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ELECTION PROTECTION **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE**

UTAH LEGAL MANUAL

2008 PRIMARY ELECTION

Disclaimer:

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ELECTION PROTECTION **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE**

1-866-OUR-VOTE

1. UTAH VOTERS' BILL OF RIGHTS

You have the right to vote—it's the law, and you have the proof in your hands! You'll notice letters and numbers after each of your rights listed below—those codes tell lawyers and pollworkers where to find the actual Utah statute that protects your right to vote! These rights are guaranteed to properly registered and qualified voters. You have the right to bring this bill of rights with you into the polling area—if you feel your rights have been violated, please immediately call the Election Protection hotline toll free: 1-866-OUR-VOTE (1-866-687-8683).

Utah Voters' Bill of Rights

1. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE IF YOU ARE IN LINE** at the polling place when the polls open at 7:00 a.m. or close at 8:00 p.m. or anytime in between these hours. **Utah Code Ann. §§ 20A-1-302(1)-(2)**

2. If you are a registered voter (but not a newly registered voter), **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE BY REGULAR BALLOT WITHOUT PRESENTING ANY FORM OF IDENTIFICATION**. Identification can only be asked for if the election judge does not know the person requesting a ballot and has reason to doubt the person's identity. Identification shall then be given or, alternatively, the voter can be identified by a known registered voter in the district. **§ 20A-3-104(1)**

3. If you are a newly registered voter (i.e., you completed and submitted a voter registration form on or before the voter registration deadline), **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE BY REGULAR BALLOT WITHOUT PRESENTING ANY FORM OF IDENTIFICATION** unless you registered by mail and did not include a copy of a current and valid form of photo identification. **§ 20A-2-202**

4. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE BY REGULAR BALLOT** if your name is on the official register and you satisfy any possible identification requirements. **§ 20A-3-104**

5. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE BY PROVISIONAL BALLOT** if you are a newly registered voter who does not have identification for the election judge at the time of voting and did not previously submit proof of identification. **§ 20A-3-104(1)(e)**

6. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE BY PROVISIONAL BALLOT** if your name does not appear on the official register or your eligibility to vote cannot be determined. **§ 20A-3-105.5. A**

voter must be in the correct precinct in order for the provisional ballot to be counted. § 20A-4-107-

7. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REQUEST ASSISTANCE if you are blind, disabled, unable to read or write, unable to read or write the English language, or are physically unable to enter a polling place. The assistance will be given by a person of the voter's choice. The assisting person cannot be the voter's employer or co-worker, an officer/agent of the voter's union, or a candidate. § 20A-3-108

8. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE UP TO THREE REPLACEMENT BALLOTS from the election officials if you make a mistake on your ballot while voting. § 20A-3-107(2)

9. If you have moved from an address within a precinct to another address within the same precinct, even without submitting a change of residence form, YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE BY REGULAR BALLOT if you affirm the change of address orally or in writing before the election judges. § 20A-2-307(1)

10. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REQUEST ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE POLL WORKERS WHILE IN THE BOOTH. In this case, two poll workers, each from a different political party, can enter the booth and provide voting instruction. § 20A-3-109(1)

11. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE without being subjected to any intimidation or interference. § 20A-3-501 and § 20A-3-502. When you are within 150 feet of the polling place, YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE without anyone soliciting you or trying to influence your vote in any way. § 20A-3-501(2)(a)

12. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE EVEN IF SOMEONE CHALLENGES YOUR RIGHT, if you sign a written affidavit certifying that you meet the requirements to vote in that precinct. § 20A-3-202 and § 20A-3-105.5.

13. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT to receive ballots, instructions, and all voting materials in English. In San Juan County, American Indian Navajo interpreters are available for assistance at Navajo voting precincts. 42 U.S.C. § 1973aa-1a

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO TAKE THIS BILL OF RIGHTS INTO THE VOTING BOOTH WITH YOU.

2. STATE AND LOCAL ELECTION OFFICIALS

A. Election Officers

Election officers render all interpretations of the Utah Election Code and make all initial decisions pertaining to any controversy. Any questions or complaints that voters may have should be initially addressed to the appropriate election officer. [§ 20A-1-402]. The appropriate election officers are as follows:

- 1 the Lieutenant Governor at the Utah Elections Office, Utah State Capital Complex, East Office Building, Suite E325, Salt Lake City, Utah 841142220, for statewide ballots;
- 2 the county clerks for all county ballots and certain special district and school district ballots (see Appendix E for a list of county clerks);
- 3 the municipal clerk for all municipal ballots and certain special district and school district ballots (see Section 8.C for a website address for municipal clerks); and
- 4 the special district clerk or chief executive officer for the remaining special district ballots. [§ 20A-1-102(25)].

Election officers have extensive duties, such as designating polling places for each voting precinct in their jurisdiction, ensuring all voting equipment is certified to meet Federal Voting System Standards and recording and publishing the canvassed results. [§§ 20A-5-403, 20A-5-402.5 and 20A-4-304(2)]. The Lieutenant Governor is the chief election officer of the state. [§ 20A-2-300.6].

B. Election Judges

Election judges are the election officials who actually administer the process at the polling places (receiving judges), count the results (counting judges) and deal with the process of canvassing the election (canvassing judges). Each voting precinct typically will have a set of three judges, two of which are from the party with the most votes in the last election and one from the party that cast the second highest number of votes. However, there may be two judges (one from each of these parties) for certain voting precincts in some elections. [§ 20A-5-601].

C. Board of Canvassers

Boards of canvassers are the entities that open returns from the voting precincts in their respective jurisdictions, prepare a report of the results to be sent to the Lieutenant Governor and ultimately declare the results. The state board of canvassers is made up of the state auditor, state treasurer and attorney general. [§ 20A-4-306(1)]. Each county has a board of county canvassers that is made up of the county's legislative body. Each municipality has a board of municipal canvassers that is made up of the municipal legislative body and the mayor. [§ 20A-4-301].

3. RESTORATION OF VOTER RIGHTS

A person convicted of a felony in any state or federal court of the United States is not allowed to register to vote or to vote in a state or federal election. A person's right to register to vote and to vote in an election is restored when that person:

- 1 is sentenced to probation,
- 2 is granted parole, or
- 3 has successfully completed the term of incarceration to which that person was sentenced.

Upon the completion of one of these requirements, the right to register to vote and to vote in a state or federal election is restored. [§ 20A-2-101.5].

4. VOTER REGISTRATION: INFORMATION FOR REGISTRANTS

A. Registration Eligibility

Any person may apply to register to vote in Utah who:

- 1 is a United States citizen;
- 2 has been a resident of Utah for at least 30 days immediately before the election; and
- 3 will be at least 18 years old on the day of the election. [§ 20A-2-101].

A person must be registered in order to vote by regular ballot. [§ 20A-2-102]. A registered voter may vote in a regular general election, a regular primary election, a municipal general election, a municipal primary election, a statewide special election, a local special election, a special district election and a bond election unless the voter resides outside the geographic boundaries of the entity in which the election is held. [§ 20A-2-101(3)].

