~
 - (b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for one week; and
 - ~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for one week; and]~~
 - ~~[(d) (c) if the jurisdiction has a website, on the jurisdiction's website for one week.~~
- (6) Instead of publishing the entire certified report under Subsection (5), the election officer may publish a statement that:
 - (a) includes the following: "The Board of Canvassers for [indicate name of jurisdiction] has prepared a report of the election results for the [indicate type and date of election]."; and
 - (b) specifies the following sources where an individual may view or obtain a copy of the entire certified report:
 - (i) if the jurisdiction has a website, the jurisdiction's website;
 - (ii) the physical address for the jurisdiction; and

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(iii) a mailing address and telephone number.

(7) When there has been a regular general or a statewide special election for statewide officers, for officers that appear on the ballot in more than one county, or for a statewide or two or more county ballot proposition, each board of canvassers shall:

(a) prepare a separate report detailing the number of votes for each candidate and the number of votes for and against each ballot proposition; and

(b) transmit the separate report by registered mail to the lieutenant governor.

(8) In each county election, municipal election, school election, local district election, and local special election, the election officer shall transmit the reports to the lieutenant governor within 14 days after the date of the election.

(9) In a regular primary election and in a presidential primary election, the board shall transmit to the lieutenant governor:

(a) the county totals for multi-county races, to be telephoned or faxed to the lieutenant governor not later than the second Tuesday after the election; and

(b) a complete tabulation showing voting totals for all primary races, precinct by precinct, to be mailed to the lieutenant governor on or before the third Friday following the primary election.

Section ~~{78}~~79. Section **20A-5-101** is amended to read:

20A-5-101. Notice of election.

(1) On or before November 15 in the year before each regular general election year, the lieutenant governor shall prepare and transmit a written notice to each county clerk that:

(a) designates the offices to be filled at the next year's regular general election;

(b) identifies the dates for filing a declaration of candidacy, and for submitting and certifying nomination petition signatures, as applicable, under Sections 20A-9-403, 20A-9-407, and 20A-9-408 for those offices; and

(c) contains a description of any ballot propositions to be decided by the voters that have qualified for the ballot as of that date.

(2) No later than seven business days after the day on which the lieutenant governor transmits the written notice described in Subsection (1), each county clerk shall publish notice, in accordance with Subsection (3):

(a) (i) in a conspicuous place most likely to give notice of the election to the voters in

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each voting precinct within the county; and

(ii) prepare an affidavit of the posting, showing a copy of the notice and the places where the notice was posted;

~~[(b) (i) in a newspaper of general circulation in the county;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation within the county, in addition to the notice described in Subsection (2)(a);]~~

(b) (i) by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the county, in places within the county that are most likely to give notice of the election to the voters in the county; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) by mailing notice to each registered voter in the county;

(c) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for seven days before the day of the election; and

~~[(d) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for seven days before the day of the election; and]~~

~~[(e)]~~ (d) on the county's website for seven days before the day of the election.

(3) The notice described in Subsection (2) shall:

(a) designate the offices to be voted on in that election; and

(b) identify the dates for filing a declaration of candidacy for those offices.

(4) Except as provided in Subsection (6), before each election, the election officer shall give printed notice of the following information:

(a) the date of election;

(b) the hours during which the polls will be open;

(c) the polling places for each voting precinct, early voting polling place, and election day voting center;

(d) the address of the Statewide Electronic Voter Information Website and, if available, the address of the election officer's website, with a statement indicating that the election officer will post on the website any changes to the location of a polling place and the location of any additional polling place;

(e) a phone number that a voter may call to obtain information regarding the location of a polling place; and

(f) the qualifications for persons to vote in the election.

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(5) To provide the printed notice described in Subsection (4), the election officer shall publish the notice:

~~[(a) (i) in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction to which the election pertains at least two days before the day of the election;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction to which the election pertains;]~~

(a) (i) at least two days before the day of the election, by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the jurisdiction, in places within the jurisdiction that are most likely to give notice of the election to the voters in the jurisdiction; or

~~[(iii)]~~ (ii) by mailing the notice to each registered voter who resides in the jurisdiction to which the election pertains at least five days before the day of the election;

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for two days before the day of the election; and

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for two days before the day of the election; and]~~

~~[(d)]~~ (c) if the jurisdiction has a website, on the jurisdiction's website for two days before the day of the election.

(6) Instead of including the information described in Subsection (4) in the notice, the election officer may give printed notice that:

(a) is entitled "Notice of Election";

(b) includes the following: "A [indicate election type] will be held in [indicate the jurisdiction] on [indicate date of election]. Information relating to the election, including polling places, polling place hours, and qualifications of voters may be obtained from the following sources:"; and

(c) specifies the following sources where an individual may view or obtain the information described in Subsection (4):

(i) if the jurisdiction has a website, the jurisdiction's website;

(ii) the physical address of the jurisdiction offices; and

(iii) a mailing address and telephone number.

Section ~~{79}~~80. Section **20A-5-403.5** is amended to read:

20A-5-403.5. Ballot drop boxes.

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(1) An election officer:

(a) may designate ballot drop boxes for the election officer's jurisdiction; and

(b) shall clearly mark each ballot drop box as an official ballot drop box for the election officer's jurisdiction.

(2) Except as provided in Section 20A-1-308 or Subsection (5), the election officer shall, at least 19 days before the date of the election, publish notice of the location of each ballot drop box designated under Subsection (1):

~~[(a) (i) in one issue of a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction holding the election;]~~

~~[(ii) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction holding the election;]~~

(a) (i) by posting one notice, and at least one additional notice per 2,000 population of the jurisdiction holding the election, in places within the jurisdiction that are most likely to give notice to the residents in the jurisdiction; or

~~[(iii) (ii) by mailing notice to each registered voter in the jurisdiction holding the election;~~

(b) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for 19 days before the day of the election; and

~~[(c) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for 19 days before the date of the election; and]~~

~~[(d) (c) on the jurisdiction's website for 19 days before the day of the election.~~

(3) Instead of publishing the location of ballot drop boxes under Subsection (2), the election officer may publish a statement that specifies the following sources where a voter may view or obtain a copy of all ballot drop box locations:

(a) the jurisdiction's website;

(b) the physical address of the jurisdiction's offices; and

(c) a mailing address and telephone number.

(4) The election officer shall include in the notice described in Subsection (2):

(a) the address of the Statewide Electronic Voter Information Website and, if available, the address of the election officer's website, with a statement indicating that the election officer will post on the website the location of each ballot drop box, including any changes to the

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location of a ballot drop box and the location of additional ballot drop boxes; and

(b) a phone number that a voter may call to obtain information regarding the location of a ballot drop box.

(5) (a) Except as provided in Section 20A-1-308, the election officer may, after the deadline described in Subsection (2):

(i) if necessary, change the location of a ballot drop box; or

(ii) if the election officer determines that the number of ballot drop boxes is insufficient due to the number of registered voters who are voting, designate additional ballot drop boxes.

(b) Except as provided in Section 20A-1-308, if an election officer changes the location of a ballot box or designates an additional ballot drop box location, the election officer shall, as soon as is reasonably possible, give notice of the changed ballot drop box location or the additional ballot drop box location:

(i) to the lieutenant governor, for posting on the Statewide Voter Information Website;

(ii) by posting the information on the website of the election officer, if available; and

(iii) by posting notice:

(A) for a change in the location of a ballot drop box, at the new location and, if possible, the old location; and

(B) for an additional ballot drop box location, at the additional ballot drop box location.

(6) An election officer may, at any time, authorize two or more poll workers to remove a ballot drop box from a location, or to remove ballots from a ballot drop box for processing.

Section ~~80~~81. Section **20A-5-405** is amended to read:

20A-5-405. Election officer to provide ballots.

(1) An election officer shall:

(a) provide ballots for every election of public officers in which the voters, or any of the voters, within the election officer's jurisdiction participate;

(b) cause the name of every candidate whose nomination has been certified to or filed with the election officer in the manner provided by law to be included on each ballot;

(c) cause any ballot proposition that has qualified for the ballot as provided by law to be included on each ballot;

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(d) ensure that the ballots are prepared and in the possession of the election officer before commencement of voting;

(e) allow candidates and their agents and the sponsors of ballot propositions that have qualified for the official ballot to inspect the ballots;

(f) cause sample ballots to be printed that are in the same form as official ballots and that contain the same information as official ballots but that are printed on different colored paper than official ballots or are identified by a watermark;

(g) ensure that the sample ballots are printed and in the possession of the election officer at least seven days before commencement of voting;

(h) make the sample ballots available for public inspection by:

(i) posting a copy of the sample ballot in the election officer's office at least seven days before commencement of voting;

(ii) mailing a copy of the sample ballot to:

(A) each candidate listed on the ballot; and

(B) the lieutenant governor;

(iii) publishing a copy of the sample ballot:

~~[(A) except as provided in Subsection (2), at least seven days before the day of the election in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction holding the election;]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction holding the election;]~~

(A) at least seven days before the day of the election, by posting one copy of the sample ballot, and at least one additional copy of the sample ballot per 2,000 population of the jurisdiction, in places within the jurisdiction that are most likely to give notice to the voters in the jurisdiction; or

~~[(C)]~~ (B) at least 10 days before the day of the election, by mailing a copy of the sample ballot to each registered voter who resides in the jurisdiction holding the election;

(iv) publishing a copy of the sample ballot on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for seven days before the day of the election; and

~~[(v) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, publishing a copy of the sample ballot for at least seven days before the day of the election; and]~~

~~[(vi)]~~ (v) if the jurisdiction has a website, publishing a copy of the sample ballot for at

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least seven days before the day of the election;

(i) deliver at least five copies of the sample ballot to poll workers for each polling place and direct them to post the sample ballots as required by Section 20A-5-102; and

(j) print and deliver, at the expense of the jurisdiction conducting the election, enough ballots, sample ballots, and instructions to meet the voting demands of the qualified voters in each voting precinct.

(2) Instead of publishing the entire sample ballot under Subsection (1)(h)(iii)(A), the election officer may publish a statement that:

(a) is entitled, "sample ballot";

(b) includes the following: "A sample ballot for [indicate name of jurisdiction] for the upcoming [indicate type and date of election] may be obtained from the following sources:"; and

(c) specifies the following sources where an individual may view or obtain a copy of the sample ballot:

(i) if the jurisdiction has a website, the jurisdiction's website;

(ii) the physical address of the jurisdiction's offices; and

(iii) a mailing address and telephone number.

(3) (a) Each election officer shall, without delay, correct any error discovered in any ballot, if the correction can be made without interfering with the timely distribution of the ballots.

(b) (i) If the election officer discovers an error or omission in a manual ballot, and it is not possible to correct the error or omission, the election officer shall direct the poll workers to make the necessary corrections on the manual ballots before the ballots are distributed.

(ii) If the election officer discovers an error or omission in an electronic ballot and it is not possible to correct the error or omission by revising the electronic ballot, the election officer shall direct the poll workers to post notice of each error or omission with instructions on how to correct each error or omission in a prominent position at each polling booth.

(c) (i) If the election officer refuses or fails to correct an error or omission in a ballot, a candidate or a candidate's agent may file a verified petition with the district court asserting that:

(A) an error or omission has occurred in:

(I) the publication of the name or description of a candidate;

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(II) the preparation or display of an electronic ballot; or

(III) in the printing of sample or official manual ballots; and

(B) the election officer has failed to correct or provide for the correction of the error or omission.

(ii) The district court shall issue an order requiring correction of any error in a ballot or an order to show cause why the error should not be corrected if it appears to the court that the error or omission has occurred and the election officer has failed to correct or provide for the correction of the error or ~~[ommission]~~ omission.

(iii) A party aggrieved by the district court's decision may appeal the matter to the Utah Supreme Court within five days after the day on which the district court enters the decision.

Section ~~{81}~~82. Section **20A-9-203** is amended to read:

20A-9-203. Declarations of candidacy -- Municipal general elections.

(1) An individual may become a candidate for any municipal office if:

(a) the individual is a registered voter; and

(b) (i) the individual has resided within the municipality in which the individual seeks to hold elective office for the 12 consecutive months immediately before the date of the election; or

(ii) the territory in which the individual resides was annexed into the municipality, the individual has resided within the annexed territory or the municipality the 12 consecutive months immediately before the date of the election.

(2) (a) For purposes of determining whether an individual meets the residency requirement of Subsection (1)(b)(i) in a municipality that was incorporated less than 12 months before the election, the municipality is considered to have been incorporated 12 months before the date of the election.

(b) In addition to the requirements of Subsection (1), each candidate for a municipal council position shall, if elected from a district, be a resident of the council district from which the candidate is elected.

(c) In accordance with Utah Constitution, Article IV, Section 6, a mentally incompetent individual, an individual convicted of a felony, or an individual convicted of treason or a crime against the elective franchise may not hold office in this state until the right to hold elective office is restored under Section 20A-2-101.3 or 20A-2-101.5.

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(3) (a) An individual seeking to become a candidate for a municipal office shall, regardless of the nomination method by which the individual is seeking to become a candidate:

(i) except as provided in Subsection (3)(b) or Title 20A, Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project, and subject to Subsection 20A-9-404(3)(e), file a declaration of candidacy, in person with the city recorder or town clerk, during the office hours described in Section 10-3-301 and not later than the close of those office hours, between June 1 and June 7 of any odd-numbered year; and

(ii) pay the filing fee, if one is required by municipal ordinance.

(b) Subject to Subsection (5)(b), an individual may designate an agent to file a declaration of candidacy with the city recorder or town clerk if:

(i) the individual is located outside of the state during the entire filing period;

(ii) the designated agent appears in person before the city recorder or town clerk;

(iii) the individual communicates with the city recorder or town clerk using an electronic device that allows the individual and city recorder or town clerk to see and hear each other; and

(iv) the individual provides the city recorder or town clerk with an email address to which the city recorder or town clerk may send the individual the copies described in Subsection (4).

(c) Any resident of a municipality may nominate a candidate for a municipal office by:

(i) except as provided in Title 20A, Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project, filing a nomination petition with the city recorder or town clerk during the office hours described in Section 10-3-301 and not later than the close of those office hours, between June 1 and June 7 of any odd-numbered year that includes signatures in support of the nomination petition of the lesser of at least:

(A) 25 registered voters who reside in the municipality; or

(B) 20% of the registered voters who reside in the municipality; and

(ii) paying the filing fee, if one is required by municipal ordinance.

(4) (a) Before the filing officer may accept any declaration of candidacy or nomination petition, the filing officer shall:

(i) read to the prospective candidate or individual filing the petition the constitutional and statutory qualification requirements for the office that the candidate is seeking;

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(ii) require the candidate or individual filing the petition to state whether the candidate meets the requirements described in Subsection (4)(a)(i); and

(iii) inform the candidate or the individual filing the petition that an individual who holds a municipal elected office may not, at the same time, hold a county elected office.

(b) If the prospective candidate does not meet the qualification requirements for the office, the filing officer may not accept the declaration of candidacy or nomination petition.

(c) If it appears that the prospective candidate meets the requirements of candidacy, the filing officer shall:

(i) inform the candidate that the candidate's name will appear on the ballot as it is written on the declaration of candidacy;

(ii) provide the candidate with a copy of the current campaign financial disclosure laws for the office the candidate is seeking and inform the candidate that failure to comply will result in disqualification as a candidate and removal of the candidate's name from the ballot;

(iii) provide the candidate with a copy of Section 20A-7-801 regarding the Statewide Electronic Voter Information Website Program and inform the candidate of the submission deadline under Subsection 20A-7-801(4)(a);

(iv) provide the candidate with a copy of the pledge of fair campaign practices described under Section 20A-9-206 and inform the candidate that:

(A) signing the pledge is voluntary; and

(B) signed pledges shall be filed with the filing officer; and

(v) accept the declaration of candidacy or nomination petition.

(d) If the candidate elects to sign the pledge of fair campaign practices, the filing officer shall:

(i) accept the candidate's pledge; and

(ii) if the candidate has filed for a partisan office, provide a certified copy of the candidate's pledge to the chair of the county or state political party of which the candidate is a member.

(5) (a) The declaration of candidacy shall be in substantially the following form:

"I, (print name) ____, being first sworn, say that I reside at ____ Street, City of ____, County of ____, state of Utah, Zip Code ____, Telephone Number (if any) ____; that I am a registered voter; and that I am a candidate for the office of ____ (stating the term). I will meet

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the legal qualifications required of candidates for this office. If filing via a designated agent, I attest that I will be out of the state of Utah during the entire candidate filing period. I will file all campaign financial disclosure reports as required by law and I understand that failure to do so will result in my disqualification as a candidate for this office and removal of my name from the ballot. I request that my name be printed upon the applicable official ballots. (Signed)

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by ____ on this
_____(month\day\year).

(Signed) _____ (Clerk or other officer qualified to administer oath)."[:]

(b) An agent designated under Subsection (3)(b) to file a declaration of candidacy may not sign the form described in Subsection (5)(a).

(c) (i) A nomination petition shall be in substantially the following form:

"NOMINATION PETITION

The undersigned residents of (name of municipality), being registered voters, nominate (name of nominee) for the office of (name of office) for the (length of term of office)."

(ii) The remainder of the petition shall contain lines and columns for the signatures of individuals signing the petition and each individual's address and phone number.

(6) If the declaration of candidacy or nomination petition fails to state whether the nomination is for the two-year or four-year term, the clerk shall consider the nomination to be for the four-year term.

(7) (a) The clerk shall verify with the county clerk that all candidates are registered voters.

(b) Any candidate who is not registered to vote is disqualified and the clerk may not print the candidate's name on the ballot.

(8) Immediately after expiration of the period for filing a declaration of candidacy, the clerk shall:

(a) publish a list of the names of the candidates as they will appear on the ballot:

~~[(i) (A) in at least two successive publications of a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality;]~~

~~[(B) if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the municipality,]~~

~~(i) (A) by posting one copy of the list, and at least one additional copy of the list per~~

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2,000 population of the municipality, in places within the municipality that are most likely to give notice to the voters in the municipality; or

~~[(C)]~~ (B) by mailing notice to each registered voter in the municipality;

(ii) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for seven days;

and

~~[(iii) in accordance with Section 45-1-101, for seven days; and]~~

~~[(iv)]~~ (iii) if the municipality has a website, on the municipality's website for seven days; and

(b) notify the lieutenant governor of the names of the candidates as they will appear on the ballot.

(9) Except as provided in Subsection (10)(c), an individual may not amend a declaration of candidacy or nomination petition filed under this section after the candidate filing period ends.

(10) (a) A declaration of candidacy or nomination petition that an individual files under this section is valid unless a person files a written objection with the clerk before 5 p.m. within five days after the last day for filing.

(b) If a person files an objection, the clerk shall:

(i) mail or personally deliver notice of the objection to the affected candidate immediately; and

(ii) decide any objection within 48 hours after the objection is filed.

(c) If the clerk sustains the objection, the candidate may, before 5 p.m. within three days after the day on which the clerk sustains the objection, correct the problem for which the objection is sustained by amending the candidate's declaration of candidacy or nomination petition, or by filing a new declaration of candidacy.

(d) (i) The clerk's decision upon objections to form is final.

(ii) The clerk's decision upon substantive matters is reviewable by a district court if prompt application is made to the district court.

(iii) The decision of the district court is final unless the Supreme Court, in the exercise of its discretion, agrees to review the lower court decision.

(11) A candidate who qualifies for the ballot under this section may withdraw as a candidate by filing a written affidavit with the municipal clerk.

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Section ~~{82}~~83. Section **26-8a-405.3** is amended to read:

26-8a-405.3. Use of competitive sealed proposals -- Procedure -- Appeal rights.

(1) (a) Competitive sealed proposals for paramedic or 911 ambulance services under Section 26-8a-405.2, or for non-911 services under Section 26-8a-405.4, shall be solicited through a request for proposal and the provisions of this section.

(b) The governing body of the political subdivision shall approve the request for proposal prior to the notice of the request for proposals under Subsection (1)(c).

(c) ~~{(f)}~~ Notice of the request for proposals shall be published:

~~[(A) at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county; or]~~

~~[(B) if there is no such newspaper, then notice shall be posted]~~

(i) by posting the notice for at least 20 days in at least five public places in the county; and

~~[(ii) in accordance with Section 45-1-101 for at least 20 days.]~~

(ii) by posting the notice on the Utah Public Notice Website, created in Section 63F-1-701, for at least 20 days.

(2) (a) Proposals shall be opened so as to avoid disclosure of contents to competing offerors during the process of negotiations.

(b) (i) Subsequent to the published notice, and prior to selecting an applicant, the political subdivision shall hold a presubmission conference with interested applicants for the purpose of assuring full understanding of, and responsiveness to, solicitation requirements.

(ii) A political subdivision shall allow at least 90 days from the presubmission conference for the proposers to submit proposals.

(c) Subsequent to the presubmission conference, the political subdivision may issue addenda to the request for proposals. An addenda to a request for proposal shall be finalized and posted by the political subdivision at least 45 days before the day on which the proposal must be submitted.

(d) Offerors to the request for proposals shall be accorded fair and equal treatment with respect to any opportunity for discussion and revisions of proposals, and revisions may be permitted after submission and before a contract is awarded for the purpose of obtaining best and final offers.

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(e) In conducting discussions, there shall be no disclosures of any information derived from proposals submitted by competing offerors.

(3) (a) (i) A political subdivision may select an applicant approved by the department under Section 26-8a-404 to provide 911 ambulance or paramedic services by contract to the most responsible offeror as defined in Section 63G-6a-103.

(ii) An award under Subsection (3)(a)(i) shall be made to the responsible offeror whose proposal is determined in writing to be the most advantageous to the political subdivision, taking into consideration price and the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposal.

(b) The applicants who are approved under Section 26-8a-405 and who are selected under this section may be the political subdivision issuing the request for competitive sealed proposals, or any other public entity or entities, any private person or entity, or any combination thereof.

(c) A political subdivision may reject all of the competitive proposals.

(4) In seeking competitive sealed proposals and awarding contracts under this section, a political subdivision:

(a) shall apply the public convenience and necessity factors listed in Subsections 26-8a-408(2) through (6);

(b) shall require the applicant responding to the proposal to disclose how the applicant will meet performance standards in the request for proposal;

(c) may not require or restrict an applicant to a certain method of meeting the performance standards, including:

(i) requiring ambulance medical personnel to also be a firefighter; or

(ii) mandating that offerors use fire stations or dispatch services of the political subdivision;

(d) shall require an applicant to submit the proposal:

(i) based on full cost accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals; and

(ii) if the applicant is a governmental entity, in addition to the requirements of Subsection (4)(e)(i), in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards and in compliance with the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide; and

(e) shall set forth in the request for proposal:

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(i) the method for determining full cost accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and require an applicant to submit the proposal based on such full cost accounting principles;

(ii) guidelines established to further competition and provider accountability; and

(iii) a list of the factors that will be considered by the political subdivision in the award of the contract, including by percentage, the relative weight of the factors established under this Subsection (4)(e), which may include such things as:

(A) response times;

(B) staging locations;

(C) experience;

(D) quality of care; and

(E) cost, consistent with the cost accounting method in Subsection (4)(e)(i).

(5) (a) Notwithstanding any provision of Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code, to the contrary, the provisions of Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code, apply to the procurement process required by this section, except as provided in Subsection (5)(c).

(b) A procurement appeals panel described in Section 63G-6a-1702 shall have jurisdiction to review and determine an appeal of an offeror under this section.

(c) (i) An offeror may appeal the solicitation or award as provided by the political subdivision's procedures. After all political subdivision appeal rights are exhausted, the offeror may appeal under the provisions of Subsections (5)(a) and (b).

(ii) A procurement appeals panel described in Section 63G-6a-1702 shall determine whether the solicitation or award was made in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section and Section 26-8a-405.2.

(d) The determination of an issue of fact by the appeals board shall be final and conclusive unless arbitrary and capricious or clearly erroneous as provided in Section 63G-6a-1705.

Section ~~83~~84. Section **38-8-3** is amended to read:

38-8-3. Enforcement of lien -- Notice requirements -- Sale procedure and effect.

(1) An owner may enforce a lien described in Section 38-8-2 against an occupant if:

(a) the occupant is in default for a continuous 30-day period; and

(b) the owner provides written notice of the owner's intent to enforce the lien, in

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accordance with the requirements of this section, to:

- (i) the occupant;
 - (ii) each lienholder disclosed by the occupant under Subsection 38-8-2(3)(b);
 - (iii) each person that has filed a valid financing statement with the Division of Corporations and Commercial Code; and
 - (iv) each person identified as a lienholder in the records of the Motor Vehicle Division.
- (2) An owner shall provide the written notice described in Subsection (1)(b):
- (a) in person;
 - (b) by certified mail, to the person's last known address; or
 - (c) subject to Subsection (3), by email, to the person's last known email address.
- (3) If an owner sends a notice described in Subsection (2) by email and does not receive a response, return receipt, or delivery confirmation from the email address to which the notice was sent within three business days after the day on which the notice was sent, the owner shall deliver the notice in person or by certified mail to the person's last known address.
- (4) A written notice described in Subsection (1)(b) shall include:
- (a) an itemized statement of the owner's claim showing the sum due at the time of the notice and the date when the sum became due;
 - (b) a brief description of the personal property subject to the lien that permits the person to identify the property, unless the property is locked, fastened, sealed, tied, or otherwise stored in a manner that prevents immediate identification of the property;
 - (c) if permitted by the terms of the rental agreement, a notice that the occupant may not access the occupant's personal property until the occupant complies with the requirements described in Subsection (9);
 - (d) the name, street address, and telephone number of the owner or the individual the occupant may contact to respond to the notification;
 - (e) a demand for payment within a specified time not less than 15 days after the day on which the notice is delivered; and
 - (f) a conspicuous statement that, unless the claim is paid within the time stated in the notice, the personal property will be advertised for sale and will be sold at a specified time and place.
- (5) A notice under this section shall be presumed delivered when it is deposited with

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the United States Postal Service and properly addressed with postage prepaid.

(6) (a) (i) After the expiration of the time given in the notice, the owner shall publish an advertisement of the sale of the personal property subject to the lien once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the self-service storage facility is located.

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) An advertisement described in Subsection (6)(a)(i) shall include:

~~[(i)]~~ (A) the address of the self-service storage facility and the number, if any, of the space where the personal property is located;

~~[(ii)]~~ (B) the name of the occupant; and

~~[(iii)]~~ (C) the time, place, and manner of the sale, which shall take place not sooner than 15 days after the day on which the sale is advertised under Subsection (6)(a)(i).

(b) Subsection (6)(a) does not apply if:

(i) the owner:

(A) provided the notice described in Subsection (1)(b) by email; and

(B) received a response~~;~~ or return receipt~~;~~ or delivery confirmation~~;~~ from the email address to which the notice was sent; or

(ii) the owner:

(A) provided the notice described in Subsection (1)(b) by certified mail; and

(B) has evidence of providing the notice by certified mail.

(7) A sale of the personal property shall conform to the terms of the notice provided for in this section.

(8) A sale of the personal property shall be held at the self-service storage facility, at the nearest suitable place to where the personal property is held or stored, or online.

(9) Before a sale of personal property under this section, the occupant may pay the amount necessary to satisfy the lien and the reasonable expenses incurred under this section and thereby redeem the personal property; upon receipt of this payment, the owner shall return the personal property, and thereafter the owner shall have no liability to any person with respect to that personal property.

(10) A purchaser in good faith of the personal property sold to satisfy a lien as provided for in this chapter takes the property free of any rights of persons against whom the lien was valid and free of any rights of a secured creditor, despite noncompliance by the owner with the requirements of this section.

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(11) In the event of a sale under this section, the owner may satisfy the lien for the proceeds of the sale, subject to the rights of any prior lienholder; the lien rights of the prior lienholder are automatically transferred to the proceeds of the sale; if the sale is made in good faith and is conducted in a reasonable manner, the owner shall not be subject to any surcharge for a deficiency in the amount of a prior secured lien, but shall hold the balance, if any, for delivery to the occupant, lienholder, or other person in interest; if the occupant, lienholder, or other person in interest does not claim the balance of the proceeds within one year of the date of sale, it shall become the property of the Utah state treasurer as unclaimed property with no further claim against the owner.

(12) If the requirements of this chapter are not satisfied, if the sale of the personal property is not in conformity with the notice of sale, or if there is a willful violation of this chapter, nothing in this section affects the rights and liabilities of the owner, occupant, or any other person.

Section ~~{84}~~85. Section **54-8-10** is amended to read:

54-8-10. Public hearing -- Notice -- Publication.

(1) Such notice shall be:

~~[(a) (i) published:]~~

~~[(A) in full one time in a newspaper of general circulation in the district; or (B) if there be no such newspaper, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, city, or town in which the district is located; and]~~

~~[(ii)]~~ (a) published on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701; and

(b) posted in not less than three public places in the district.

(2) A copy of the notice shall be mailed by certified mail to the last known address of each owner of land within the proposed district whose property will be assessed for the cost of the improvement.

(3) The address to be used for that purpose shall be that last appearing on the real property assessment rolls of the county in which the property is located.

(4) In addition, a copy of the notice shall be addressed to "Owner" and shall be so mailed addressed to the street number of each piece of improved property to be affected by the assessment.

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(5) Mailed notices and the published notice shall state where a copy of the resolution creating the district will be available for inspection by any interested parties.

Section ~~{85}~~86. Section **54-8-16** is amended to read:

54-8-16. Notice of assessment -- Publication.

(1) After the preparation of a resolution under Section 54-8-14, notice of a public hearing on the proposed assessments shall be given.

(2) The notice described in Subsection (1) shall be:

~~[(a) published:]~~

~~[(i) one time in a newspaper in which the first notice of hearing was published at least 20 days before the date fixed for the hearing; and]~~

~~[(ii) (a) published~~ on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for at least 20 days before the date fixed for the hearing; and

(b) mailed by certified mail not less than 15 days prior to the date fixed for such hearing to each owner of real property whose property will be assessed for part of the cost of the improvement at the last known address of such owner using for such purpose the names and addresses appearing on the last completed real property assessment rolls of the county wherein said affected property is located.

(3) In addition, a copy of such notice shall be addressed to "Owner" and shall be so mailed addressed to the street number of each piece of improved property to be affected by such assessment.

(4) Each notice shall state that at the specified time and place, the governing body will hold a public hearing upon the proposed assessments and shall state that any owner of any property to be assessed pursuant to the resolution will be heard on the question of whether his property will be benefited by the proposed improvement to the amount of the proposed assessment against his property and whether the amount assessed against his property constitutes more than his proper proportional share of the total cost of the improvement.

(5) The notice shall further state where a copy of the resolution proposed to be adopted levying the assessments against all real property in the district will be on file for public inspection, and that subject to such changes and corrections therein as may be made by the governing body, it is proposed to adopt the resolution at the conclusion of the hearing.

(6) A published notice shall describe the boundaries or area of the district with

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sufficient particularity to permit each owner of real property therein to ascertain that his property lies in the district.

(7) The mailed notice may refer to the district by name and date of creation and shall state the amount of the assessment proposed to be levied against the real property of the person to whom the notice is mailed.

Section ~~86~~87. Section **54-8-23** is amended to read:

54-8-23. Objection to amount of assessment -- Civil action -- Litigation to question or attack proceedings or legality of bonds.

(1) No special assessment levied under this chapter shall be declared void, nor shall any such assessment or part thereof be set aside in consequence of any error or irregularity permitted or appearing in any of the proceedings under this chapter, but any party feeling aggrieved by any such special assessment or proceeding may bring a civil action to cause such grievance to be adjudicated if such action is commenced prior to the expiration of the period specified in this section.

(2) The burden of proof to show that such special assessment or part thereof is invalid, inequitable or unjust shall rest upon the party who brings such suit.

(3) Any such litigation shall not be regarded as an appeal within the meaning of the prohibition contained in Section 54-8-18.

(4) Every person whose property is subject to such special assessment and who fails to appear during the public hearings on said assessments to raise his objection to such tax shall be deemed to have waived all objections to such levy except the objection that the governing body lacks jurisdiction to levy such tax.

(5) For a period of 20 days after the governing body has adopted the enactment authorizing the assessment, any taxpayer in the district shall have the right to institute litigation for the purpose of questioning or attacking the proceedings pursuant to which the assessments have been authorized subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(6) Whenever any enactment authorizing the issuance of any bonds pursuant to the improvement contemplated shall have been adopted such resolution shall be ~~[published:]~~ posted on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

~~[(a) once in a newspaper in which the original notice of hearing was published; and]~~

~~[(b) as required in Section 45-1-101.]~~

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(7) For a period of 20 days thereafter, any person whose property shall have been assessed and any taxpayer in the district shall have the right to institute litigation for the purpose of questioning or attacking the legality of such bonds.

(8) After the expiration of such 20-day period, all proceedings theretofore had by the governing body, the bonds to be issued pursuant thereto, and the special assessments from which such bonds are to be paid, shall become incontestable, and no suit attacking or questioning the legality thereof may be instituted in this state, and no court shall have the authority to inquire into such matters.

Section ~~{87}~~88. Section **57-13a-104** is amended to read:

57-13a-104. Abandonment of prescriptive easement for water conveyance.

(1) A holder of a prescriptive easement for a water conveyance established under Section 57-13a-102 may, in accordance with this section, abandon all or part of the easement.

(2) A holder of a prescriptive easement for a water conveyance established under Section 57-13a-102 who seeks to abandon the easement or part of the easement shall:

(a) in each county where the easement or part of the easement is located~~[(i)]~~, file in the office of the county recorder a notice of intent to abandon the prescriptive easement that describes the easement or part of the easement to be abandoned; ~~[and]~~

~~[(ii) publish the notice of intent to abandon the prescriptive easement once a week for two consecutive weeks in:]~~

~~[(A) a local newspaper of general circulation that is published in the area generally served by the water conveyance that utilizes the easement; or]~~

~~[(B) if a newspaper described in Subsection (2)(a)(ii)(A) does not exist, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county;]~~

(b) post copies of the notice of intent to abandon the prescriptive easement in three public places located within the area generally served by the water conveyance that utilizes the easement;

(c) mail a copy of the notice of intent to abandon the prescriptive easement to each municipal and county government where the easement or part of the easement is located;

(d) ~~[in accordance with Section 45-1-101, publish]~~ post a copy of the notice of intent to abandon the prescriptive easement on the ~~[public legal notice website described in Subsection 45-1-101(2)(b)]~~ Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701; and

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(e) after meeting the requirements of Subsections (2)(a), (b), (c), and (d) and at least 45 days after the last day on which the holder of the easement [~~publishes~~] posts the notice of intent to abandon the prescriptive easement in accordance with Subsection [~~(2)(a)(ii)~~] (2)(b), file in the office of the county recorder for each county where the easement or part of the easement is located a notice of abandonment that contains the same description required by Subsection (2)(a)(i).

(3) (a) Upon completion of the requirements described in Subsection (2) by the holder of a prescriptive easement for a water conveyance established under Section 57-13a-102:

(i) all interest to the easement or part of the easement abandoned by the holder of the easement is extinguished; and

(ii) subject to each legal right that exists as described in Subsection (3)(b), the owner of a servient estate whose land was encumbered by the easement or part of the easement abandoned may reclaim the land area occupied by the former easement or part of the easement and resume full utilization of the land without liability to the former holder of the easement.

(b) Abandonment of a prescriptive easement under this section does not affect a legal right to have water delivered or discharged through the water conveyance and easement established by a person other than the holder of the easement who abandons an easement as provided in this section.

Section ~~88~~89. Section **59-12-402** is amended to read:

59-12-402. Additional resort communities sales and use tax -- Base -- Rate -- Collection fees -- Resolution and voter approval requirements -- Election requirements -- Notice requirements -- Ordinance requirements -- Prohibition of military installation development authority imposition of tax.

(1) (a) Subject to Subsections (2) through (6), the governing body of a municipality in which the transient room capacity as defined in Section 59-12-405 is greater than or equal to 66% of the municipality's permanent census population may, in addition to the sales tax authorized under Section 59-12-401, impose an additional resort communities sales tax in an amount that is less than or equal to .5% on the transactions described in Subsection 59-12-103(1) located within the municipality.

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), the governing body of a municipality may not impose a tax under this section on:

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(i) the sale of:

(A) a motor vehicle;

(B) an aircraft;

(C) a watercraft;

(D) a modular home;

(E) a manufactured home; or

(F) a mobile home;

(ii) the sales and uses described in Section 59-12-104 to the extent the sales and uses are exempt from taxation under Section 59-12-104; and

(iii) except as provided in Subsection (1)(d), amounts paid or charged for food and food ingredients.

(c) For purposes of this Subsection (1), the location of a transaction shall be determined in accordance with Sections 59-12-211 through 59-12-215.

(d) A municipality imposing a tax under this section shall impose the tax on the purchase price or sales price for amounts paid or charged for food and food ingredients if the food and food ingredients are sold as part of a bundled transaction attributable to food and food ingredients and tangible personal property other than food and food ingredients.

(2) (a) An amount equal to the total of any costs incurred by the state in connection with the implementation of Subsection (1) which exceed, in any year, the revenues received by the state from its collection fees received in connection with the implementation of Subsection (1) shall be paid over to the state General Fund by the cities and towns which impose the tax provided for in Subsection (1).

(b) Amounts paid under Subsection (2)(a) shall be allocated proportionally among those cities and towns according to the amount of revenue the respective cities and towns generate in that year through imposition of that tax.

(3) To impose an additional resort communities sales tax under this section, the governing body of the municipality shall:

(a) pass a resolution approving the tax; and

(b) except as provided in Subsection (6), obtain voter approval for the tax as provided in Subsection (4).

(4) To obtain voter approval for an additional resort communities sales tax under

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Subsection (3)(b), a municipality shall:

- (a) hold the additional resort communities sales tax election during:
 - (i) a regular general election; or
 - (ii) a municipal general election; and
- (b) ~~[publish]~~ post notice of the election:
 - (i) 15 days or more before the day on which the election is held; and
 - ~~[(ii) (A) in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality; and]~~
 - ~~[(B) as required in Section 45-1-101.]~~
 - (ii) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701.

(5) An ordinance approving an additional resort communities sales tax under this section shall provide an effective date for the tax as provided in Section 59-12-403.

(6) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (6)(b), a municipality is not subject to the voter approval requirements of Subsection (3)(b) if, on or before January 1, 1996, the municipality imposed a license fee or tax on businesses based on gross receipts pursuant to Section 10-1-203.

(b) The exception from the voter approval requirements in Subsection (6)(a) does not apply to a municipality that, on or before January 1, 1996, imposed a license fee or tax on only one class of businesses based on gross receipts pursuant to Section 10-1-203.

(7) A military installation development authority authorized to impose a resort communities tax under Section 59-12-401 may not impose an additional resort communities sales tax under this section.

Section ~~{89}~~90. Section **59-12-2208** is amended to read:

59-12-2208. Legislative body approval requirements -- Voter approval requirements.

(1) Subject to the other provisions of this section, before imposing a sales and use tax under this part, a county, city, or town legislative body shall:

(a) obtain approval to impose the sales and use tax from a majority of the members of the county, city, or town legislative body; and

(b) submit an opinion question to the county's, city's, or town's registered voters voting on the imposition of the sales and use tax so that each registered voter has the opportunity to express the registered voter's opinion on whether a sales and use tax should be imposed under

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this section.

(2) The opinion question required by this section shall state:

"Shall (insert the name of the county, city, or town), Utah, be authorized to impose a (insert the tax rate of the sales and use tax) sales and use tax for (list the purposes for which the revenues collected from the sales and use tax shall be expended)?"

(3) (a) Subject to Subsection (3)(b), the election required by this section shall be held:

(i) at a regular general election conducted in accordance with the procedures and requirements of Title 20A, Election Code, governing regular general elections; or

(ii) at a municipal general election conducted in accordance with the procedures and requirements of Section 20A-1-202.

(b) (i) Subject to Subsection (3)(b)(ii), the county clerk of the county in which the opinion question required by this section will be submitted to registered voters shall, no later than 15 days before the date of the election:

~~[(A) publish a notice:]~~

~~[(F) once in a newspaper published in that county; and]~~

~~[(H) as required in Section 45-1-101; or]~~

(A) post a notice on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701; or

(B) (I) cause a copy of the notice to be posted in a conspicuous place most likely to give notice of the election to the registered voters voting on the imposition of the sales and use tax; and

(II) prepare an affidavit of that posting, showing a copy of the notice and the places where the notice was posted.

(ii) The notice under Subsection (3)(b)(i) shall:

(A) state that an opinion question will be submitted to the county's, city's, or town's registered voters voting on the imposition of a sales and use tax under this section so that each registered voter has the opportunity to express the registered voter's opinion on whether a sales and use tax should be imposed under this section; and

(B) list the purposes for which the revenues collected from the sales and use tax shall be expended.

(4) A county, city, or town that submits an opinion question to registered voters under this section is subject to Section 20A-11-1203.

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(5) Subject to Section 59-12-2209, if a county, city, or town legislative body determines that a majority of the county's, city's, or town's registered voters voting on the imposition of a sales and use tax under this part have voted in favor of the imposition of the sales and use tax in accordance with this section, the county, city, or town legislative body shall impose the sales and use tax.

(6) If, after imposing a sales and use tax under this part, a county, city, or town legislative body seeks to impose a tax rate for the sales and use tax that exceeds or is less than the tax rate stated in the opinion question described in Subsection (2) or repeals the tax rate stated in the opinion question described in Subsection (2), the county, city, or town legislative body shall:

(a) obtain approval from a majority of the members of the county, city, or town legislative body to impose a tax rate for the sales and use tax that exceeds or is less than the tax rate stated in the opinion question described in Subsection (2) or repeals the tax rate stated in the opinion question described in Subsection (2); and

(b) in accordance with the procedures and requirements of this section, submit an opinion question to the county's, city's, or town's registered voters voting on the tax rate so that each registered voter has the opportunity to express the registered voter's opinion on whether to impose a tax rate for the sales and use tax that exceeds or is less than the tax rate stated in the opinion question described in Subsection (2) or repeal the tax rate stated in the opinion question described in Subsection (2).

Section ~~90~~91. Section **62A-5-202.5** is amended to read:

62A-5-202.5. Utah State Developmental Center Board -- Creation -- Membership -- Duties -- Powers.

(1) There is created the Utah State Developmental Center Board within the Department of Human Services.

(2) The board is composed of nine members as follows:

(a) the director of the division or the director's designee;

(b) the superintendent of the developmental center or the superintendent's designee;

(c) the executive director of the Department of Human Services or the executive director's designee;

(d) a resident of the developmental center selected by the superintendent; and

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(e) five members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate as follows:

(i) three members of the general public; and

(ii) two members who are parents or guardians of individuals who receive services at the developmental center.

(3) In making appointments to the board, the governor shall ensure that:

(a) no more than three members have immediate family residing at the developmental center; and

(b) members represent a variety of geographic areas and economic interests of the state.

(4) (a) The governor shall appoint each member described in Subsection (2)(e) for a term of four years.

(b) An appointed member may not serve more than two full consecutive terms unless the governor determines that an additional term is in the best interest of the state.

(c) Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsections (4)(a) and (b), the governor shall, at the time of appointment or reappointment, adjust the length of terms to ensure that the terms of appointed members are staggered so that approximately half of the appointed members are appointed every two years.

(d) Appointed members shall continue in office until the expiration of their terms and until their successors are appointed, which may not exceed 120 days after the formal expiration of a term.

(e) When a vacancy occurs in the membership for any reason, the replacement shall be appointed for the unexpired term.

(5) (a) The director shall serve as the chair.

(b) The board shall appoint a member to serve as vice chair.

(c) The board shall hold meetings quarterly or as needed.

(d) Five members are necessary to constitute a quorum at any meeting, and, if a quorum exists, the action of the majority of members present shall be the action of the board.

(e) The chair shall be a non-voting member except that the chair may vote to break a tie vote between the voting members.

(6) An appointed member may not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service, but, at the executive director's discretion, may receive per diem and travel expenses in

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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.
- (7) (a) The board shall adopt bylaws governing the board's activities.
- (b) Bylaws shall include procedures for removal of a member who is unable or unwilling to fulfill the requirements of the member's appointment.
- (8) The board shall:
- (a) act for the benefit of the developmental center and the division;
 - (b) advise and assist the division with the division's functions, operations, and duties related to the developmental center, described in Sections 62A-5-102, 62A-5-103, 62A-5-201, 62A-5-203, and 62A-5-206;
 - (c) administer the Utah State Developmental Center Miscellaneous Donation Fund, as described in Section 62A-5-206.5;
 - (d) administer the Utah State Developmental Center Land Fund, as described in Section 62A-5-206.6;
 - (e) approve the sale, lease, or other disposition of real property or water rights associated with the developmental center, as described in Subsection 62A-5-206.6(2); and
 - (f) within 21 days after the day on which the board receives the notice required under Subsection 10-2-419(3)[~~(d)~~](c), provide a written opinion regarding the proposed boundary adjustment to:
 - (i) the director of the Division of Facilities and Construction Management; and
 - (ii) the Legislative Management Committee.

Section ~~91~~92. Section **63A-5b-305** is amended to read:

63A-5b-305. Duties and authority of director.

- (1) The director shall:
 - (a) administer the division's duties and responsibilities;
 - (b) report all property acquired by the state, except property acquired by an institution of higher education or the trust lands administration, to the director of the Division of Finance for inclusion in the state's financial records;

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(c) after receiving the notice required under Subsection 10-2-419(3)~~(c)~~(c), file a written protest at or before the public hearing under Subsection 10-2-419(2)(b), if:

- (i) it is in the best interest of the state to protest the boundary adjustment; or
- (ii) the Legislature instructs the director to protest the boundary adjustment; and
- (d) take all other action that the director is required to take under this chapter or other applicable statute.

(2) The director may:

(a) create forms and make policies necessary for the division or director to perform the division or director's duties;

(b) (i) hire or otherwise procure assistance and service, professional, skilled, or otherwise, necessary to carry out the director's duties under this chapter; and

(ii) expend funds provided for the purpose described in Subsection (2)(b)(i) through annual operation budget appropriations or from other nonlapsing project funds;

(c) in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, make rules necessary for the division or director to perform the division or director's duties; and

(d) take all other action necessary for carrying out the purposes of this chapter.

Section ~~92~~93. Section **63F-1-701** is amended to read:

63F-1-701. Utah Public Notice Website -- Establishment and administration.

(1) As used in this part:

(a) "Division" means the Division of Archives and Records Service of the Department of Administrative Services.

(b) "Executive board" means the same as that term is defined in Section 67-1-2.5.

(c) "Public body" means the same as that term is defined in Section 52-4-103.

(d) "Public information" means a public body's public notices, minutes, audio recordings, and other materials that are required to be posted to the website under Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act, or other statute or state agency rule.

(e) "Website" means the Utah Public Notice Website created under this section.

(2) There is created the Utah Public Notice Website to be administered by the Division of Archives and Records Service.

(3) The website shall consist of an Internet website provided to assist the public to find

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posted public information.

(4) The division, with the technical assistance of the Department of Technology Services, shall create the website that shall:

(a) allow a public body, or other certified entity, to easily post any public information, including the contact information required under Subsections 17B-1-303(9) and 17D-1-106(1)(b)(ii);

(b) allow the public to easily search the public information by:

(i) public body name;

(ii) date of posting of the notice;

(iii) date of any meeting or deadline included as part of the public information; and

(iv) any other criteria approved by the division;

(c) allow the public to easily search and view past, archived public information;

(d) allow an individual to subscribe to receive updates and notices associated with a public body or a particular type of public information;

(e) be easily accessible by the public from the State of Utah home page;

(f) have a unique and simplified website address;

(g) be directly accessible via a link from the main page of the official state website;

[and]

(h) allow a newspaper to request and automatically receive a transmission of a posting to the website as the posting occurs; and

~~(i)~~ (i) include other links, features, or functionality that will assist the public in obtaining and reviewing public information posted on the website, as may be approved by the division.

(5) (a) Subject to Subsection (5)(b), the division and the governor's office shall coordinate to ensure that the website, the database described in Section 67-1-2.5, and the website described in Section 67-1-2.5 automatically share appropriate information in order to ensure that:

(i) an individual who subscribes to receive information under Subsection (4)(d) for an executive board automatically receives notifications of vacancies on the executive board that will be publicly filled, including a link to information regarding how an individual may apply to fill the vacancy; and

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(ii) an individual who accesses an executive board's information on the website has access to the following through the website:

(A) the executive board's information in the database, except an individual's physical address, e-mail address, or phone number; and

(B) the portal described in Section 67-1-2.5 through which an individual may provide input on an appointee to, or member of, the executive board.

(b) The division and the governor's office shall comply with Subsection (5)(a) as soon as reasonably possible within existing funds appropriated to the division and the governor's office.

(6) Before August 1 of each year, the division shall:

(a) identify each executive board that is a public body that did not submit to the website a notice of a public meeting during the previous fiscal year; and

(b) report the name of each identified executive board to the governor's boards and commissions administrator.

(7) The division is responsible for:

(a) establishing and maintaining the website, including the provision of equipment, resources, and personnel as is necessary;

(b) providing a mechanism for public bodies or other certified entities to have access to the website for the purpose of posting and modifying public information; and

(c) maintaining an archive of all public information posted to the website.

(8) A public body is responsible for the content the public body is required to post to the website and the timing of posting of that information.

Section ~~93~~94. Section **63G-6a-112** is amended to read:

63G-6a-112. Required public notice.

(1) A procurement unit that issues a solicitation shall ~~publish~~ post notice of the solicitation:

(a) at least seven days before the day of the deadline for submission of a solicitation response; and

~~[(b) (i) in a newspaper of general circulation in the state;]~~

~~[(ii) in a newspaper of local circulation in the area;]~~

~~[(A) directly impacted by the procurement; or]~~

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~~[(B) over which the procurement unit has jurisdiction;]~~

~~[(iii)]~~ (b) (i) on the main website for the procurement unit; or

~~[(iv)]~~ (ii) on a state website that is owned, managed by, or provided under contract with, the division for posting a public procurement notice.

(2) A procurement unit may reduce the seven-day period described in Subsection (1), if the procurement unit's procurement official signs a written statement that:

(a) states that a shorter time is needed; and

(b) determines that competition from multiple sources may be obtained within the shorter period of time.

(3) (a) It is the responsibility of a person seeking information provided by a notice published under this section to seek out, find, and respond to the notice.

(b) As a courtesy and in order to promote competition, a procurement unit may provide, but is not required to provide, individual notice.

Section ~~{94}~~95. Section **72-5-105** is amended to read:

72-5-105. Highways, streets, or roads once established continue until abandoned -- Temporary closure.

(1) Except as provided in Subsections (3) and (7), all public highways, streets, or roads once established shall continue to be highways, streets, or roads until formally abandoned or vacated by written order, resolution, or ordinance resolution of a highway authority having jurisdiction or by court decree, and the written order, resolution, ordinance, or court decree has been duly recorded in the office of the recorder of the county or counties where the highway, street, or road is located.

(2) (a) For purposes of assessment, upon the recordation of an order executed by the proper authority with the county recorder's office, title to the vacated or abandoned highway, street, or road shall vest to the adjoining record owners, with one-half of the width of the highway, street, or road assessed to each of the adjoining owners.

(b) Provided, however, that should a description of an owner of record extend into the vacated or abandoned highway, street, or road that portion of the vacated or abandoned highway, street, or road shall vest in the record owner, with the remainder of the highway, street, or road vested as otherwise provided in this Subsection (2).

(c) Title to a highway, street, or road that a local highway authority closes to vehicular

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traffic under Subsection (3) or (7) remains vested in the city.

(3) (a) In accordance with this section, a state or local highway authority may temporarily close a class B, C, or D road, an R.S. 2477 right-of-way, or a portion of a class B, C, or D road or R.S. 2477 right-of-way.

(b) (i) A temporary closure authorized under this section is not an abandonment.

(ii) The erection of a barrier or sign on a highway, street, or road once established is not an abandonment.

(iii) An interruption of the public's continuous use of a highway, street, or road once established is not an abandonment even if the interruption is allowed to continue unabated.

(c) A temporary closure under Subsection (3)(a) may be authorized only under the following circumstances:

(i) when a federal authority, or other person, provides an alternate route to an R.S. 2477 right-of-way or portion of an R.S. 2477 right-of-way if the alternate route is:

(A) accepted by the highway authority; and

(B) formalized by a federal permit or a written agreement between the federal authority or other person and the highway authority;

(ii) when a state or local highway authority determines that correction or mitigation of injury to private or public land resources is necessary on or near a class B or D road or portion of a class B or D road; or

(iii) when a local highway authority makes a finding that temporary closure of all or part of a class C road is necessary to mitigate unsafe conditions.

(d) (i) If a local highway authority temporarily closes all or part of a class C road under Subsection (3)(c)(iii), the local highway authority may convert the closed portion of the road to another public use or purpose related to the mitigation of the unsafe condition.

(ii) If a local highway authority temporarily closes all or part of a class C road under Subsection (3)(c)(iii), and the closed portion of road is the subject of a lease agreement between the local highway authority and another entity, the local highway authority may not reopen the closed portion of the road until the lease agreement terminates.

(e) A highway authority shall reopen an R.S. 2477 right-of-way or portion of an R.S. 2477 right-of-way temporarily closed under this section if the alternate route is closed for any reason.

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(f) A temporary closure authorized under Subsection (3)(c)(ii) shall:

(i) be authorized annually; and

(ii) not exceed two years or the time it takes to complete the correction or mitigation, whichever is less.

(4) To authorize a closure of a road under Subsection (3) or (7), a local highway authority shall pass an ordinance to temporarily or indefinitely close the road.

(5) Before authorizing a temporary or indefinite closure as described in Subsection (4), a highway authority shall:

(a) hold a hearing on the proposed temporary or indefinite closure;

(b) provide notice of the hearing by mailing a notice to the Department of Transportation and all owners of property abutting the highway; and

(c) except for a closure under Subsection (3)(c)(iii)[:], post the notice:

~~[(i) publishing the notice:]~~

~~[(A) in a newspaper of general circulation in the county at least once a week for four consecutive weeks before the hearing; and]~~

~~[(B) (i) on the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701, for four weeks before the hearing; or~~

~~(ii) [posting the notice] in three public places for at least four consecutive weeks before the hearing.~~

(6) The right-of-way and easements, if any, of a property owner and the franchise rights of any public utility may not be impaired by a temporary or indefinite closure authorized under this section.

(7) (a) A local highway authority may close to vehicular travel and convert to another public use or purpose a highway, road, or street over which the local highway authority has jurisdiction, for an indefinite period of time, if the local highway authority makes a finding that:

(i) the closed highway, road, or street is not necessary for vehicular travel;

(ii) the closure of the highway, road, or street is necessary to correct or mitigate injury to private or public land resources on or near the highway, road, or street; or

(iii) the closure of the highway, road, or street is necessary to mitigate unsafe conditions.

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(b) If a local highway authority indefinitely closes all or part of a highway, road, or street under Subsection (7)(a)(iii), and the closed portion of road is the subject of a lease agreement between the local highway authority and another entity, the local highway authority may not reopen the closed portion of the road until the lease agreement terminates.

(c) An indefinite closure authorized under this Subsection (7) is not an abandonment.

Section ~~95~~96. Section **72-6-108** is amended to read:

72-6-108. Class B and C roads -- Improvement projects -- Contracts -- Retainage.

(1) A county executive for class B roads and the municipal executive for class C roads shall cause plans, specifications, and estimates to be made prior to the construction of any improvement project, as defined in Section 72-6-109, on a class B or C road if the estimated cost for any one project exceeds the bid limit as defined in Section 72-6-109 for labor, equipment, and materials.

(2) (a) All projects in excess of the bid limit shall be performed under contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder.

(b) If the estimated cost of the improvement project exceeds the bid limit for labor, equipment, and materials, the project may not be divided to permit the construction in parts, unless each part is done by contract.

(3) ~~(a)~~ The advertisement on bids shall be ~~[published]~~ posted:

~~[(i) in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the work is to be performed at least once a week for three consecutive weeks; and]~~

~~[(ii) in accordance with Section 45-1-101 for three weeks.]~~

(a) on the Utah Public Notice Website, created in Section 63F-1-701, for three weeks;
and

~~(b) [If there is no newspaper of general circulation as described in Subsection (3)(a)(i), the notice shall be posted]~~ for at least 20 days in at least five public places in the county.

(4) The county or municipal executive or their designee shall receive sealed bids and open the bids at the time and place designated in the advertisement. The county or municipal executive or their designee may then award the contract but may reject any and all bids.

(5) The person, firm, or corporation that is awarded a contract under this section is subject to the provisions of Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code.

(6) If any payment on a contract with a private contractor for construction or

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improvement of a class B or C road is retained or withheld, the payment shall be retained or withheld and released as provided in Section 13-8-5.

Section ~~96~~97. Section **76-8-809** is amended to read:

76-8-809. Closing or restricting use of highways abutting defense or war facilities -- Posting of notices.

Any individual, partnership, association, corporation, municipal corporation or state or any political subdivision thereof engaged in or preparing to engage in the manufacture, transportation or storage of any product to be used in the preparation of the United States or any of the states for defense or for war or in the prosecution of war by the United States, or in the manufacture, transportation, distribution or storage of gas, oil, coal, electricity or water, or any of said natural or artificial persons operating any public utility who has property so used which he or it believes will be endangered if public use and travel is not restricted or prohibited on one or more highways or parts thereof upon which the property abuts, may petition the highway commissioners of any city, town, or county to close one or more of the highways or parts thereof to public use and travel or to restrict by order the use and travel upon one or more of the highways or parts thereof.

Upon receipt of the petition, the highway commissioners shall set a day for hearing and give notice [~~thereof by publication in a newspaper having general circulation in the city, town, or county in which the property is located and as required in Section 45-1-101, the publication shall be made~~] of the hearing by posting a notice on the Utah Public Notice Website, created in Section 63F-1-701, at least seven days prior to the date set for hearing. If, after hearing, the highway commissioners determine that the public safety and the safety of the property of the petitioner so require, they shall by suitable order close to public use and travel or reasonably restrict the use of and travel upon one or more of the highways or parts thereof; provided the highway commissioners may issue written permits to travel over the highway so closed or restricted to responsible and reputable persons for a term, under conditions and in a form as the commissioners may prescribe. Appropriate notices in letters at least three inches high shall be posted conspicuously at each end of any highway so closed or restricted by an order. The highway commissioners may at any time revoke or modify any order so made.

Section ~~97~~98. Section **78A-7-202** is amended to read:

78A-7-202. Justice court judges to be appointed -- Procedure.

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(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Local government executive" means:

(i) for a county:

(A) the chair of the county commission in a county operating under the county commission or expanded county commission form of county government;

(B) the county executive in a county operating under the county executive-council form of county government; and

(C) the county manager in a county operating under the council-manager form of county government;

(ii) for a city or town:

(A) the mayor of the city or town; or

(B) the city manager, in the council-manager form of government described in Subsection 10-3b-103(7); and

(iii) for a metro township, the chair of the metro township council.

(b) "Local legislative body" means:

(i) for a county, the county commission or county council; and

(ii) for a city or town, the council of the city or town.

(2) There is created in each county a county justice court nominating commission to review applicants and make recommendations to the appointing authority for a justice court position. The commission shall be convened when a new justice court judge position is created or when a vacancy in an existing court occurs for a justice court located within the county.

(a) Membership of the justice court nominating commission shall be as follows:

(i) one member appointed by:

(A) the county commission if the county has a county commission form of government; or

(B) the county executive if the county has an executive-council form of government;

(ii) one member appointed by the municipalities in the counties as follows:

(A) if the county has only one municipality, appointment shall be made by the governing authority of that municipality; or

(B) if the county has more than one municipality, appointment shall be made by a municipal selection committee composed of the mayors of each municipality and the chairs of

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each metro township in the county;

(iii) one member appointed by the county bar association; and

(iv) two members appointed by the governing authority of the jurisdiction where the judicial office is located.

(b) If there is no county bar association, the member in Subsection (2)(a)(iii) shall be appointed by the regional bar association. If no regional bar association exists, the state bar association shall make the appointment.

(c) Members appointed under Subsections (2)(a)(i) and (ii) may not be the appointing authority or an elected official of a county or municipality.

(d) The nominating commission shall submit at least three names to the appointing authority of the jurisdiction expected to be served by the judge. The local government executive shall appoint a judge from the list submitted and the appointment ratified by the local legislative body.

(e) The state court administrator shall provide staff to the commission. The Judicial Council shall establish rules and procedures for the conduct of the commission.

(3) Judicial vacancies shall be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation, through the Utah State Bar, on the Utah Public Notice Website, created in Section 63F-1-701, and through other appropriate means.

(4) Selection of candidates shall be based on compliance with the requirements for office and competence to serve as a judge.

(5) Once selected, every prospective justice court judge shall attend an orientation seminar conducted under the direction of the Judicial Council. Upon completion of the orientation program, the Judicial Council shall certify the justice court judge as qualified to hold office.

(6) The selection of a person to fill the office of justice court judge is effective upon certification of the judge by the Judicial Council. A justice court judge may not perform judicial duties until certified by the Judicial Council.