EARLY VOTING AMENDMENTS
2018 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: John R. Westwood
Senate Sponsor: Evan J. Vickers
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill permits to reduce the early voting period.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
▶ permits $\hat{H}$ [an election officer] a municipal clerk and, for a county where an
election is conducted entirely by mail, a county clerk, ←Ĥ to reduce the early voting period;
<ul> <li>makes conforming changes to certain deadlines; and</li> </ul>
<ul><li>makes technical changes.</li></ul>
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
<b>Utah Code Sections Affected:</b>
AMENDS:
20A-3-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 251
20A-3-202.3, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 19
20A-3-601, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 58
20A-3-604, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapters 251, 267 and last
amended by Coordination Clause, Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 267



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

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H.B. 141 01-02-18 10:13 AM

28	Section 1. Section 20A-3-202 is amended to read:
29	20A-3-202. Challenges to a voter's eligibility Basis for challenge Procedures.
30	(1) A person's right to vote may be challenged because:
31	(a) the voter is not the person whose name appears in the official register or under
32	which name the right to vote is claimed;
33	(b) the voter is not a resident of Utah;
34	(c) the voter is not a citizen of the United States;
35	(d) the voter has not or will not have resided in Utah for 30 days immediately before
36	the date of the election;
37	(e) the voter's principal place of residence is not in the voting precinct claimed;
38	(f) the voter's principal place of residence is not in the geographic boundaries of the
39	election area;
40	(g) the voter has already voted in the election;
41	(h) the voter is not at least 18 years of age;
12	(i) the voter has been convicted of a misdemeanor for an offense under this title and the
43	voter's right to vote in an election has not been restored under Section 20A-2-101.3;
14	(j) the voter is a convicted felon and the voter's right to vote in an election has not been
45	restored under Section 20A-2-101.5; or
46	(k) in a regular primary election or in the Western States Presidential Primary, the voter
<b>4</b> 7	does not meet the political party affiliation requirements for the ballot the voter seeks to vote.
48	(2) A person who challenges another person's right to vote at an election shall do so
<b>1</b> 9	according to the procedures and requirements of:
50	(a) Section 20A-3-202.3, for challenges issued in writing more than $[2+]$ 35 days
51	before the [day on which voting commences] date of the election; or
52	(b) Section 20A-3-202.5, for challenges issued in person at the time of voting.
53	Section 2. Section <b>20A-3-202.3</b> is amended to read:
54	20A-3-202.3. Pre-election challenges to a voter's eligibility in writing Procedure
55	Form of challenge.
56	(1) (a) A person may challenge the right to vote of a person whose name appears on the
57	official register by filing with the election officer, during regular business hours and [not] no
58	later than [21] 35 days before the date [that early voting commences] of the election, a written

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59	statement that:
60	(i) lists the name and address of the person filing the challenge;
61	(ii) for each voter who is challenged:
62	(A) identifies the name of the challenged voter;
63	(B) lists the last known address or telephone number of the challenged voter;
64	(C) provides the basis for the challenge, as provided under Section 20A-3-202;
65	(D) provides facts and circumstances supporting the basis provided; and
66	(E) may include supporting documents, affidavits, or other evidence; and
67	(iii) includes a signed affidavit, which is subject to penalties of perjury, swearing that:
68	(A) the filer exercised due diligence to personally verify the facts and circumstances
69	establishing the basis for the challenge; and
70	(B) according to the filer's personal knowledge and belief, the basis for the challenge
71	under Section 20A-3-202 for each challenged voter is valid.
72	(b) The challenge may not be based on unsupported allegations or allegations by an
73	anonymous person.
74	(c) The election officer may provide a form that meets the requirements of this section
75	for challenges filed under this section.
76	(2) (a) If the challenge is not in the proper form or if the basis for the challenge does
77	not meet the requirements of this part, the election officer may dismiss the challenge and notify
78	the filer in writing of the reasons for the dismissal.
79	(b) A challenge is not in the proper form if the challenge form is incomplete.
80	(3) Upon receipt of a challenge that meets the requirements for filing under this
81	section, the election officer shall, at least [14] 28 days before the [day on which early voting
82	commences] date of the election, attempt to notify each challenged voter:
83	(a) that a challenge has been filed against the challenged voter and the challenged voter
84	may be required to cast a provisional ballot at the time of voting;
85	(b) of the basis for the challenge, which may include providing a copy of the written
86	statement to the challenged voter; and
87	(c) that the challenged voter may submit information, a sworn statement, supporting

documents, affidavits, or other evidence supporting the challenged voter's right to vote in the election to the election officer no later than [seven] 21 days before the [day on which early