B. Basis of Ineligibility

A person is NOT entitled to vote in Utah if that person:

1. has been convicted of a felony and has not had the right to vote restored pursuant to law; or
2. has been adjudicated mentally incompetent and has not had the right to vote restored pursuant to law; or
3. has been convicted of treason or a crime against the elective franchise; or
4. has not registered to vote; or
5. is not a citizen of the United States. [Utah Const. Art. IV § 6 and §§ 20A-2-101, 20A-2-102(1)].

Note: No registrant will lose the right to vote solely on grounds of his or her failure to vote in one or more elections. [§ 20A-2-305].

C. Identification Requirements

Utah voter registration applications must include a Utah driver’s license or identification card number (which can be obtained from the Department of Public Safety Drivers License Division) or the last four digits of an applicant’s Social Security number. [§ 20A-2-104].

If a person is registering to vote for the first time, or is a first-time registrant in the county and is registering by mail, the applicant must include a copy of a current and valid form of photo identification or proof of residence. Acceptable proof of identity is a Utah driver’s license or a state issued identification card. The following forms will be considered proof of residence so long as they contain the name and current address of the applicant:

- 1 Utility bill;
- 2 Bank statement;
- 3 Government check;
- 4 Paycheck; or
- 5 Other government document as specified in the Help Americans Vote Act.

[42 U.S.C. § 15483].

If not mailed with the voter registration application, such proof of identification must be presented to a State or local election official on election day in order to vote on a regular ballot. If the voter does not provide proper identification, the election judge may request to have the voter identified by a known registered voter of the district. If the election judge is not satisfied that the voter has established proof of identity, the voter will be allowed to vote with a provisional ballot. [§ 20A-3-104].

D. Deadlines for Registration

In person voter registration at the office of the county clerk § 20A-2-201	15th day before the election
Mail in voter registration § 20A-2-202	Postmarked at least 30 days before an election and received at least 7 days before an election
In person voter registration at a satellite office § 20A-2-203	8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on the Friday and Monday, the 15th and 18th days before an election
Drivers License Division or other State agency office voter registration §§ 20A-2-204, 20A-2-205	At least 30 days before an election

5. VOTER REGISTRATION: PROCESS FOR REGISTRATION

A. Office of the County Clerk

A person may register to vote in person at the county clerk’s office during regular working hours. A person registering for the first time must present a valid form of photo

identification, or the person may choose to present that information at the polls prior to voting. [§§ 20A-2-201, 20A-2-104]. The contact information for each County Clerk is located in Appendix E.

B. Obtain Form Online

A person may download a Utah Voter Registration Form (See Appendix A) from the Utah State Elections Office website at <http://elections.utah.gov/voterregistrationnewhow.html>. The printed form must be completed and mailed to the appropriate county clerk's office. A person registering for the first time must include a copy of a valid form of photo identification, or the person may choose to present that information at the polls prior to voting. [§ 20A-2-202].

A National Voter Registration Form (See Appendix B) is available to download and print from the same website if a person is a resident of another state and wishes to register to vote through an absentee ballot. The completed National Voter Registration Form must be mailed to the address provided for the state where the person resides.

C. Obtain Form from Telephone Book

A voter registration form is also available in the White Pages (located at the end of the blue government section). This page may be photocopied, completed and mailed to the appropriate county clerk's office. A person registering for the first time must include a copy of a valid form of photo identification, or the person may choose to present that information at the polls prior to voting. [§ 20A-2-202].

D. Satellite Office Registration

In person registration is available at satellite offices from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on the Friday and Monday, the 15th and 18th days before a regular primary or general election. Satellite locations are available throughout the state. Location listings are available through county clerk offices. A person registering for the first time, must bring a copy of a valid form of photo identification, or the person may choose to present that information at the polls prior to voting. [§ 20A-2-203].

Unless a person is registering for the first time, that person may not designate or change political party affiliation at a satellite location for voter registration. [§ 20A-2-203]. A registered voter may change party affiliation, except for the period from the date of the voter registration deadline until the regular primary election, by filing a form with the county clerk. [§ 20A-2-107].

E. Drivers License Division and Other State Agency Offices

Voter registration forms are also available at State agency offices, including the Drivers License Division, the Division of Workforce Services, the Utah State Department of Health, Women, Infant and Children (WIC) Offices, the Division of Services for People with Disabilities, the Department of Rehabilitation, and public colleges and universities. See <http://elections.utah.gov/voterregistrationnewhow.html>. Registration forms are also available at political party offices, post offices, libraries and other public locations. In addition, high school

seniors should receive a registration form in their senior information packet. [§§ 20A-2-204, 20A-2-205].

F. Registration by County Clerk

Each county clerk must register each applicant who meets the requirements for registration and who:

- 1 submits a completed voter registration form to the county clerk in person at least 15 days before the date of the election;
- 2 submits a completed voter registration form to the Drivers License Division, a public assistance agency, or a discretionary voter registration agency at least 30 days before the date of the election; or
- 3 mails a completed by-mail voter registration form to the county clerk that is postmarked at least 30 days before the election. [§ 20A-2-304(1)].

G. Notice to Voter

Each county clerk must send a notice to the voter informing the voter that:

- 1 the voter's application for voter registration has been accepted and that the voter is registered to vote;
- 2 the voter's application for voter registration has been rejected and the reason for the rejection; or
- 3 the application for voter registration is being returned to the voter for further action because the application is incomplete and giving instructions to the voter about how to properly complete the application. [§ 20A-2-304(2)].

If an applicant does not receive any acknowledgement of a voter registration application, he or she should contact the appropriate county clerk. If the application has been rejected, the applicant can challenge the decision by filing a complaint with the Utah Elections Office.

6. REMOVAL OF VOTERS FROM REGISTRATION LISTS

Once a voter is registered, the county clerk may remove a voter's name from the official register only when:

- 1 the voter dies and the county clerk removes the voter's name from the registration list upon the annual receipt of a listing of deceased residents from the Department of Health's Bureau of Vital Records;
- 2 the county clerk receives written confirmation from the voter that the voter no longer resides within the county clerk's county;
- 3 the county clerk has obtained evidence that the voter's residence has changed, mailed notice to the voter, and received no response from the voter, and the voter has failed to vote or appear to vote in either of the next two regular general elections following the date of the notice;

- 4 the voter requests in writing that his or her name be removed from the official register; or
- 5 the county clerk receives a returned voter identification card, determines that there was no clerical error causing the card to be returned, and has no further information to contact the voter. [§ 20A-2-305].

A voter's name may not be removed from the official register during the 90 days before a regular primary or general election, unless it is for reasons (1) or (4) listed above. [§ 20A-2-306].

Written complaints may be filed with the State Elections Office and will be resolved pursuant to Utah's Administrative Procedures Act. [§ 63-46b-1].

A major problem facing election officers involves voters who appear at their polling places on election day but whose names cannot be found on registration lists. If on election day a voter's name does not appear on the official register, the voter may vote by provisional ballot. [§ 20A-3-105.5]. At all elections, a voter claiming to be properly registered in the county and eligible to vote at the precinct, but whose eligibility cannot be determined must be allowed to vote a provisional ballot. *See Section 14 for more information on Provisional Ballots.*

7. MOVING

A. Moves Within the Same Precinct

Any voter who moves from one address within a voting precinct to another address within the same voting precinct must be allowed to vote a regular ballot if the voter affirms the change of address orally or in writing before the election judges. [§ 20A-2-307].

B. Voter's Name Erroneously Transferred or Erroneously Remains

A registered voter whose name has been erroneously transferred from one official register to another, or erroneously allowed to remain on any official register, may vote in the voting precinct in which he or she resides if he or she:

- 1 signs the registration affidavit; and
- 2 presents sufficient proof to the election judges that his or her name does not appear on the official register because of an error. [§ 20A-5-206].

8. ABSENTEE/EARLY VOTING

A. Early Voting

A person who is registered to vote may vote before the election date under the early voting provisions. The early voting period begins 14 days before the date of the election. Early voting continues through the Friday before election day if the election is held on a Tuesday, otherwise it continues through the date that is two regular business days before the date of the election. Early voting days include regular business days, and the election officer may also hold early voting on weekends and holidays if he or she so chooses. [§ 20A-3-601].

B. Who May Vote by Absentee Ballot

Any person who is registered to vote may vote by absentee ballot. A registered voter may not vote in person if he or she voted by absentee ballot. [§ 20A-3-301].

C. Procedures for Obtaining an Absentee Voter Ballot Application

Any registered voter who wishes to vote an absentee ballot may either:

- 1 file an absentee ballot application with the appropriate election officer for an official absentee ballot; or
- 2 vote in person at the office of the appropriate election officer. [§ 20A-3-304(1)].

If requested, the election officer must provide an absentee voter with an absentee ballot application by mail or by facsimile, or deliver the blank application to any voter who personally applies for it at the office of the election officer. (See Appendix C) [§ 20A-3-304(2)].

D. Deadlines for Filing Absentee Ballot Applications

The voter must file the absentee ballot application with the appropriate election officer:

- 1 no later than the Friday before the election for regular absentee voting.
- 2 no later than 20 days before the election for overseas voters. [§ 20A-3-304(3)]. A military person using the special write-in ballot must apply for the special write-in ballot 20 days before the election by submitting a Federal Post Card Application. The voter must state on the Federal Post Card Application that he or she is unable to vote by regular absentee ballot or in person because of military service. [§ 20A-3-404].
- 3 no later than the Tuesday before election day for the Western States Presidential Primary [§ 20A-3-304(3)].

Individuals voting an absentee ballot at the office of the election officer must apply for and cast the ballot no later than the day before the election. [§ 20A-3-304(3)].

A county clerk may establish a permanent absentee voter list by placing on the list the name of any person who requests permanent absentee voter status. The county clerk will mail a questionnaire to each person whose name is on the absentee voter list to allow the absentee person to verify the voter's residence. The county clerk may remove the name of any voter from the permanent absentee voter registration list if the voter is no longer listed in the official register or the voter fails to verify the voter's residence and absentee status. [§ 20A-3-304(4)].

E. Processing Absentee Ballot Applications and Distribution of Absentee Ballots

Upon timely receipt of an absentee voter application, or as soon as the official absentee ballots have been printed, the election officer must mail an official absentee ballot, postage prepaid, to the absentee voter and enclose an absentee ballot envelope. If the absentee voter

elects to vote at the office of the election official, the election officer must give the absentee voter an official absentee ballot and envelope. [§ 20A-3-305(1)].

The election officer must ensure that the absentee ballot envelope contains:

- 1 the name, the official title and post office address of the election officer printed on the front; and
- 2 a printed sworn affidavit to be completed and signed by the absentee voter on the back. [§ 20A-3-305(2)].

F. Voting and Returning Absentee Ballots

The absentee voter must complete and sign the affidavit on the envelope, mark the ballot, place the voted absentee ballot in the envelope, seal the envelope and return the absentee ballot to the appropriate election official. The absentee ballot may be mailed or delivered in person to the election officer. [§ 20A-3-306(1)].

If the election officer determines that the absentee voter is required to show valid voter identification as indicated in the official register, the election officer must issue the absentee voter a provisional ballot and instruct the absentee voter to include a copy of the voter's valid identification with the return provisional ballot. [§ 20A-3-305(3)].

An absentee ballot is only valid if it is received at the office of the appropriate election officer before the closing of the polls on election day or is clearly postmarked before election day and received in the office of the election officer before noon on the day of the official canvass following the election. [§ 20A-3-306(2)].

G. Emergency Absentee Ballots

If a registered voter is hospitalized or otherwise confined to a medical or long-term care institution after the deadline for filing an application for an absentee ballot, he or she may obtain an absentee ballot and vote on election day. Any person may obtain an absentee ballot application and an absentee ballot on behalf of a hospitalized voter by requesting a ballot and application in person at the election officer's office. The election officer will require the person to sign a statement identifying himself or herself and the hospitalized voter. To vote, the hospitalized voter must complete the absentee ballot application, complete and sign the absentee ballot envelope, mark his or her votes on the absentee ballot, place the absentee ballot into the envelope, and seal the envelope. To be counted, the absentee voter application and the sealed absentee ballot envelope must be returned to the election officer's office before the polls close on election day. [§ 20A-3-306.5].

H. No Polling Place for Remote Districts

If there are 500 or less people registered to vote in a voting precinct on the 60th day before the election, the county legislative body of the county in which the voting precinct is located may elect to administer an election entirely by absentee ballot. If the county legislative body decides to administer an election entirely by absentee ballot, there will be no polling place for the election but each registered voter within such voting precinct should receive by mail an

absentee ballot with instructions for returning the ballot that include an express notice about any relevant deadlines the voter must meet so that his or her vote will be counted. [§ 20A-3-302].

Registered voters who live in very small districts should be cautious of the remote chance that their election may be administered solely by absentee ballot and call their election official if they have any questions.

9. ABSENTEE VOTING FOR OVERSEAS AND MILITARY VOTERS

A. Registration of Military Voters and Overseas Citizens

Each county clerk, after consulting with the chief election officer, must prepare a special overseas citizen voter ballot to allow the overseas citizen voter to vote for each federal office that will appear on the regular general election ballot. [§ 20A-3-404.5].

Any military voter who is a legal resident of Utah but is stationed outside Utah and who is not otherwise registered to vote in Utah may register. Any overseas citizen voter who is a legal resident of Utah but who is outside the territorial limits of the United States and who is not otherwise registered to vote in Utah may register. Registration entitles the military voter or overseas citizen to vote in Utah elections. [§ 20A-3-405].

The county clerk will print a registration and voting certificate on the back of the ballot envelope for the military voter or overseas citizen to complete and sign. If the military voter or overseas citizen requires assistance in voting, the signature of the witness who provided assistance must be included. The ballot may be voted even though an official federal ballot has already been voted, and if received by the proper election officials in time to be counted, will be counted in lieu of the federal ballot. [§ 20A-3-405].

Any overseas citizen voter whose overseas service was terminated outside the territorial limits of the United States too late to enable the voter to register to vote may register to vote by filing an affidavit establishing the voter's eligibility with the county clerk of the county of the voter's residence by noon on the day before the election. [§ 20A-3-405].

B. Federal Post Card Applications for Ballot

A military voter must file an application for an absentee ballot in the county clerk's office no later than the Friday immediately before election day. For qualified overseas voters, the county clerk must receive the application no later than 20 days before the election. A military voter voting an absentee ballot at the office of the clerk must apply and cast his or her ballot no later than the day before the election. Military voters stationed overseas and overseas citizen voters must file an application for a ballot with the county clerk no later than 20 days before the day of election. Upon receipt of a properly completed written application, the county clerk must mail an appropriate ballot to the military voter or overseas citizen voter. [§ 20A-3-406].

The county clerk, at the time he or she furnishes the ballot, must record, in a record book provided for that purpose, the name and home address of the military voter or overseas citizen voter to whom the ballot is mailed, the address mailed to, and the date the ballot was mailed. If the military voter or overseas citizen voter sends the application to the Lieutenant Governor, the

Lieutenant Governor must forward the application to the county clerk of the county where the military voter or overseas citizen voter is entitled to vote. If the county clerk rejects the application for an absentee ballot from a military or overseas citizen voter, the county clerk must inform the voter of the reason for rejecting the application. Any military or overseas citizen voter who is physically disabled so as to be unable to see or write, may apply for a ballot by having a commissioned, noncommissioned, or petty officer not below the rank of sergeant, or other person authorized to administer oaths, to apply for a ballot on the voter's behalf. [§ 20A-3-406].

A Federal Post Card Application (Appendix D) is acceptable, when properly executed, as an application for a ballot. It is also available at <http://www.fvap.gov/pubs/onlinefpca.html>. The county clerk must accept the completed Federal Post Card Application as an application for ballots for each election for federal office held in the next two even-numbered years and must send the applicant a ballot for each of those elections. The county clerk must retain the application for use at the time the ballot is received from the military voter or overseas citizen voter. [§ 20A-3-406].

C. Mailing of Ballot to Military Voter or Overseas Citizen

Upon receipt of the military or overseas citizen voter's ballot application, or as soon after the ballot has been printed, the county clerk must:

- 1 enclose a ballot in an unsealed ballot envelope with the registration and voting certificate printed on the back;
- 2 enclose that envelope in a carrier envelope; and
- 3 mail, postage prepaid, the carrier envelope containing the unsealed ballot envelope and the ballot to the military or overseas citizen voter. [§ 20A-3-407].

The county clerk may not send more than one ballot in any election to the same military or overseas citizen voter. The county clerk must ensure that the name, official title, return address of the county clerk, and "OFFICIAL UTAH ELECTION BALLOT" is printed on the carrier envelope. The county clerk may enclose only the ballot, the ballot envelope, and an instruction sheet, if any, prepared by the county clerk in the sealed carrier envelope addressed to the military or overseas citizen voter. [§ 20A-3-407].

D. Voting of Ballot by Military or Overseas Citizen Voter

The military or overseas citizen voter must:

- 1 upon receipt of the ballot, mark it in secret;
- 2 seal it in the ballot envelope provided for that purpose; and
- 3 execute the registration and voting certificate and mailing affidavit on the back of the envelope. [§ 20A-3-408].

If the military or overseas citizen voter is physically disabled so as to be unable to see or write, the voter may request assistance from two persons, each of whom must be qualified to certify to the registration and voting certificate. The military or overseas citizen voter must tell those persons how he or she wishes to mark the ballot. Those persons must mark the ballot as

directed by the military or overseas citizen voter in his or her presence. One of the persons assisting the military or overseas citizen voter must read to the voter the registration and voting certificate upon the ballot and fill in its blanks as the voter directs and sign, on the line provided for the signature of the voter, the name of the voter and the assistant's own name. [§ 20A-3-408].

The ballot must be sent by any available mail service to the county clerk who issued it. The military or overseas citizen voter is not required to return the ballot by registered mail. [§ 20A-3-408].

The ballot is not valid unless:

- 1 it is clearly postmarked by the appropriate military post office, the Fleet Post Office (FPO) or the Army/Air Force Post Office (APO), before election day and received in the office of the election officer before noon on the day of the official canvass following the election; or
- 2 the voter has signed the mailing affidavit on the back of the ballot envelope and the ballot is received in the office of the election officer before noon on the day of the official canvass following the election. [§ 20A-3-408].

E. Special Military Write-In Absentee Ballots

A military voter may apply for a special write-in absentee ballot not later than 20 days before an election. To qualify for a special write-in absentee ballot, a military voter must apply for a special write-in absentee ballot by submitting a Federal Post Card Application and state that he or she is unable to vote by regular absentee ballot or in person because of military service. Upon receipt of the application, the county clerk must issue and mail a special military write-in ballot. [§ 20A-3-404].

10. IDENTIFICATION

If a voter is on the official register and is a first-time voter who registered by mail, and the voter has not previously provided proof of identification with the by-mail voter registration, he or she must provide photo identification to the election judge at the time the voter votes. [§ 20A-2-202]. However, if the voter does not have photo identification or the election judge is not satisfied that the voter has established proof of identity, the election judge will issue the voter a provisional ballot. [§ 20A-3-104].

If a voter is on the official register and is not a first-time voter, he or she is not required to provide photo identification on election day unless there is a notification in the official register requiring such proof. This may occur when a voter submits a new registration form for any reason, such as a change in name, address or party affiliation. If the voter does not have photo identification or the election judge is not satisfied that the voter has established proof of identity, the voter may cast a provisional ballot. [§ 20A-3-104].

11. CERTIFICATION OF VOTING EQUIPMENT

Each election officer shall ensure that:

1. the voting equipment meets the Federal Voting Systems Standards established by the Federal Election Commission;
2. the voting equipment used by the election officer is certified to meet those Federal Voting Systems Standards by an Independent Testing Authority approved by the National Association of State Election Directors; and
3. the voting equipment is certified by the Lieutenant Governor of Utah.

It is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor, as chief election officer, to ensure that all voting equipment used in Utah complies with the above requirements. [§ 20A-5-402.5].

12. POLLING PLACES

A. Location of Polling Places

The appropriate election officer designates the location of the polling place for each voting precinct, subject to the approval of the county or municipal legislative body. [§ 20A-5-403(1)]. County legislatures may establish a common polling place for two or more whole voting precincts as long as they designate the common polling place at least 90 days before election day. [§ 20A-5-303(4)].

Voting precincts are determined by the county legislatures and may not contain more than 1,250 active voters. Voters should be aware that voting precincts may change. Notice of any precinct change must be filed with the Automatic Geographic Reference Center within 30 days of the change. [§ 20A-5-303].

B. Hours

Polls open at 7:00 a.m. on election day and must remain open until 8:00 p.m. [§ 20A-1-302(1)].

Every person who arrives at the polls by 8:00 p.m. may vote. [§ 20A-1-302(2)].

C. Employee's Right to Time Off

If an employed individual does not have at least three hours off from work during the time period from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on election day and the employee has requested a leave of absence before election day, that individual's employer must allow the employee to be absent from work on election day for up to two hours to vote. While an employer may specify the hours when an employee may leave work to vote, an employee has the right to be absent from work in order to vote at the beginning or at the end of a work shift. The employer may not deduct from an employee's usual salary or wages because of the absence. [§ 20A-3-103].

D. Accessibility to Polling Places by Persons With a Disability

All polling places must be physically inspected by the county clerks to ensure access by persons with disabilities. If a county clerk discovers a problem, the county clerk must either:

1. remedy the problem at the particular location;

2. designate an alternative polling place which is accessible; or
3. file a written explanation to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor explaining the reasons why a reasonable accommodation cannot be made to ensure accessibility. [§ 20A-5-403(3)].

Additionally, there must be at least one booth configured to accommodate disabled persons at each polling place. [§ 20A-5-403(2)].

E. Number of Booths

The election officer for each jurisdiction has discretion to determine the number of booths at a polling place, but the number of booths must be sufficient to accommodate the voters at the polling place. [§ 20A-5-403(2)].

F. Balloting Instructions and Procedures

1. Balloting Instructions. Voter information pamphlets, instruction cards on how to vote and constitutional amendment cards must be posted at each polling place. [§§ 20A-5-102, 20A-5-103]. A voter may request additional instructions from the election judges when in the booth, in which case one judge from each political party will enter the booth to provide instructions. [§ 20A-3-109].
2. Balloting Procedures.
 - (i) *Establishing Identity and Provisional Ballots.* A voter must provide his or her name to one of the election judges. If an election judge does not know a voter and has a reason to doubt the voter's identity, the judge must ask the voter for some proof of identity or have the voter identified by a known registered voter in the district. [§ 20A-3-104].
 - (ii) *Provisional Ballots.* If an election judge is not satisfied that the voter has established proof of identity, the voter will be issued a provisional ballot. [§ 20A-3-104(1)(e)]. The voter will be allowed to enter the voting booth, mark his or her ballot, place the ballot in the provisional ballot envelope and complete the information printed on the envelope. [§ 20A-3-105.5]. The provisional ballot will be counted with the absentee ballots if the election officer later determines that the voter is registered to vote and otherwise legally entitled to vote the ballot. [§ 20A-4-107(2)]. County clerks are required to establish a system, such as a website or toll-free telephone number, to allow a voter who votes a provisional ballot to determine whether his or her vote was counted. [§ 20A-6-105.5]. Provisional ballot envelopes include a Citizenship Affidavit, in which provisional ballot voters are required to swear and affirm that the information on the envelope is correct. [§ 20A-6-105(1)].

G. Entering the Voting Booth (Time Allowed and Assistance)

- 1 Time Allowed. If the election judge determines that a voter's identity has been established, then the voter will be issued a ballot. A voter may occupy a voting booth for no more than 5 minutes if all booths are in use and other voters are waiting and may only remain in the voting area for up to 10 minutes. [§ 20A-3-105(7)].
- 2 Assistance. A voter cannot occupy a booth if it is already occupied unless the voter is allowed to have assistance. [§ 20A-3-105(7)]. A voter may obtain assistance from a person of the voter's choosing (except for the voter's employer, a co-worker, a candidate, or an officer or member of the voter's union) if the voter is blind, disabled, unable to read or write, unable to read or write the English language, or cannot physically enter the polling place. The person giving assistance is not permitted to try to influence the voter in any way. [§ 20A-3-108].

H. Confusing Ballot; Voter Makes a Mistake

Sample ballots are available to view before voting to eliminate confusion. In jurisdictions using paper ballots, sample ballots must be printed in the same form and contain the same information as official paper ballots, except they are printed on different colored paper. The election officer must make the sample ballots available for public inspection by:

1. posting a copy of the sample ballot in his or her office at least seven days before the election;
2. mailing a copy of the sample ballot to:
 - (i) each candidate listed on the ballot; and
 - (ii) the Lieutenant Governor; and
3. publishing a copy of the sample ballot immediately before the election in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction holding the election.

At least 5 copies of the sample ballot must be delivered to poll workers in each polling place and the poll workers in turn must post the sample ballots at each polling place. [§ 20A-5-405].

If a voter makes a mistake on a ballot, he or she may obtain another ballot by returning the spoiled ballot to the election judge. Any voter who spoils a ballot may obtain a new ballot up to 3 times. [§ 20A-3-107(2)].

I. Requesting Additional Instructions While in the Booth

A voter may request additional instructions from the election judges, in which case one judge from each political party will enter the booth to provide instructions, as discussed above. After giving instructions, the judges must leave so that the voter can vote in secret. [§ 20A-3-109].

J. Poll Watchers

Each registered political party and any person interested in a ballot proposition appearing on the ballot may appoint one person to act as a voting poll watcher to observe the casting of ballots, another person to act as a counting poll watcher to observe the counting of ballots, and another person to act as an inspecting poll watcher to inspect the condition and observe the securing of ballot packages. Voting poll watchers may observe the voting process, but they may not interfere in any way with the process of voting except to challenge a voter. It is unlawful for a counting poll watcher to communicate in any manner the progress of the count, the result so far, or any other information about the count. [**§ 20A-3-201**].

It is unlawful for any election official or watcher to reveal the name of any candidate that a voter has voted for or to communicate to another his or her opinion, belief, or impression as to how or for whom a voter has voted. [**§ 20A-3-203**].

K. Campaigning at Polling Places

A person may not, within a polling place or in any public area within 150 feet of a building where a polling place is located, including a county clerk's office or a city hall:

- 1 do any electioneering;
- 2 circulate cards or handbills of any kind;
- 3 solicit signatures to any kind of petition; or
- 4 engage in any practice that interferes with the freedom of voters to vote or disrupts the administration of the polling place. [**§ 20A-3-501(2)**].

A county, municipality, school district or special district may not prohibit electioneering that occurs more than 150 feet from the building where a polling place is located, but may regulate the place and manner of that electioneering to protect the public safety. [**§ 20A-3-501(2)**].

L. Delayed Opening of Polls or Problems with the Voting Equipment

The voter should contact the State Elections Office at 800-995-8683 or 801-538-1041 if the polls are not open between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. on the day of the election and no sign is posted at the polling place notifying voters of a change in location. The voter may also contact the county clerk's office. See Appendix E for contact information.

13. ASSISTANCE TO VOTERS AT THE POLLING PLACE

Any voter who is blind, disabled, unable to read or write, unable to read or write English, or physically unable to enter a polling place, may be given assistance by a person of the voter's choice. The person providing assistance may not be:

1. the voter's employer;
2. an agent of the voter's employer;
3. an officer or agent of the voter's union; or
4. a candidate.

The person providing assistance may not request, persuade, or otherwise induce the voter to vote for or against any particular candidate or issue or release any information regarding the voter's selection. Each time a voter is assisted, the election judge will note it in the official register and pollbook. [§ 20A-3-108].

States or their subdivisions may be required to provide bilingual voting materials and other assistance under federal laws intended to assist voting age citizens that are members of single-language minority groups who do not speak or understand English enough to participate in the electoral process. [42 U.S.C. § 1973aa-1a]. In San Juan County, Utah, American Indian Navajo interpreters are available for assistance at Navajo voting precincts.

14. PROVISIONAL VOTING

A provisional ballot is a ballot voted provisionally by a person whose name is not listed on the official register at the polling place, whose legal right to vote is challenged, or whose identity was not sufficiently established by an election judge. [§ 20A-1-102].

A. Name Missing from Official Register

If on election day a voter's name does not appear on the official register, the voter may vote by provisional ballot. [§ 20A-3-105.5]. At all elections, a voter claiming to be properly registered in the county and eligible to vote at the precinct, but whose eligibility cannot be determined, must be allowed to vote a provisional ballot.

B. Challenged Voter

The election judge must give the voter a provisional ballot and allow the voter to vote if the person challenged provides valid voter identification that establishes the person's identity and residence in the voting precinct. If the voter does not provide sufficient valid voter identification that establishes the person's identity and residence in the voting precinct, then the election judge will record this in the official register, but will still give the voter a provisional ballot and envelope and will allow the voter to enter the voting booth. [§ 20A-3-105.5].

C. Lack of Proper Identification

A voter must provide his or her name to one of the election judges. If an election judge does not know a voter and has a reason to doubt the voter's identity, the judge must ask the voter for some proof of identity or have the voter identified by a known registered voter in the district. [§ 20A-3-104]. If an election judge is not satisfied that the voter has established proof of identity, the voter will be issued a provisional ballot. [§ 20A-3-104(1)(e)]. The voter will be allowed to enter the voting booth, mark his or her ballot, place the ballot in the provisional ballot envelope and complete the information printed on the envelope. [§ 20A-3-105.5].

Provisional ballots are counted with the absentee ballots if the election officer later determines that the voter is registered to vote and otherwise legally entitled to vote the ballot. [§ 20A-4-107(2)]. The provisional ballot envelope includes a unique number and a detachable part given to the voter, which contains the unique ballot number. [§ 20A-6-105]. County clerks are required to establish a system, such as a website or toll-free telephone number, to allow a voter

who votes a provisional ballot to determine whether his or her vote was counted. [§ 20A-6-105.5]. Provisional ballot envelopes include a Citizenship Affidavit, in which provisional ballot voters are required to swear and affirm that the information on the envelope is correct. [§ 20A-6-105(1)]. If the election officer determines that the person signing the affirmation on the face of the provisional ballot envelope is a registered voter and legally qualified to vote the ballot that the voter voted, the election officer will place the ballot with the absentee ballots to be counted. [§ 20A-4-107].

15. CHALLENGES

A. Basis of Challenge

When any person applies for a ballot or when a person offers a ballot for deposit in the ballot box, a poll worker or any individual may orally challenge the person's right to vote in that voting precinct and in that election by alleging that:

1. the voter is not the person whose name appears in the official register and under which name the right to vote is claimed;
2. the voter is not a resident of Utah;
3. the voter is not a citizen of the United States;
4. the voter has not or will not have resided in Utah for 30 days immediately before the date of the election;
5. the voter does not live in the voting precinct;
6. the voter does not live within the geographic boundaries of the entity holding the election;
7. the voter's principal place of residence is not in the voting precinct;
8. the voter's principal place of residence is not in the geographic boundaries of the election area;
9. the voter has voted before in the election;
10. the voter is not at least 18 years old;
11. the voter is involuntarily confined or incarcerated in jail or prison and was not a resident of the entity holding the election before the voter was confined or incarcerated;
12. the voter is a convicted felon and is incarcerated for the commission of a felony; or
13. in a regular primary election, the voter does not meet the political party affiliation criteria established by the political party whose ballot the voter seeks to vote. [§ 20A-3-202(1)].

B. Challenged Voter Procedures

The election judge must give the voter a provisional ballot and allow the voter to vote if the person challenged provides valid voter identification that establishes the person's identity and residence in the voting precinct. If the voter does not provide sufficient valid voter identification that establishes the person's identity and residence in the voting precinct, then the election judge will record this in the official register, but will still give the voter a provisional ballot and envelope and will allow the voter to enter the voting booth. [§ 20A-3-105.5].

C. Challenging Voters on Posting List

Any person may challenge the right to vote of any person whose name appears on the official register by filing a written signed statement identifying the challenged voter's name and the basis for the challenge (any of the above stated grounds) with the county clerk, during regular business hours, on the Friday before the election. The county clerk must carefully preserve the written challenges and transmit them to the poll workers of the voting precinct. On election day, the poll workers will raise the written challenge with the voter when the voter requests a ballot. The poll workers must record all challenges in the official register and on the challenge sheets in the pollbook. [§ 20A-3-202(2)].

16. VOTER INTIMIDATION; INTERFERENCE WITH VOTERS

1. Voter Intimidation

Any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, who violates any of the following provisions is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. [§ 20A-3-502].

- (i) It is unlawful for any person to make use of any force, violence, or restraint, or to inflict any injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any manner to practice intimidation upon any person in order to induce or compel that person to:
 - (A) vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or measure at any election provided by law; or
 - (B) vote or refrain from voting at any election.
- (ii) It is unlawful for any person by abduction or duress, or any forcible or fraudulent device or contrivance whatever, to impede, prevent, or otherwise interfere with an individual voting in an election, either in giving or refraining from giving one's vote at any election or from giving or refraining from giving one's vote for any particular person at any election.
- (iii) It is unlawful for any employer, corporation, association, company, firm, or person to:
 - (A) enclose their employees' salary or wages in envelopes on which there is written or printed any political mottoes, devices, or arguments containing threats, intended or calculated to influence the political opinion, views, or action of the employees; or
 - (B) within 90 days of any election provided by law to put up, or otherwise exhibit, in a place where employees may be working or be present in the course of employment, any handbill, notice, or placard containing any threat, notice, or information, that if any particular ticket or candidate is or is not elected:

- (1) work in the establishment will cease in whole or in part;
- (2) the establishment will be closed;
- (3) wages of workmen will be reduced; or
- (4) other threats are made to influence the political opinions or actions of employees. [§ 20A-3-502].

2. Interference with Voters

- (i) A person may not obstruct the doors or entries to a building in which a polling place is located or prevent free access to and from any polling place. [§ 20A-3-501(3)].
- (ii) A person may not remove any ballot from the polling place before the closing of the polls or solicit any voter to show his or her ballot. [§ 20A-3-501(4)].
- (iii) A person may not receive a voted ballot from any voter or deliver an unused ballot to a voter unless that person is a poll worker. [§ 20A-3-501(5)].

17. COUNTING THE BALLOTS

A. Counting Paper Ballots During Election Day

Each county legislative body or municipal legislative body that has voting precincts that use paper ballots shall provide:

- 1 two sets of ballot boxes for all voting precincts where both receiving and counting judges have been appointed; and
- 2 a counting room for the use of the election judges counting the ballots during the day.

At any election in any voting precinct in which both receiving and counting judges have been appointed, when at least 20 votes have been cast, the receiving judges shall close the first ballot box and deliver it to the counting judges and prepare and use another ballot box to receive voted ballots. Upon receipt of the ballot box, the counting judges shall:

- 1 take the ballot box to the counting room;
- 2 count the votes on the regular ballots in the ballot box;
- 3 place the provisional ballot envelopes in the envelope or container provided for them for return to the election officer; and
- 4 when they have finished counting the votes in the ballot box, return the emptied box to the receiving judges.

During the course of election day, whenever there are at least 20 ballots contained in a ballot box, the receiving judges shall deliver that ballot box to the counting judges for counting; and the counting judges shall immediately count the regular ballots and segregate the provisional ballots contained in that box. The counting judges shall continue to exchange the ballot boxes

and count ballots until the polls close. Counting poll watchers that have been appointed may observe the count. [§ 20A-4-101].

B. Counting Ballots Electronically

Before beginning to count ballot sheets using automatic tabulating equipment, the election officer must test the automatic tabulating equipment to ensure that it will accurately count the votes. The election officer must publish public notice of the time and place of the test at least 48 hours before the test, in one or more daily or weekly newspapers of general circulation published in the county, municipality, or jurisdiction where the equipment is used. The election officer tests the equipment by processing a preaudited group of ballot sheets. If any error is detected, the election officer will determine the cause of the error and correct it. The election officer shall ensure that:

- 1 the automatic tabulating equipment produces an errorless count before beginning the actual counting; and
- 2 the automatic tabulating equipment passes the same test at the end of the count before the election returns are approved as official.

The election officer or his designee shall supervise and direct all proceedings at the counting center. Proceedings at the counting center are public and may be observed by interested persons. Only those persons authorized to participate in the count may touch any ballot, ballot sheet or return. Appointed counting poll watchers may observe the testing of equipment and actual counting of the ballot sheets. Those counting poll watchers may make independent tests of the equipment before or after the vote count as long as the testing does not interfere in any way with the official tabulation of the ballot sheets.

If any ballot sheet is damaged or defective so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, the election officer will:

- 1 cause a true duplicate copy of the ballot sheet to be made with an identifying serial number;
- 2 substitute the duplicate for the damaged ballot sheet;
- 3 label the duplicate ballot card "duplicate"; and
- 4 record the duplicate ballot sheet's serial number on the damaged or defective ballot sheet.

The election officer may conduct an unofficial count before conducting the official count in order to provide early unofficial returns to the public. Also, the election officer can release unofficial returns from time to time after the polls close and report the progress of the count for each candidate during the actual counting of ballots. 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. Upon completion of the count, the election officer shall make official returns open to the public.

If for any reason it becomes impracticable to count all or a part of the ballot sheets with tabulating equipment, the election officer may direct that they be counted manually. After the

count is completed, the election officer shall seal and retain the programs, test materials and ballots. [§ 20A-4-104].

18. UTAH INITIATIVES AND REFERENDA

A. Initiatives

An initiative is a publicly sponsored piece of legislation that can be submitted to a vote of the people at a general election or to a vote of the legislature. [§§ 20A-7-101, 20A-7-201].

1. Procedures

To place an initiative on the general election ballot or before the legislature, sponsors must complete the following procedures:

- (i) file an application with the Lieutenant Governor; [§ 20A-7-202]
- (ii) hold public hearings throughout the state prior to circulating an initiative; [§ 20A-7-204.1]
- (iii) gather the required number of signatures; [§§ 20A-7-204, 20A-7-205] and
- (iv) submit completed initiative petition. [§ 20A-7-206].

2. Applications

The Lieutenant Governor accepts or rejects initiative applications. The Lieutenant Governor will reject the application if the law proposed by the initiative is patently unconstitutional, nonsensical, if it could not become law if passed, or if the law proposed by the initiative is identical or substantially similar to an initiative submitted for evaluation within two years prior to the date of application. [§ 20A-7-202(5)]. If an application is approved, the Lieutenant Governor will prepare one copy of the initiative petition and signature sheet for the sponsors. The sponsors must submit printed copies of the initiative packet to the Lieutenant Governor for numbering. [§ 20A-7-204].

3. Public Hearings; Notice Requirements; Minutes

Sponsors must hold seven public hearings throughout the state prior to circulating an initiative petition for signatures. At least three calendar days prior to a public hearing, the sponsors must notify, in writing, the following individuals: the Lieutenant Governor, each State Senator, State Representative and County Commissioner or County Council member in the region where the hearing will be held. Sponsors must also publish a written notice of the hearing, detailing the time, date and location of the hearing, in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county in the region in which the hearing will be held. [§ 20A-7-204.1]

Sponsors are responsible for either generating audio or video tapes of the hearing and providing those tapes to the Lieutenant Governor, or taking detailed minutes of the meeting to be provided to the Lieutenant Governor's Office. The Lieutenant Governor will make copies of tapes or minutes available to the public. [§ 20A-7-204.1(3)].

4. Signatures

Any registered Utah voter may sign an initiative petition. [§ 20A-7-205]. In order to place an initiative on the general election ballot, the sponsors must collect a number of signatures equal to 10% of all votes cast for governor in the last gubernatorial election. The sponsors must collect a number of signatures equal to 10% of votes cast for governor in at least 26 of the 29 Utah State Senate districts. [§ 20A-7-201(2)].

To submit an initiative to the legislature, sponsors must collect signatures equal to 5% of the votes cast for governor in the last gubernatorial election. When submitting an initiative to the legislature, sponsors must gather a number of signatures equal to 5% of the votes cast for governor in at least 26 of the 29 Utah State Senate districts. [§ 20A-7-201(1)].

It is suggested that sponsors collect more signatures than the number required as some who sign the petitions are not registered voters.

5. Verification of Signatures; Certification of Petitions

County clerks must verify each signature to ensure that the signer is a registered voter. [§ 20A-7-206]. After verification, the county clerks must submit the petition to the Lieutenant Governor, who will declare that the petition is sufficient if the number of verified signatures equals or exceeds the number of signatures required. [§ 20A-7-207]. The certified petition is submitted to the Legislature to prepare an impartial ballot title. The ballot title is submitted to the Lieutenant Governor who then delivers it to the county clerks for printing on the official ballot. [§ 20A-7-209]. Petitions must be submitted to the county clerks by June 1 to appear on the general election ballot and by November 15 to be submitted to the legislature at the next general session. [§ 20A-7-206].

B. Referenda

A referendum is a law passed by the Legislature or by a local legislative body that is being submitted to the voters for their approval or rejection. [§ 20A-7-101].

1. Procedures

2. Applications

To place a referendum on the election ballot, the following procedures must be An application to circulate a referendum petition must be filed with the Lieutenant Governor within 5 calendar days after the end of the legislative session at which the law was passed. [§ 20A-7-302].

3. Signatures

Any registered Utah voter may sign a referendum petition. [§ 20A-7-305]. In order to place a referendum on the general election ballot, the sponsors must collect a number of signatures equal to 10% of the cumulative total of all votes cast for all candidates for governor at

the last gubernatorial election. The sponsors must collect a number of signatures equal to 10% of the total of all votes cast for governor in at least 15 of the 29 counties. [§ 20A-7-301].

It is suggested that sponsors collect more signatures than the number required as some who sign the petitions are not qualified.

4. Verification of Signatures; Certification of Petitions

County clerks must verify each signature to ensure that the signer is a registered voter. [§ 20A-7-306]. After verification, the county clerks must submit the petition to the Lieutenant Governor, who will declare that the petition is sufficient if the number of verified signatures equals or exceeds the number of signatures required. [§ 20A-7-307]. The certified petition is then submitted to the Legislature to prepare an impartial ballot title. The ballot title is submitted to the Lieutenant Governor who delivers it to the county clerks for printing on the official ballot. [§ 20A-7-308].

APPENDIX A MAIL IN REGISTRATION FORM

APPENDIX B NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION FORM

APPENDIX C ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION

APPENDIX D FEDERAL POST CARD APPLICATION

APPENDIX E COUNTY CLERKS

Source: <http://elections.utah.gov/countyclerks.html>

<p>Paul B. Barton Beaver County Clerk P.O. Box 392 Beaver, UT 84713-0392 435-438-6463 (Phone) 435-438-6481 (Fax)</p>	<p>LuAnn Adams Box Elder County Clerk 01 S. Main Street Brigham City, UT 84302-2599 435-734-2031 (Phone) 435-723-7562 (Fax)</p>
<p>Jill Zollinger Cache County Clerk 179 No. Main Street, Suite 102 Logan, UT 84321 435-716-7150 (Phone) 435-755-1980 (Fax)</p>	<p>Robert P. Pero Carbon County Clerk/Auditor 120 East Main Price, UT 84501-3057 435-636-3224 (Phone) 435-636-3210 (Fax)</p>
<p>Vickie McKee Daggett County Clerk/Treasurer P.O. Box 218 Manila, UT 84046-0218 435-784-3154 (Phone) 435-784-3335 (Fax)</p>	<p>Steve Rawlings Davis County Clerk/Auditor P.O. Box 618 Farmington, UT 84025-0618 801-451-3420 (Phone) 801-451-3421 (Fax)</p>
<p>Diane Freston Duchesne County Clerk P.O. Box 270 Duchesne, UT 84021-0270 435-738-1100 (Phone) 435-738-5522 (Fax)</p>	<p>Brenda Dugmore Emery County Clerk P.O. Box 907 Castle Dale, UT 84513-0907 435-381-5106 (Phone) 435-381-5183 (Fax)</p>
<p>Camille Moore Garfield County Clerk/Auditor P.O. Box 77 Panguitch, UT 84759-0077 435-676-8826 (Phone) 435-676-8239 (Fax)</p>	<p>Diana Carroll Grand County Clerk/Auditor 125 E. Center Moab, UT 84532-2492 435-259-1321 (Phone) 435-259-2959 (Fax)</p>
<p>David I. Yardley Iron County Clerk P.O. Box 429 Parowan, UT 84761-0429 435-477-8340 (Phone) 435-477-8847 (Fax)</p>	<p>Patricia Ingram Juab County Clerk/Auditor 160 N. Main Nephi, UT 84648-1412 435-623-3410 (Phone) 435-623-5936 (Fax)</p>
<p>Karla Johnson Kane County Clerk/Auditor 76 North Main Kanab, UT 84741-0050 435-644-2458 (Phone) 435-644-2052 (Fax)</p>	<p>Norma Brunson Millard County Clerk 765 S. Highway 99, Suite 6 Fillmore, UT 84631-5002 435-743-6223 (Phone) 435-743-6923 (Fax)</p>

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<p>Becky Pearl Rich County Clerk/Auditor 20 South Main P.O. Box 218 Randolph, UT 84064-0218 435-793-2415 (Phone) 435-793-2410 (Fax)</p>	<p>Sherrie Swensen Salt Lake County Clerk Elections Division 2001 S. State Street, #S1100 Salt Lake City, UT 84190-1051 801-468-3427 (Phone) 801-468-3473 (Fax)</p>
<p>Norm Johnson San Juan County Clerk/Auditor P.O. Box 338 Monticello, UT 84535-0338 435-587-3223 (Phone) 435-587-2425 (Fax)</p>	<p>Sandi Neill County Clerk 160 N. Main Manti, UT 84642-1268 435-835-2131 (Phone) 435-835-2135 (Fax)</p>
<p>Steven C. Wall Sevier County Clerk P.O. Box 517 Richfield, UT 84701-0517 435-896-9262 (Phone) 435-896-8888 (Fax)</p>	<p>Kent Jones Summit County Clerk P.O. Box 128 Coalville, UT 84017-0128 435-615-3204 (Phone) 435-336-3030 (Fax)</p>
<p>Marilyn Gillette County Clerk 47 S. Main Tooele, UT 84074-2194 435-843-3140 (Phone) 435-882-7317 (Fax)</p>	<p>Mike Wilkins Uintah County Clerk 147 East Main Vernal, UT 84078-2643 435-781-5361 (Phone) 435-781-6701 (Fax)</p>
<p>Bryan Thompson Utah County Clerk 100 East Center, Rm 3100 Provo, UT 84606-3106 801-851-8128 (Phone) 801-851-8122 (Fax)</p>	<p>Brent R. Titcomb Wasatch County Clerk 25 N. Main Heber City, UT 84032-1827 435-654-3211 (Phone) 435-657-3328 (Fax)</p>
<p>Calvin R. Robison Washington County Clerk 197 E. Tabernacle St. George, UT 84770-3473 435-634-5712 (Phone) 435-634-5753 (Fax)</p>	<p>Ryan Torgerson Wayne County Clerk P.O. Box 189 Loa, UT 84747-0189 435-836-2731 (Phone) 435-836-2479 (Fax)</p>

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