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- 91 (4) (a) [Before the day on which early voting commences] No later Ĥ→ than ←Ĥ 15 days
  91a before the
- 92 <u>date of the election</u>, the election officer shall determine whether each challenged voter is 93 eligible to vote.
  - (b) (i) The filer of the challenge has the burden to prove, by clear and convincing evidence, that the basis for challenging the voter's right to vote is valid.
  - (ii) The election officer shall resolve the challenge based on the available facts and information submitted, which may include voter registration records and other documents or information available to the election officer.
  - (5) A person who files a challenge under the requirements of this section is subject to criminal penalties for false statements as provided under Sections 76-8-503 and 76-8-504 and any other applicable criminal provision.
  - (6) (a) A decision of the election officer regarding a person's eligibility to vote may be appealed to the district court having jurisdiction over the location where the challenge was filed.
  - (b) The district court shall uphold the decision of the election officer unless the district court determines that the decision was arbitrary, capricious, or unlawful.
    - (c) In making the district court's determination, the district court's review is limited to:
  - (i) the information submitted under Subsection (1)(a) by the person challenging the voter's eligibility;
    - (ii) the information submitted under Subsection (3)(c) by the challenged voter; and
  - (iii) any additional facts and information used by the election official to determine whether the challenged voter is eligible to vote, as indicated by the election official.
  - (7) A challenged voter may register to vote or change the location of the voter's voter registration if otherwise legally entitled to do so.
    - (8) All documents pertaining to a voter challenge are public records.
- Section 3. Section **20A-3-601** is amended to read:

## **20A-3-601.** Early voting.

- (1) [(a)] An individual who is registered to vote may vote before the election date in accordance with this section.
- 120 [(b) An individual who is not registered to vote may register to vote and vote before the

121	election date in accordance with this section if the individual:
122	[(i) is otherwise legally entitled to vote the ballot in a jurisdiction that is approved by
123	the lieutenant governor to participate in the pilot project described in Section 20A-4-108; and]
124	[(ii) casts a provisional ballot in accordance with Section 20A-4-108.]
125	(2) Except as provided in Section 20A-1-308 or Subsection (3), the early voting period
126	shall:
127	(a) begin on the date that is 14 days before the date of the election; and
128	(b) continue through the Friday before the election if the election date is a Tuesday.
129	(3) (a) An election officer may extend the end of the early voting period to the day
130	before the election date if the election officer provides notice of the extension in accordance
131	with Section 20A-3-604.
132	(b) $\hat{H} \rightarrow [An election of ficer]$ For a municipal election, the municipal elerk $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ may
132a	reduce the early voting period described in this section if:
133	(i) the $\hat{H} \rightarrow$ [election officer] municipal clerk $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ conducts early voting on at least
133a	$\hat{H} \rightarrow [\underline{\text{two}}]  \underline{\text{four}} \leftarrow \hat{H}  \underline{\text{days}};$
134	(ii) the early voting days are within the period beginning on the date that is 14 days
135	before the date of the election and ending on the day before the election; and
136	(iii) the $\hat{H} \rightarrow [election of fleer]$ municipal clerk $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ provides notice of the reduced early
136a	voting period in
137	accordance with Section 20A-3-604.
137a	Ĥ→ (c) For a county election that is conducted entirely by mail, the county clerk may reduce
137b	the early voting period described in this section if:
137c	(i) the county clerk conducts early voting on at least [two] four days;
137d	(ii) the early voting days are within the period beginning on the date that is 14 days
137e	before the date of the election and ending on the day before the election; and
137f	(iii) the county clerk provides notice of the reduced early voting period in accordance
137g	with Section 20A-3-604. ←Ĥ
138	(4) Except as provided in Section 20A-1-308, during the early voting period, the
139	election officer:
140	(a) for a local special election, a municipal primary election, and a municipal general
141	election:
142	(i) shall conduct early voting on a minimum of four days during each week of the early
143	voting period; and
144	(ii) shall conduct early voting on the last day of the early voting period; and

H.B. 141 01-02-18 10:13 AM

145	(b) for all other elections:
146	(i) shall conduct early voting on each weekday; and
147	(ii) may elect to conduct early voting on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.
148	(5) Except as specifically provided in this Part 6, Early Voting, or Section 20A-1-308,
149	early voting shall be administered according to the requirements of this title.
150	Section 4. Section <b>20A-3-604</b> is amended to read:
151	20A-3-604. Notice of time and place of early voting.

01-02-18 10:13 AM H.B. 141

152	(1) Except as provided in Section 20A-1-308 or Subsection 20A-3-603(2), the election
153	officer shall, at least [five] 19 days before the [day on which early voting begins] date of the
154	election, give notice of the dates, times, and locations of early voting by:
155	(a) publishing the notice:
156	(i) in one issue of a newspaper of general circulation in the county; and
157	(ii) in accordance with Section 45-1-101; and
158	(b) posting the notice at each early voting polling place.
159	(2) The election officer shall include in the notice described in Subsection (1)(a):
160	(a) the address of the Statewide Electronic Voter Information Website and, if available,
161	the address of the election officer's website, with a statement indicating that the election officer
162	will post on the website the location of each early voting polling place, including any changes
163	to the location of an early voting polling place and the location of additional early voting
164	polling places; and
165	(b) a phone number that a voter may call to obtain information regarding the location
166	of an early voting polling place.

Legislative Review Note Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel