

SB0207S04 compared with SB0207S03

~~{deleted text}~~ shows text that was in SB0207S03 but was deleted in SB0207S04.

inserted text shows text that was not in SB0207S03 but was inserted into SB0207S04.

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Senator ~~{Howard A}~~Curtis S. ~~{Stephenson}~~Bramble proposes the following substitute bill:

POLITICAL ACTIVITY AMENDMENTS

2015 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Curtis S. Bramble

House Sponsor: Brad R. Wilson

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill amends provisions of the Election Code and the Lobbyist Disclosure and Regulation Act ~~{relating to reporting obligations of reporting entities and lobbyists and to other requirements placed on lobbyists}~~.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ defines and amends terms;
- ▶ amends and corrects provisions relating to primary elections;
- ▶ changes the date on which a county clerk is required to provide an election notice;
- ▶ modifies the political party registration petition;
- ▶ modifies provisions relating to a declaration of candidacy;
- ▶ amends provisions relating to notifications that a qualified political party is required

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to provide to the lieutenant governor:

- ▶ amends ballot provisions;
- ▶ modifies provisions relating to rulemaking authority;
- ▶ amends provisions relating to candidate nomination and certification;
- ▶ amends provisions relating to nomination petitions;
- ▶ amends provisions relating to straight party voting;
- ▶ modifies requirements relating to reporting by a corporation or a lobbyist; ~~and~~
- ▶ removes the requirements relating to lobbyist nametags ~~;~~ and
- ▶ makes technical and conforming amendments.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

20A-1-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapters 17, 31, 231, 362, and 391

20A-1-201.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 320

20A-3-106, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2006, Chapter 326

20A-5-101, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapters 17 and 362

20A-6-303, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17

20A-6-304, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17

20A-9-101, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17

20A-9-201, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17

20A-9-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17

20A-9-403, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17

20A-9-406, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17

20A-9-407, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17

20A-9-408, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17

20A-9-701, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 17

20A-11-101, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapters 18, 158, and 337

20A-11-601, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 347

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20A-11-701, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapters 318 and 420

20A-11-702, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapters 318 and 420

20A-11-703, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 420

20A-11-704, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2006, Chapter 226

20A-11-801, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 225

20A-11-1004, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1995, Chapter 1

36-11-201, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 325

36-11-305.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 335

ENACTS:

20A-9-408.5, Utah Code Annotated 1953

20A-9-411, Utah Code Annotated 1953

20A-11-705, Utah Code Annotated 1953

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

Section 1. Section 20A-1-102 is amended to read:

20A-1-102. Definitions.

As used in this title:

(1) "Active voter" means a registered voter who has not been classified as an inactive voter by the county clerk.

(2) "Automatic tabulating equipment" means apparatus that automatically examines and counts votes recorded on paper ballots or ballot sheets and tabulates the results.

(3) (a) "Ballot" means the storage medium, whether paper, mechanical, or electronic, upon which a voter records the voter's votes.

(b) "Ballot" includes ballot sheets, paper ballots, electronic ballots, and secrecy envelopes.

(4) "Ballot label" means the cards, papers, booklet, pages, or other materials that:

(a) contain the names of offices and candidates and statements of ballot propositions to be voted on; and

(b) are used in conjunction with ballot sheets that do not display that information.

(5) "Ballot proposition" means a question, issue, or proposal that is submitted to voters on the ballot for their approval or rejection including:

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- (a) an opinion question specifically authorized by the Legislature;
 - (b) a constitutional amendment;
 - (c) an initiative;
 - (d) a referendum;
 - (e) a bond proposition;
 - (f) a judicial retention question;
 - (g) an incorporation of a city or town; or
 - (h) any other ballot question specifically authorized by the Legislature.
- (6) "Ballot sheet":
- (a) means a ballot that:
 - (i) consists of paper or a card where the voter's votes are marked or recorded; and
 - (ii) can be counted using automatic tabulating equipment; and
 - (b) includes punch card ballots and other ballots that are machine-countable.
- (7) "Bind," "binding," or "bound" means securing more than one piece of paper together with a staple or stitch in at least three places across the top of the paper in the blank space reserved for securing the paper.
- (8) "Board of canvassers" means the entities established by Sections 20A-4-301 and 20A-4-306 to canvass election returns.
- (9) "Bond election" means an election held for the purpose of approving or rejecting the proposed issuance of bonds by a government entity.
- (10) "Book voter registration form" means voter registration forms contained in a bound book that are used by election officers and registration agents to register persons to vote.
- (11) "Business reply mail envelope" means an envelope that may be mailed free of charge by the sender.
- (12) "By-mail voter registration form" means a voter registration form designed to be completed by the voter and mailed to the election officer.
- (13) "Canvass" means the review of election returns and the official declaration of election results by the board of canvassers.
- (14) "Canvassing judge" means a poll worker designated to assist in counting ballots at the canvass.
- (15) "Contracting election officer" means an election officer who enters into a contract

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or interlocal agreement with a provider election officer.

(16) "Convention" means the political party convention at which party officers and delegates are selected.

(17) "Counting center" means one or more locations selected by the election officer in charge of the election for the automatic counting of ballots.

(18) "Counting judge" means a poll worker designated to count the ballots during election day.

(19) "Counting poll watcher" means a person selected as provided in Section 20A-3-201 to witness the counting of ballots.

(20) "Counting room" means a suitable and convenient private place or room, immediately adjoining the place where the election is being held, for use by the poll workers and counting judges to count ballots during election day.

(21) "County officers" means those county officers that are required by law to be elected.

(22) "Date of the election" or "election day" or "day of the election":

(a) means the day that is specified in the calendar year as the day that the election occurs; and

(b) does not include:

(i) deadlines established for absentee voting; or

(ii) any early voting or early voting period as provided under Chapter 3, Part 6, Early Voting.

(23) "Elected official" means:

(a) a person elected to an office under Section 20A-1-303;

(b) a person who is considered to be elected to a municipal office in accordance with Subsection 20A-1-206(1)(c)(ii); or

(c) a person who is considered to be elected to a local district office in accordance with Subsection 20A-1-206(3)(c)(ii).

(24) "Election" means a regular general election, a municipal general election, a statewide special election, a local special election, a regular primary election, a municipal primary election, and a local district election.

(25) "Election Assistance Commission" means the commission established by Public

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Law 107-252, the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

(26) "Election cycle" means the period beginning on the first day persons are eligible to file declarations of candidacy and ending when the canvass is completed.

(27) "Election judge" means a poll worker that is assigned to:

- (a) preside over other poll workers at a polling place;
- (b) act as the presiding election judge; or
- (c) serve as a canvassing judge, counting judge, or receiving judge.

(28) "Election officer" means:

- (a) the lieutenant governor, for all statewide ballots and elections;
- (b) the county clerk for:
 - (i) a county ballot and election; and
 - (ii) a ballot and election as a provider election officer as provided in Section 20A-5-400.1 or 20A-5-400.5;

(c) the municipal clerk for:

- (i) a municipal ballot and election; and
- (ii) a ballot and election as a provider election officer as provided in Section 20A-5-400.1 or 20A-5-400.5;

(d) the local district clerk or chief executive officer for:

- (i) a local district ballot and election; and
- (ii) a ballot and election as a provider election officer as provided in Section 20A-5-400.1 or 20A-5-400.5; or

(e) the business administrator or superintendent of a school district for:

- (i) a school district ballot and election; and
- (ii) a ballot and election as a provider election officer as provided in Section 20A-5-400.1 or 20A-5-400.5.

(29) "Election official" means any election officer, election judge, or poll worker.

(30) "Election results" means:

(a) for an election other than a bond election, the count of votes cast in the election and the election returns requested by the board of canvassers; or

(b) for bond elections, the count of those votes cast for and against the bond proposition plus any or all of the election returns that the board of canvassers may request.

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(31) "Election returns" includes the pollbook, the military and overseas absentee voter registration and voting certificates, one of the tally sheets, any unprocessed absentee ballots, all counted ballots, all excess ballots, all unused ballots, all spoiled ballots, the ballot disposition form, and the total votes cast form.

(32) "Electronic ballot" means a ballot that is recorded using a direct electronic voting device or other voting device that records and stores ballot information by electronic means.

(33) "Electronic signature" means an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record.

(34) (a) "Electronic voting device" means a voting device that uses electronic ballots.

(b) "Electronic voting device" includes a direct recording electronic voting device.

(35) "Inactive voter" means a registered voter who has:

(a) been sent the notice required by Section 20A-2-306; and

(b) failed to respond to that notice.

(36) "Inspecting poll watcher" means a person selected as provided in this title to witness the receipt and safe deposit of voted and counted ballots.

(37) "Judicial office" means the office filled by any judicial officer.

(38) "Judicial officer" means any justice or judge of a court of record or any county court judge.

(39) "Local district" means a local government entity under Title 17B, Limited Purpose Local Government Entities - Local Districts, and includes a special service district under Title 17D, Chapter 1, Special Service District Act.

(40) "Local district officers" means those local district board members that are required by law to be elected.

(41) "Local election" means a regular county election, a regular municipal election, a municipal primary election, a local special election, a local district election, and a bond election.

(42) "Local political subdivision" means a county, a municipality, a local district, or a local school district.

(43) "Local special election" means a special election called by the governing body of a local political subdivision in which all registered voters of the local political subdivision may

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vote.

(44) "Municipal executive" means:

(a) the mayor in the council-mayor form of government defined in Section 10-3b-102;

or

(b) the mayor in the council-manager form of government defined in Subsection 10-3b-103(6).

(45) "Municipal general election" means the election held in municipalities and, as applicable, local districts on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each odd-numbered year for the purposes established in Section 20A-1-202.

(46) "Municipal legislative body" means the council of the city or town in any form of municipal government.

(47) "Municipal office" means an elective office in a municipality.

(48) "Municipal officers" means those municipal officers that are required by law to be elected.

(49) "Municipal primary election" means an election held to nominate candidates for municipal office.

(50) "Official ballot" means the ballots distributed by the election officer to the poll workers to be given to voters to record their votes.

(51) "Official endorsement" means:

(a) the information on the ballot that identifies:

(i) the ballot as an official ballot;

(ii) the date of the election; and

(iii) the facsimile signature of the election officer; and

(b) the information on the ballot stub that identifies:

(i) the poll worker's initials; and

(ii) the ballot number.

(52) "Official register" means the official record furnished to election officials by the election officer that contains the information required by Section 20A-5-401.

(53) "Paper ballot" means a paper that contains:

(a) the names of offices and candidates and statements of ballot propositions to be voted on; and

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(b) spaces for the voter to record the voter's vote for each office and for or against each ballot proposition.

(54) "Pilot project" means the election day voter registration pilot project created in Section 20A-4-108.

(55) "Political party" means an organization of registered voters that has qualified to participate in an election by meeting the requirements of Chapter 8, Political Party Formation and Procedures.

(56) "Pollbook" means a record of the names of voters in the order that they appear to cast votes.

(57) "Polling place" means the building where voting is conducted.

(58) (a) "Poll worker" means a person assigned by an election official to assist with an election, voting, or counting votes.

(b) "Poll worker" includes election judges.

(c) "Poll worker" does not include a watcher.

(59) "Position" means a square, circle, rectangle, or other geometric shape on a ballot in which the voter marks the voter's choice.

(60) "Primary convention" means the political party conventions held during the year of the regular general election.

(61) "Protective counter" means a separate counter, which cannot be reset, that:

(a) is built into a voting machine; and

(b) records the total number of movements of the operating lever.

(62) "Provider election officer" means an election officer who enters into a contract or interlocal agreement with a contracting election officer to conduct an election for the contracting election officer's local political subdivision in accordance with Section 20A-5-400.1.

(63) "Provisional ballot" means a ballot voted provisionally by a person:

(a) whose name is not listed on the official register at the polling place;

(b) whose legal right to vote is challenged as provided in this title; or

(c) whose identity was not sufficiently established by a poll worker.

(64) "Provisional ballot envelope" means an envelope printed in the form required by Section 20A-6-105 that is used to identify provisional ballots and to provide information to

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verify a person's legal right to vote.

(65) "Qualify" or "qualified" means to take the oath of office and begin performing the duties of the position for which the person was elected.

(66) "Receiving judge" means the poll worker that checks the voter's name in the official register, provides the voter with a ballot, and removes the ballot stub from the ballot after the voter has voted.

(67) "Registration form" means a book voter registration form and a by-mail voter registration form.

(68) "Regular ballot" means a ballot that is not a provisional ballot.

(69) "Regular general election" means the election held throughout the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year for the purposes established in Section 20A-1-201.

(70) "Regular primary election" means the election on the fourth Tuesday of June of each even-numbered year, to nominate candidates of political parties and candidates for nonpartisan local school board positions to advance to the regular general election.

(71) "Resident" means a person who resides within a specific voting precinct in Utah.

(72) "Sample ballot" means a mock ballot similar in form to the official ballot printed and distributed as provided in Section 20A-5-405.

(73) "Scratch vote" means to mark or punch the straight party ticket and then mark or punch the ballot for one or more candidates who are members of different political parties or who are unaffiliated.

(74) "Secrecy envelope" means the envelope given to a voter along with the ballot into which the voter places the ballot after the voter has voted it in order to preserve the secrecy of the voter's vote.

(75) "Special election" means an election held as authorized by Section 20A-1-203.

(76) "Spoiled ballot" means each ballot that:

(a) is spoiled by the voter;

(b) is unable to be voted because it was spoiled by the printer or a poll worker; or

(c) lacks the official endorsement.

(77) "Statewide special election" means a special election called by the governor or the Legislature in which all registered voters in Utah may vote.

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(78) "Stub" means the detachable part of each ballot.

(79) "Substitute ballots" means replacement ballots provided by an election officer to the poll workers when the official ballots are lost or stolen.

(80) "Ticket" means each list of candidates for each political party or for each group of petitioners.

(81) "Transfer case" means the sealed box used to transport voted ballots to the counting center.

(82) "Vacancy" means the absence of a person to serve in any position created by statute, whether that absence occurs because of death, disability, disqualification, resignation, or other cause.

(83) "Valid voter identification" means:

(a) a form of identification that bears the name and photograph of the voter which may include:

- (i) a currently valid Utah driver license;
- (ii) a currently valid identification card that is issued by:
 - (A) the state; or
 - (B) a branch, department, or agency of the United States;
- (iii) a currently valid Utah permit to carry a concealed weapon;
- (iv) a currently valid United States passport; or
- (v) a currently valid United States military identification card;

(b) one of the following identification cards, whether or not the card includes a photograph of the voter:

- (i) a valid tribal identification card;
- (ii) a Bureau of Indian Affairs card; or
- (iii) a tribal treaty card; or

(c) two forms of identification not listed under Subsection (83)(a) or (b) but that bear the name of the voter and provide evidence that the voter resides in the voting precinct, which may include:

- (i) a current utility bill or a legible copy thereof, dated within the 90 days before the election;
- (ii) a bank or other financial account statement, or a legible copy thereof;

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- (iii) a certified birth certificate;
- (iv) a valid Social Security card;
- (v) a check issued by the state or the federal government or a legible copy thereof;
- (vi) a paycheck from the voter's employer, or a legible copy thereof;
- (vii) a currently valid Utah hunting or fishing license;
- (viii) certified naturalization documentation;
- (ix) a currently valid license issued by an authorized agency of the United States;
- (x) a certified copy of court records showing the voter's adoption or name change;
- (xi) a valid Medicaid card, Medicare card, or Electronic Benefits Transfer Card;
- (xii) a currently valid identification card issued by:
 - (A) a local government within the state;
 - (B) an employer for an employee; or
 - (C) a college, university, technical school, or professional school located within the state; or

(xiii) a current Utah vehicle registration.

(84) "Valid write-in candidate" means a candidate who has qualified as a write-in candidate by following the procedures and requirements of this title.

(85) "Voter" means a person who:

- (a) meets the requirements for voting in an election;
- (b) meets the requirements of election registration;
- (c) is registered to vote; and
- (d) is listed in the official register book.

(86) "Voter registration deadline" means the registration deadline provided in Section 20A-2-102.5.

(87) "Voting area" means the area within six feet of the voting booths, voting machines, and ballot box.

(88) "Voting booth" means:

- (a) the space or compartment within a polling place that is provided for the preparation of ballots, including the voting machine enclosure or curtain; or
- (b) a voting device that is free standing.

(89) "Voting device" means:

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(a) an apparatus in which ballot sheets are used in connection with a punch device for piercing the ballots by the voter;

(b) a device for marking the ballots with ink or another substance;

(c) an electronic voting device or other device used to make selections and cast a ballot electronically, or any component thereof;

(d) an automated voting system under Section 20A-5-302; or

(e) any other method for recording votes on ballots so that the ballot may be tabulated by means of automatic tabulating equipment.

(90) "Voting machine" means a machine designed for the sole purpose of recording and tabulating votes cast by voters at an election.

(91) "Voting poll watcher" means a person appointed as provided in this title to witness the distribution of ballots and the voting process.

(92) "Voting precinct" means the smallest voting unit established as provided by law within which qualified voters vote at one polling place.

(93) "Watcher" means a voting poll watcher, a counting poll watcher, an inspecting poll watcher, and a testing watcher.

(94) "Western States Presidential Primary" means the election established in Chapter 9, Part 8, Western States Presidential Primary.

(95) "Write-in ballot" means a ballot containing any write-in votes.

(96) "Write-in vote" means a vote cast for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot according to the procedures established in this title.

Section 2. Section 20A-1-201.5 is amended to read:

20A-1-201.5. Primary election dates.

(1) A regular primary election shall be held throughout the state on the fourth Tuesday of June of each even numbered year as provided in Section 20A-9-403, 20A-9-407, or 20A-9-408, as applicable, to nominate persons for national, state, school board, and county offices.

(2) A municipal primary election shall be held, if necessary, on the second Tuesday following the first Monday in August before the regular municipal election to nominate persons for municipal offices.

(3) If the Legislature makes an appropriation for a Western States Presidential Primary

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election, the Western States Presidential Primary election shall be held throughout the state on the first Tuesday in February in the year in which a presidential election will be held.

Section 3. Section 20A-3-106 is amended to read:

20A-3-106. Voting straight ticket -- Splitting ballot -- Writing in names -- Effect of unnecessary marking of cross.

(1) When voting a paper ballot, any voter desiring to vote for all the candidates who are listed on the ballot as being from any one registered political party may:

- (a) mark in the circle or position above that political party;
- (b) mark in the squares or position opposite the names of all candidates for that party

ticket; or

- (c) make both markings.

(2) (a) When voting a ballot sheet, any voter desiring to vote for all the candidates who are listed on the ballot as being from any one registered political party may:

- (i) mark the selected party on the straight party page or section; or
- (ii) mark the name of each candidate from that party.

(b) To vote for candidates from two or more political parties, the voter may:

(i) mark in the squares or positions opposite the names of the candidates for whom the voter wishes to vote without marking in any circle; or

- (ii) indicate [his] the voter's choice by:

(A) marking in the circle or position above one political party; and

(B) marking in the squares or positions opposite the names of desired candidates who are members of any party, are unaffiliated, or are listed without party name.

(3) (a) When voting an electronic ballot, any voter desiring to vote for all the candidates who are listed on the ballot as being from any one registered political party may:

- (i) select that party on the straight party selection area; or
- (ii) select the name of each candidate from that party.

(b) To vote for candidates from two or more political parties, the voter may:

(i) select the names of the candidates for whom the voter wishes to vote without selecting a political party in the straight party selection area; or

- (ii) (A) select a political party in the straight party selection area; and

(B) select the names of the candidates for whom the voter wishes to vote who are

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members of any party, are unaffiliated, or are listed without party name.

(4) In any election other than a primary election, if a voter voting a ballot has selected or placed a mark next to a party name in order to vote a straight party ticket and wishes to vote for a person on another party ticket for an office, or for an unaffiliated candidate, the voter shall select or mark the ballot next to the name of the candidate for whom the voter wishes to vote.

(5) (a) The voter may cast a write-in vote on a paper ballot or ballot sheet:

(i) by entering the name of a valid write-in candidate:

(A) by writing the name of a valid write-in candidate in the blank write-in section of the ballot; or

(B) by affixing a sticker with the office and name of the valid write-in name printed on it in the blank write-in part of the ballot; and

(ii) by placing a mark opposite the name of the write-in candidate to indicate the voter's vote.

(b) On a paper ballot or ballot sheet, a voter is considered to have voted for the person whose name is written or whose sticker appears in the blank write-in part of the ballot, if a mark is made opposite that name.

(c) On a paper ballot or ballot sheet, the unnecessary marking of a mark in a square on the ticket below the marked circle does not affect the validity of the vote.

(6) The voter may cast a write-in vote on an electronic ballot by:

(a) marking the appropriate position opposite the area for entering a write-in candidate for the office sought by the candidate for whom the voter wishes to vote; and

(b) entering the name of a valid write-in candidate in the write-in selection area.

Section 4. 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 ~~[Section]~~ Sections 20A-9-403, 20A-9-407, and 20A-9-408 for those offices;

(c) includes the master ballot position list for the next year and the year following as

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established under Section 20A-6-305; and

(d) contains a description of any ballot propositions to be decided by the voters that have qualified for the ballot as of that date.

(2) (a) No later than ~~November 15 in the year before the regular general election year~~ seven business days after the day on which the lieutenant governor transmits the written notice described in Subsection (1), each county clerk shall:

(i) publish a notice:

(A) once in a newspaper published in that county; and

(B) as required in Section 45-1-101; or

(ii) (A) cause a copy of the notice to be posted in a conspicuous place most likely to give notice of the election to the voters in each voting precinct within the county; and

(B) prepare an affidavit of that posting, showing a copy of the notice and the places where the notice was posted.

(b) The notice required by Subsection (2)(a) shall:

(i) designate the offices to be voted on in that election; and

(ii) identify the dates for filing a declaration of candidacy for those offices.

(3) Before each election, the election officer shall give written or printed notice of:

(a) the date and place of election;

(b) the hours during which the polls will be open;

(c) the polling places for each voting precinct;

(d) an election day voting center designated under Section 20A-3-703; and

(e) the qualifications for persons to vote in the election.

(4) To provide the notice required by Subsection (3), the election officer shall publish the notice at least two days before the election:

(a) in a newspaper of general circulation common to the area or in which the election is being held; and

(b) as required in Section 45-1-101.

Section 5. Section 20A-6-303 is amended to read:

20A-6-303. Regular general election -- Ballot sheets.

(1) Each election officer shall ensure that:

(a) copy on the ballot sheets or ballot labels, as applicable, are arranged in

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approximately the same order as paper ballots;

(b) the titles of offices and the names of candidates are printed in vertical columns or in a series of separate pages;

(c) the ballot sheet or any pages used for the ballot label are of sufficient number to include, after the list of candidates:

(i) the names of candidates for judicial offices and any other nonpartisan offices; and

(ii) any ballot propositions submitted to the voters for their approval or rejection;

(d) (i) a voting square or position is included where the voter may record a straight party ticket vote for all the candidates ~~[of]~~ who are listed on the ballot as being from one party by one mark or punch; and

(ii) the name of each political party listed in the straight party selection area includes the word "party" at the end of the party's name;

(e) the tickets are printed in the order specified under Section 20A-6-305;

(f) the office titles are printed immediately adjacent to the names of candidates so as to indicate clearly the candidates for each office and the number to be elected;

(g) the party designation of each candidate who has been nominated by a registered political party under Subsection 20A-9-202(4) or Subsection 20A-9-403(5) is printed immediately adjacent to the candidate's name; and

(h) (i) if possible, all candidates for one office are grouped in one column or upon one page;

(ii) if all candidates for one office cannot be listed in one column or grouped on one page:

(A) the ballot sheet or ballot label shall be clearly marked to indicate that the list of candidates is continued on the following column or page; and

(B) approximately the same number of names shall be printed in each column or on each page.

(2) Each election officer shall ensure that:

(a) proposed amendments to the Utah Constitution are listed in accordance with Section 20A-6-107;

(b) ballot propositions submitted to the voters are listed in accordance with Section 20A-6-107; and

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(c) bond propositions that have qualified for the ballot are listed under the title assigned to each bond proposition under Section 11-14-206.

Section 6. Section 20A-6-304 is amended to read:

20A-6-304. Regular general election -- Electronic ballots.

(1) Each election officer shall ensure that:

(a) the format and content of the electronic ballot is arranged in approximately the same order as paper ballots;

(b) the titles of offices and the names of candidates are displayed in vertical columns or in a series of separate display screens;

(c) the electronic ballot is of sufficient length to include, after the list of candidates:

(i) the names of candidates for judicial offices and any other nonpartisan offices; and

(ii) any ballot propositions submitted to the voters for their approval or rejection;

(d) (i) a voting square or position is included where the voter may record a straight party ticket vote for all the candidates ~~[of]~~ who are listed on the ballot as being from one party by making a single selection; and

(ii) the name of each political party listed in the straight party selection area includes the word "party" at the end of the party's name;

(e) the tickets are displayed in the order specified under Section 20A-6-305;

(f) the office titles are displayed above or at the side of the names of candidates so as to indicate clearly the candidates for each office and the number to be elected;

(g) the party designation of each candidate who has been nominated by a registered political party under Subsection 20A-9-202(4) or Subsection 20A-9-403(5) is displayed adjacent to the candidate's name; and

(h) if possible, all candidates for one office are grouped in one column or upon one display screen.

(2) Each election officer shall ensure that:

(a) proposed amendments to the Utah Constitution are displayed in accordance with Section 20A-6-107;

(b) ballot propositions submitted to the voters are displayed in accordance with Section 20A-6-107; and

(c) bond propositions that have qualified for the ballot are displayed under the title

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assigned to each bond proposition under Section 11-14-206.

Section 7. Section 20A-9-101 is amended to read:

20A-9-101. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) (a) "Candidates for elective office" means persons who file a declaration of candidacy under Section 20A-9-202 to run in a regular general election for a federal office, constitutional office, multicounty office, or county office.

(b) "Candidates for elective office" does not mean candidates for:

- (i) justice or judge of court of record or not of record;
- (ii) presidential elector;
- (iii) any political party offices; and
- (iv) municipal or local district offices.

(2) "Constitutional office" means the state offices of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state auditor, and state treasurer.

(3) "Continuing political party" is as defined in Section 20A-8-101.

(4) (a) "County office" means an elective office where the office holder is selected by voters entirely within one county.

(b) "County office" does not mean:

- (i) the office of justice or judge of any court of record or not of record;
- (ii) the office of presidential elector;
- (iii) any political party offices;
- (iv) any municipal or local district offices; and
- (v) the office of United States Senator and United States Representative.

(5) "Federal office" means an elective office for United States Senator and United States Representative.

(6) "Filing officer" means:

(a) the lieutenant governor, for:

- (i) the office of United States Senator and United States Representative; and
- (ii) all constitutional offices;

(b) the county clerk, for county offices and local school district offices, and the county clerk in the filer's county of residence, for multicounty offices;

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(c) the city or town clerk, for municipal offices; and

(d) the local district clerk, for local district offices.

(7) "Local district office" means an elected office in a local district.

(8) "Local government office" includes county offices, municipal offices, and local district offices and other elective offices selected by the voters from a political division entirely within one county.

(9) (a) "Multicounty office" means an elective office where the office holder is selected by the voters from more than one county.

(b) "Multicounty office" does not mean:

(i) a county office;

(ii) a federal office;

(iii) the office of justice or judge of any court of record or not of record;

(iv) the office of presidential elector;

(v) any political party offices; and

(vi) any municipal or local district offices.

(10) "Municipal office" means an elective office in a municipality.

(11) (a) "Political division" means a geographic unit from which an office holder is elected and that an office holder represents.

(b) "Political division" includes a county, a city, a town, a local district, a school district, a legislative district, and a county prosecution district.

(12) "Qualified political party" means a registered political party that:

(a) permits voters who are unaffiliated with any political party to vote for the registered political party's candidates in a primary election;

(b) (i) permits a delegate for the registered political party to vote on a candidate nomination in the registered political party's convention remotely; or

(ii) provides a procedure for designating an alternate delegate if a delegate is not present at the registered political party's convention;

(c) does not hold the registered political party's convention before ~~April 1~~ the fourth Saturday in March of an even-numbered year;

(d) permits a member of the registered political party to seek the registered political party's nomination for any elective office by the member choosing to seek the nomination by

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either or both of the following methods:

(i) seeking the nomination through the registered political party's convention process, in accordance with the provisions of Section 20A-9-407; or

(ii) seeking the nomination by collecting signatures, in accordance with the provisions of Section 20A-9-408; and

(e) (i) if the registered political party is a continuing political party, no later than 5 p.m. on September 30 of an odd-numbered year, certifies to the lieutenant governor that, for the election in the following year, the registered political party intends to nominate the registered political party's candidates in accordance with the provisions of ~~[Sections 20A-9-407 and 20A-9-408.]~~ Section 20A-9-406; or

(ii) if the registered political party is a not a continuing political party, certifies at the time that the registered political party files the petition described in Section 20A-8-103 that, for the next election, the registered political party intends to nominate the registered political party's candidates in accordance with the provisions of Section 20A-9-406.

Section 8. Section 20A-9-201 is amended to read:

20A-9-201. Declarations of candidacy -- Candidacy for more than one office or of more than one political party prohibited with exceptions -- General filing and form requirements -- Affidavit of impecuniosity.

(1) Before filing a declaration of candidacy for election to any office, a person shall:

(a) be a United States citizen;

(b) meet the legal requirements of that office; and

(c) if seeking a registered political party's nomination as a candidate for elective office, ~~[designate that registered political party as their preferred party affiliation on their declaration of candidacy.]~~

~~}]~~ state:

(i) the registered political party of which the person is a member; or

(ii) that the person is not a member of a registered political party.

(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), ~~[a person]~~ an individual may not:

(i) file a declaration of candidacy for, or be a candidate for, more than one office in Utah during any election year; ~~[or]~~

(ii) appear on the ballot as the candidate of more than one political party ~~[.]~~; or

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(iii) file a declaration of candidacy for a registered political party of which the individual is not a member, except to the extent that the registered political party permits otherwise in the registered political party's bylaws.

(b) (i) A person may file a declaration of candidacy for, or be a candidate for, president or vice president of the United States and another office, if the person resigns the person's candidacy for the other office after the person is officially nominated for president or vice president of the United States.

(ii) A person may file a declaration of candidacy for, or be a candidate for, more than one justice court judge office.

(iii) A person may file a declaration of candidacy for lieutenant governor even if the person filed a declaration of candidacy for another office in the same election year if the person withdraws as a candidate for the other office in accordance with Subsection 20A-9-202(6) before filing the declaration of candidacy for lieutenant governor.

(3) (a) (i) Except for presidential candidates, before the filing officer may accept any declaration of candidacy, the filing officer shall:

(A) read to the prospective candidate the constitutional and statutory qualification requirements for the office that the candidate is seeking; and

(B) require the candidate to state whether or not the candidate meets those requirements.

(ii) Before accepting a declaration of candidacy for the office of county attorney, the county clerk shall ensure that the person filing that declaration of candidacy is:

(A) a United States citizen;

(B) an attorney licensed to practice law in Utah who is an active member in good standing of the Utah State Bar;

(C) a registered voter in the county in which the person is seeking office; and

(D) a current resident of the county in which the person is seeking office and either has been a resident of that county for at least one year or was appointed and is currently serving as county attorney and became a resident of the county within 30 days after appointment to the office.

(iii) Before accepting a declaration of candidacy for the office of district attorney, the county clerk shall ensure that, as of the date of the election, the person filing that declaration of

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candidacy is:

(A) a United States citizen;

(B) an attorney licensed to practice law in Utah who is an active member in good standing of the Utah State Bar;

(C) a registered voter in the prosecution district in which the person is seeking office; and

(D) a current resident of the prosecution district in which the person is seeking office and either will have been a resident of that prosecution district for at least one year as of the date of the election or was appointed and is currently serving as district attorney and became a resident of the prosecution district within 30 days after receiving appointment to the office.

(iv) Before accepting a declaration of candidacy for the office of county sheriff, the county clerk shall ensure that the person filing the declaration of candidacy:

(A) as of the date of filing:

(I) is a United States citizen;

(II) is a registered voter in the county in which the person seeks office;

(III) (Aa) has successfully met the standards and training requirements established for law enforcement officers under Title 53, Chapter 6, Part 2, Peace Officer Training and Certification Act; or

(Bb) has met the waiver requirements in Section 53-6-206; and

(IV) is qualified to be certified as a law enforcement officer, as defined in Section 53-13-103; and

(B) as of the date of the election, shall have been a resident of the county in which the person seeks office for at least one year.

(v) Before accepting a declaration of candidacy for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general, state legislator, or State Board of Education member, the filing officer shall ensure:

(A) that the person filing the declaration of candidacy also files the financial disclosure required by Section 20A-11-1603; and

(B) if the filing officer is not the lieutenant governor, that the financial disclosure is provided to the lieutenant governor according to the procedures and requirements of Section 20A-11-1603.

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(b) If the prospective candidate states that the qualification requirements for the office are not met, the filing officer may not accept the prospective candidate's declaration of candidacy.

(c) If the candidate meets the requirements of Subsection (3)(a) and states that the requirements of candidacy are met, the filing officer shall:

(i) inform the candidate that:

(A) the candidate's name will appear on the ballot as it is written on the declaration of candidacy;

(B) the candidate may be required to comply with state or local campaign finance disclosure laws; and

(C) the candidate is required to file a financial statement before the candidate's political convention under:

(I) Section 20A-11-204 for a candidate for constitutional office;

(II) Section 20A-11-303 for a candidate for the Legislature; or

(III) local campaign finance disclosure laws, if applicable;

(ii) except for a presidential candidate, 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;

(v) accept the candidate's declaration of candidacy; and

(vi) if the candidate has filed for a partisan office, provide a certified copy of the declaration of candidacy to the chair of the county or state political party of which the candidate is a member.

(d) If the candidate elects to sign the pledge of fair campaign practices, the filing

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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.

(4) (a) Except for presidential candidates, the form of the declaration of candidacy shall:

(i) be substantially as follows:

"State of Utah, County of _____

I, _____, declare my candidacy for the office of _____, seeking the nomination of the _____ party ~~which is my preferred political party affiliation~~. I do solemnly swear that: I will meet the qualifications to hold the office, both legally and constitutionally, if selected; I reside at _____ in the City or Town of _____, Utah, Zip Code _____ Phone No. _____; I will not knowingly violate any law governing campaigns and elections; 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. The mailing address that I designate for receiving official election notices is _____.

Subscribed and sworn before me this _____ (month\day\year).

Notary Public (or other officer qualified to administer oath.)"; and

(ii) require the candidate to state, in the sworn statement described in Subsection

(4)(a)(i):

(A) the registered political party of which the candidate is a member; or

(B) that the candidate is not a member of a registered political party.

(b) An agent designated to file a declaration of candidacy under Section 20A-9-202 may not sign the form described in Subsection (4)(a).

(5) (a) Except for presidential candidates, the fee for filing a declaration of candidacy is:

(i) \$50 for candidates for the local school district board; and

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(ii) \$50 plus 1/8 of 1% of the total salary for the full term of office legally paid to the person holding the office for all other federal, state, and county offices.

(b) Except for presidential candidates, the filing officer shall refund the filing fee to any candidate:

(i) who is disqualified; or

(ii) who the filing officer determines has filed improperly.

(c) (i) The county clerk shall immediately pay to the county treasurer all fees received from candidates.

(ii) The lieutenant governor shall:

(A) apportion to and pay to the county treasurers of the various counties all fees received for filing of nomination certificates or acceptances; and

(B) ensure that each county receives that proportion of the total amount paid to the lieutenant governor from the congressional district that the total vote of that county for all candidates for representative in Congress bears to the total vote of all counties within the congressional district for all candidates for representative in Congress.

(d) (i) A person who is unable to pay the filing fee may file a declaration of candidacy without payment of the filing fee upon a prima facie showing of impecuniosity as evidenced by an affidavit of impecuniosity filed with the filing officer and, if requested by the filing officer, a financial statement filed at the time the affidavit is submitted.

(ii) A person who is able to pay the filing fee may not claim impecuniosity.

(iii) (A) False statements made on an affidavit of impecuniosity or a financial statement filed under this section shall be subject to the criminal penalties provided under Sections 76-8-503 and 76-8-504 and any other applicable criminal provision.

(B) Conviction of a criminal offense under Subsection (5)(d)(iii)(A) shall be considered an offense under this title for the purposes of assessing the penalties provided in Subsection 20A-1-609(2).

(iv) The filing officer shall ensure that the affidavit of impecuniosity is printed in substantially the following form:

"Affidavit of Impecuniosity

Individual Name

Address

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Phone Number _____

I, _____ (name), do solemnly [swear] [affirm], under penalty of law for false statements, that, owing to my poverty, I am unable to pay the filing fee required by law.

Date _____ Signature _____

Affiant

Subscribed and sworn to before me on _____ (month\day\year)

(signature)

Name and Title of Officer Authorized to Administer Oath _____ "

(v) The filing officer shall provide to a person who requests an affidavit of impecuniosity a statement printed in substantially the following form, which may be included on the affidavit of impecuniosity:

"Filing a false statement is a criminal offense. In accordance with Section 20A-1-609, a candidate who is found guilty of filing a false statement, in addition to being subject to criminal penalties, will be removed from the ballot."

(vi) The filing officer may request that a person who makes a claim of impecuniosity under this Subsection (5)(d) file a financial statement on a form prepared by the election official.

(6) (a) If there is no legislative appropriation for the Western States Presidential Primary election, as provided in Part 8, Western States Presidential Primary, a candidate for president of the United States who is affiliated with a registered political party and chooses to participate in the regular primary election shall:

(i) file a declaration of candidacy, in person or via a designated agent, with the lieutenant governor:

(A) on a form developed and provided by the lieutenant governor; and

(B) on or after the second Friday in March and before 5 p.m. on the third Thursday in March before the next regular primary election;

(ii) identify the registered political party whose nomination the candidate is seeking;

(iii) provide a letter from the registered political party certifying that the candidate may participate as a candidate for that party in that party's presidential primary election; and

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(iv) pay the filing fee of \$500.

(b) An agent designated to file a declaration of candidacy may not sign the form described in Subsection (6)(a)(i)(A).

(7) Any person who fails to file a declaration of candidacy or certificate of nomination within the time provided in this chapter is ineligible for nomination to office.

(8) A declaration of candidacy filed under this section may not be amended or modified after the final date established for filing a declaration of candidacy.

Section 9. Section 20A-9-202 is amended to read:

20A-9-202. Declarations of candidacy for regular general elections.

(1) (a) Each person seeking to become a candidate for an elective office that is to be filled at the next regular general election shall:

(i) file a declaration of candidacy in person with the filing officer on or after January 1 of the regular general election year, and if applicable, before the candidate circulates nomination petitions under Section 20A-9-405; and

(ii) pay the filing fee.

(b) Each county clerk who receives a declaration of candidacy from a candidate for multicounty office shall transmit the filing fee and a copy of the candidate's declaration of candidacy to the lieutenant governor within one working day after it is filed.

(c) Each day during the filing period, each county clerk shall notify the lieutenant governor electronically or by telephone of candidates who have filed in their office.

(d) Each person seeking the office of lieutenant governor, the office of district attorney, or the office of president or vice president of the United States shall comply with the specific declaration of candidacy requirements established by this section.

(2) (a) Each person intending to become a candidate for the office of district attorney within a multicounty prosecution district that is to be filled at the next regular general election shall:

(i) file a declaration of candidacy with the clerk designated in the interlocal agreement creating the prosecution district on or after January 1 of the regular general election year, and before the candidate circulates nomination petitions under Section 20A-9-405; and

(ii) pay the filing fee.

(b) The designated clerk shall provide to the county clerk of each county in the

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prosecution district a certified copy of each declaration of candidacy filed for the office of district attorney.

(3) (a) On or before 5 p.m. on the first Monday after the third Saturday in April, each lieutenant governor candidate shall:

(i) file a declaration of candidacy with the lieutenant governor;

(ii) pay the filing fee; and

(iii) submit a letter from a candidate for governor who has received certification for the primary-election ballot under Section 20A-9-403 that names the lieutenant governor candidate as a joint-ticket running mate.

(b) Any candidate for lieutenant governor who fails to timely file is disqualified. If a lieutenant governor is disqualified, another candidate shall file to replace the disqualified candidate.

(4) Each registered political party shall:

(a) certify the names of its candidates for president and vice president of the United States to the lieutenant governor no later than August 31; or

(b) provide written authorization for the lieutenant governor to accept the certification of candidates for president and vice president of the United States from the national office of the registered political party.

(5) (a) A declaration of candidacy filed under this section is valid unless a written objection is filed with the clerk or lieutenant governor within five days after the last day for filing.

(b) If an objection is made, the clerk or lieutenant governor shall:

(i) mail or personally deliver notice of the objection to the affected candidate immediately; and

(ii) decide any objection within 48 hours after it is filed.

(c) If the clerk or lieutenant governor sustains the objection, the candidate may cure the problem by amending the declaration or petition within three days after the objection is sustained or by filing a new declaration within three days after the objection is sustained.

(d) (i) The clerk's or lieutenant governor's decision upon objections to form is final.

(ii) The clerk's or lieutenant governor's decision upon substantive matters is reviewable by a district court if prompt application is made to the court.

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(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.

(6) Any person who filed a declaration of candidacy may withdraw as a candidate by filing a written affidavit with the clerk.

(7) Except as provided in Subsection 20A-9-201(4)(b), notwithstanding a requirement in this section to file a declaration of candidacy in person, a person may designate an agent to file the form described in Subsection 20A-9-201(4) in person with the filing officer if:

(a) the person is located outside the state during the filing period because:

(i) of employment with the state or the United States; or

(ii) the person is a member of:

(A) the active or reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States who is on active duty;

(B) the Merchant Marine, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, or the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States; or

(C) the National Guard on activated status;

(b) the person communicates with the filing officer using an electronic device that allows the person and filing officer to see and hear each other; and

(c) the person provides the filing officer with an email address to which the filing officer may send the copies described in Subsection 20A-9-201(3).

Section 10. Section 20A-9-403 is amended to read:

20A-9-403. Regular primary elections.

(1) (a) Candidates for elective office that are to be filled at the next regular general election shall be nominated in a regular primary election by direct vote of the people in the manner prescribed in this section. The fourth Tuesday of June of each even-numbered year is designated as regular primary election day. Nothing in this section shall affect a candidate's ability to qualify for a regular general election's ballot as an unaffiliated candidate under Section 20A-9-501 or to participate in a regular general election as a write-in candidate under Section 20A-9-601.

(b) Each registered political party that chooses to have the names of its candidates for elective office featured with party affiliation on the ballot at a regular general election shall

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comply with the requirements of this section and shall nominate its candidates for elective office in the manner prescribed in this section.

(c) A filing officer may not permit an official ballot at a regular general election to be produced or used if the ballot denotes affiliation between a registered political party or any other political group and a candidate for elective office who was not nominated in the manner prescribed in this section or in Subsection 20A-9-202(4).

(d) Unless noted otherwise, the dates in this section refer to those that occur in each even-numbered year in which a regular general election will be held.

(2) (a) Each registered political party, in a statement filed with the lieutenant governor, shall:

(i) either declare their intent to participate in the next regular primary election or declare that the registered political party chooses not to have the names of its candidates for elective office featured on the ballot at the next regular general election; and

(ii) if the registered political party participates in the upcoming regular primary election, identify one or more registered political parties whose members may vote for the registered political party's candidates and whether or not persons identified as unaffiliated with a political party may vote for the registered political party's candidates; ~~and~~

~~[(iii) if the registered political party participates in the upcoming regular primary election, indicate whether it chooses to nominate unopposed candidates without their name appearing on the ballot, as described under Subsection (5)(c).]~~

(b) (i) A registered political party that is a continuing political party must file the statement described in Subsection (2)(a) with the lieutenant governor no later than 5 p.m. on November 15 of each odd-numbered year.

(ii) An organization that is seeking to become a registered political party under Section 20A-8-103 must file the statement described in ~~Subsection (2)(b) no later than 5 p.m. on February 15]~~ Subsection (2)(a) at the time that the registered political party files the petition described in Section 20A-8-103.

(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(e), a person who has submitted a declaration of candidacy under Section 20A-9-202 shall appear as a candidate for elective office on the regular primary ballot of the registered political party listed on the declaration of candidacy only if the person is certified by the appropriate filing officer as having submitted a

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set of nomination petitions that was:

(i) circulated and completed in accordance with Section 20A-9-405; and

(ii) signed by at least two percent of the registered political party's members who reside in the political division of the office that the person seeks.

(b) A candidate for elective office shall submit nomination petitions to the appropriate filing officer for verification and certification no later than 5 p.m. on the final day in March. Candidates may supplement their submissions at any time on or before the filing deadline.

(c) The lieutenant governor shall determine for each elective office the total number of signatures that must be submitted under Subsection (3)(a)(ii) by counting the aggregate number of persons residing in each elective office's political division who have designated a particular registered political party on their voter registration forms as of November 1 of each odd-numbered year. The lieutenant governor shall publish this determination for each elective office no later than November 15 of each odd-numbered year.

(d) The filing officer shall:

(i) verify signatures on nomination petitions in a transparent and orderly manner;

(ii) for all qualifying candidates for elective office who submitted nomination petitions to the filing officer, issue certifications referenced in Subsection (3)(a) no later than 5 p.m. on the first Monday after the third Saturday in April;

(iii) consider active and inactive voters eligible to sign nomination petitions;

(iv) consider a person who signs a nomination petition a member of a registered political party for purposes of Subsection (3)(a)(ii) if the person has designated that registered political party as ~~[their preferred party affiliation on their]~~ the person's party membership on the person's voter registration form ~~[prior to 5 p.m. on the final day in March]~~; and

(v) utilize procedures described in Section 20A-7-206.3 to verify submitted nomination petition signatures, or use statistical sampling procedures to verify submitted nomination petition signatures pursuant to rules ~~[issued by the lieutenant governor]~~ made under Subsection (3)(f).

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Subsection (3), a candidate for lieutenant governor may appear on the regular primary ballot of a registered political party without submitting nomination petitions if the candidate files a declaration of candidacy and complies with Subsection 20A-9-202(3).

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~~(f) The lieutenant governor shall issue rules that~~

(f) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the director of elections, within the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, shall make rules that:

(i) provide for the use of statistical sampling procedures ~~for~~ that:

(A) filing officers are required to use to verify signatures under Subsection (3)(d)~~:-~~ The statistical sampling procedures shall and

(B) reflect a bona fide effort to determine the validity of a candidate's entire submission, using widely recognized statistical sampling techniques~~:-~~ The lieutenant governor may also issue supplemental rules and guidance that and

(ii) provide for the transparent, orderly, and timely submission, verification, and certification of nomination petition signatures.

(g) The county clerk shall:

(i) review the declarations of candidacy filed by candidates for local boards of education to determine if more than two candidates have filed for the same seat;

(ii) place the names of all candidates who have filed a declaration of candidacy for a local board of education seat on the nonpartisan section of the ballot if more than two candidates have filed for the same seat; and

(iii) determine the order of the local board of education candidates' names on the ballot in accordance with Section 20A-6-305.

(4) (a) By 5 p.m. on the first Wednesday after the third Saturday in April, the lieutenant governor shall provide to the county clerks:

(i) a list of the names of all candidates for federal, constitutional, multi-county, and county offices who have received certifications under Subsection (3), along with instructions on how those names shall appear on the primary-election ballot in accordance with Section 20A-6-305; and

(ii) a list of unopposed candidates for elective office who have been nominated by a registered political party under Subsection (5)(c) and instruct the county clerks to exclude such candidates from the primary-election ballot.

(b) A candidate for lieutenant governor and a candidate for governor campaigning as joint-ticket running mates shall appear jointly on the primary-election ballot.

(c) After the county clerk receives the certified list from the lieutenant governor under

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Subsection (4)(a), the county clerk shall post or publish a primary election notice in substantially the following form:

"Notice is given that a primary election will be held Tuesday, June ____, _____(year), to nominate party candidates for the parties and candidates for nonpartisan local school board positions listed on the primary ballot. The polling place for voting precinct ____ is _____. The polls will open at 7 a.m. and continue open until 8 p.m. of the same day. Attest: county clerk."

(5) (a) Candidates, other than presidential candidates, receiving the highest number of votes cast for each office at the regular primary election are nominated by their registered political party for that office or are nominated as a candidate for a nonpartisan local school board position.

(b) If two or more candidates, other than presidential candidates, are to be elected to the office at the regular general election, those party candidates equal in number to positions to be filled who receive the highest number of votes at the regular primary election are the nominees of their party for those positions.

(c) A candidate who is unopposed for an elective office in the regular primary election of a registered political party is nominated by the party for that office without appearing on the primary ballot~~], provided that the party has chosen to nominate unopposed candidates under Subsection (2)(a)(iii)].~~ A candidate is "unopposed" if no person other than the candidate has received a certification under Subsection (3) for the regular primary election ballot of the candidate's registered political party for a particular elective office.

(6) (a) When a tie vote occurs in any primary election for any national, state, or other office that represents more than one county, the governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general shall, at a public meeting called by the governor and in the presence of the candidates involved, select the nominee by lot cast in whatever manner the governor determines.

(b) When a tie vote occurs in any primary election for any county office, the district court judges of the district in which the county is located shall, at a public meeting called by the judges and in the presence of the candidates involved, select the nominee by lot cast in whatever manner the judges determine.

(7) The expense of providing all ballots, blanks, or other supplies to be used at any primary election provided for by this section, and all expenses necessarily incurred in the

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preparation for or the conduct of that primary election shall be paid out of the treasury of the county or state, in the same manner as for the regular general elections.

(8) An individual may not file a declaration of candidacy for a registered political party of which the individual is not a member, except to the extent that the registered political party permits otherwise under the registered political party's bylaws.

Section 11. Section 20A-9-406 is amended to read:

20A-9-406. Qualified political party -- Requirements and exemptions.

The following provisions apply to a qualified political party:

(1) the qualified political party shall ~~certify to the lieutenant governor~~ no later than 5 p.m. on March 1 of each even-numbered year~~:~~

~~— (a)~~ certify to the lieutenant governor the identity of one or more registered political parties whose members may vote for the qualified political party's candidates; ~~and~~

~~(b) whether the qualified political party chooses to nominate unopposed candidates without the names of the candidates appearing on the ballot, as described in Subsection 20A-9-403(5)(c);~~

(2) the provisions of Subsections 20A-9-403(1) through (4)(a), Subsection 20A-9-403(5)(c), and Section 20A-9-405 do not apply to a nomination for the qualified political party;

(3) an individual may only ~~obtain a~~ seek the nomination ~~for~~ of the qualified political party by using a method described in Section 20A-9-407, Section 20A-9-408, or both;

(4) the qualified political party shall comply with the provisions of Sections 20A-9-407, 20A-9-408, and 20A-9-409;

(5) notwithstanding Subsection 20A-6-301(1)(a), (1)(g), or (2)(a), each election officer shall ensure that a ballot described in Section 20A-6-301 includes each person nominated by a qualified political party ~~under Section 20A-9-407 or 20A-9-408~~:

(a) under the qualified political party's name and emblem, if any; or

(b) under the title of the qualified registered political party as designated by the qualified political party in the certification described in Subsection (1), or, if none is designated, then under some suitable title;

(6) notwithstanding Subsection 20A-6-302(1)(a), each election officer shall ensure, for paper ballots in regular general elections, that each candidate who is nominated by the qualified

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political party is listed by party;

(7) notwithstanding Subsection 20A-6-303(1)(g), each election officer shall ensure that the party designation of each candidate who is nominated by the qualified political party is printed immediately adjacent to the candidate's name on ballot sheets or ballot labels;

(8) notwithstanding Subsection 20A-6-304(1)(g), each election officer shall ensure that the party designation of each candidate who is nominated by the qualified political party is displayed adjacent to the candidate's name on an electronic ballot;

(9) "candidates for elective office," defined in Subsection 20A-9-101(1)(a), also includes an individual who files a declaration of candidacy under Section 20A-9-407 or 20A-9-408 to run in a regular general election for a federal office, constitutional office, multicounty office, or county office;

(10) an individual who is nominated by, or seeking the nomination of, the qualified political party is not required to comply with Subsection 20A-9-201(1)(c);

(11) notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-403(3), the qualified political party is entitled to have each of the qualified political party's candidates for elective office appear on the primary ballot of the qualified political party with an indication that each candidate is a candidate for the qualified political party;

(12) notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-403(4)(a), the lieutenant governor shall include on the list provided by the lieutenant governor to the county clerks:

(a) the names of all candidates of the qualified political party for federal, constitutional, multicounty, and county offices; and

(b) the names of unopposed candidates for elective office who have been nominated by the qualified political party and instruct the county clerks to exclude such candidates from the primary-election ballot;

(13) notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-403(5)(c), a candidate who is unopposed for an elective office in the regular primary election of the qualified political party is nominated by the party for that office without appearing on the primary ballot~~], provided that the party has chosen to nominate unopposed candidates under Subsection 20A-9-403(2)(a)(iii)]~~; and

(14) notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections 20A-9-403(1) and (2) and Section 20A-9-405, the qualified political party is entitled to have the names of its candidates for elective office featured with party affiliation on the ballot at a regular general election.

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Section 12. Section 20A-9-407 is amended to read:

20A-9-407. ~~{ }~~ Convention ~~{nomination}~~ process ~~{for}~~ to seek the nomination of a qualified political party.

(1) This section describes the requirements for a member of a qualified political party who is seeking the nomination of a qualified political party for an elective office through the qualified political party's convention [nomination] process.

(2) Notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-201(4)(a), the form of the declaration of candidacy for a member of a qualified political party who is nominated by, or who is seeking the nomination of, the qualified political party under this section shall be substantially as [follows:] described in Section 20A-9-408.5.

["State of Utah, County of _____]

[I, _____, declare my intention of becoming a candidate for the office of _____ as a candidate for the _____ party. I do solemnly swear that: I will meet the qualifications to hold the office, both legally and constitutionally, if selected; I reside at _____ in the City or Town of _____, Utah, Zip Code _____, Phone No. _____; I will not knowingly violate any law governing campaigns and elections; 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. The mailing address that I designate for receiving official election notices is

_____.

_____ Subscribed and sworn before me this _____ (month\day\year). Notary Public (or other officer qualified to administer oath)."]

(3) Notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-202(1)(a), and except as provided in Subsection 20A-9-202(4), a member of a qualified political party who, under this section, is seeking the nomination of the qualified political party for an elective office that is to be filled at the next general election, shall:

(a) file a declaration of candidacy in person with the filing officer on or after the second Friday in March and before 5 p.m. on the third Thursday in March before the next regular general election; and

(b) pay the filing fee.

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(4) Notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-202(2)(a), a member of a qualified political party who, under this section, is seeking the nomination of the qualified political party for the office of district attorney within a multicounty prosecution district that is to be filled at the next general election shall:

(a) file a declaration of candidacy with the county clerk designated in the interlocal agreement creating the prosecution district on or after the second Friday in March and before 5 p.m. on the third Thursday in March before the next regular general election; and

(b) pay the filing fee.

(5) Notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-202(3)(a)(iii), a lieutenant governor candidate who files as the joint-ticket running mate of an individual who is nominated by a qualified political party, under this section, for the office of governor shall submit a letter from the candidate for governor that names the lieutenant governor candidate as a joint-ticket running mate.

(6) (a) A qualified political party that nominates a candidate under this section shall certify the name of the candidate to the lieutenant governor before 5 p.m. on the first Monday after the fourth Saturday in April.

~~[(6) (b)]~~ (b) The lieutenant governor shall ensure that the certification described in Subsection 20A-9-701(1) also includes the name of each candidate nominated by a qualified political party under this section.

(7) Notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-701(2), the ballot shall, for each candidate who is nominated by a qualified political party under this section, designate the qualified political party that nominated the candidate.

Section 13. Section 20A-9-408 is amended to read:

20A-9-408. Signature-gathering process to seek the nomination ~~{process for}~~ of a qualified political party.

(1) This section describes the requirements for a member of a qualified political party who is seeking the nomination of the qualified political party for an elective office through the signature-gathering ~~[nomination]~~ process described in this section.

(2) Notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-201(4)(a), the form of the declaration of candidacy for a member of a qualified political party who is nominated by, or who is seeking the nomination of, the qualified political party under this section shall be substantially as

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~~[follows:] described in Section 20A-9-408.5.~~

~~["State of Utah, County of _____~~

~~_____, I, _____, declare my intention of becoming a candidate for the office of _____ as a candidate for the _____ party. I do solemnly swear that: I will meet the qualifications to hold the office, both legally and constitutionally, if selected; I reside at _____ in the City or Town of _____, Utah, Zip Code _____, Phone No. _____; I will not knowingly violate any law governing campaigns and elections; 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. The mailing address that I designate for receiving official election notices is~~

~~_____

_____.~~

~~_____. Subscribed and sworn before me this _____ (month\day\year). Notary Public (or other officer qualified to administer oath)."]~~

(3) Notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-202(1)(a), and except as provided in Subsection 20A-9-202(4), a member of a qualified political party who, under this section, is seeking the nomination of the qualified political party for an elective office that is to be filled at the next general election shall:

(a) within the period beginning on January 1 before the next regular general election and ending on the third Thursday in March of the same year, and before gathering signatures under this section, file with the filing officer on a form approved by the lieutenant governor a notice of intent to gather signatures for candidacy that includes:

(i) the name of the member who will attempt to become a candidate for a registered political party under this section;

(ii) the name of the registered political party for which the member is seeking nomination;

(iii) the office for which the member is seeking to become a candidate;

(iv) the address and telephone number of the member; and

(v) other information required by the lieutenant governor;

(b) file a declaration of candidacy, in person, with the filing officer on or after the second Friday in March and before 5 p.m. on the third Thursday in March before the next

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regular general election; and

(c) pay the filing fee.

(4) Notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-202(2)(a), a member of a qualified political party who, under this section, is seeking the nomination of the qualified political party for the office of district attorney within a multicounty prosecution district that is to be filled at the next general election shall:

(a) on or after January 1 before the next regular general election, and before gathering signatures under this section, file with the filing officer on a form approved by the lieutenant governor a notice of intent to gather signatures for candidacy that includes:

(i) the name of the member who will attempt to become a candidate for a registered political party under this section;

(ii) the name of the registered political party for which the member is seeking nomination;

(iii) the office for which the member is seeking to become a candidate;

(iv) the address and telephone number of the member; and

(v) other information required by the lieutenant governor;

(b) file a declaration of candidacy, in person, with the filing officer on or after the second Friday in March and before 5 p.m. on the third Thursday in March before the next regular general election; and

(c) pay the filing fee.

(5) Notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-202(3)(a)(iii), a lieutenant governor candidate who files as the joint-ticket running mate of an individual who is nominated by a qualified political party, under this section, for the office of governor shall submit a letter from the candidate for governor that names the lieutenant governor candidate as a joint-ticket running mate.

(6) The lieutenant governor shall ensure that the certification described in Subsection 20A-9-701(1) also includes the name of each candidate nominated by a qualified political party under this section.

(7) Notwithstanding Subsection 20A-9-701(2), the ballot shall, for each candidate who is nominated by a qualified political party under this section, designate the qualified political party that nominated the candidate.

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(8) A member of a qualified political party may seek the nomination of the qualified political party for an elective office by:

(a) complying with the requirements described in this section; and

(b) collecting signatures, on a form approved by the lieutenant ~~governor's office~~ governor, during the period beginning on January 1 of an even-numbered year and ending 14 days before the day on which the qualified political party's convention for the office is held, in the following amounts:

(i) for a statewide race, 28,000 signatures of registered voters in the state who are permitted by the qualified political party to vote for the qualified political party's candidates in a primary election;

(ii) for a congressional district race, 7,000 signatures of registered voters who are residents of the congressional district and are permitted by the qualified political party to vote for the qualified political party's candidates in a primary election;

(iii) for a state Senate district race, 2,000 signatures of registered voters who are residents of the state Senate district and are permitted by the qualified political party to vote for the qualified political party's candidates in a primary election;

(iv) for a state House district race, 1,000 signatures of registered voters who are residents of the state House district and are permitted by the qualified political party to vote for the qualified political party's candidates in a primary election; and

(v) for a county office race, signatures of 3% of the registered voters who are residents of the area permitted to vote for the county office and are permitted by the qualified political party to vote for the qualified political party's candidates in a primary election.

(9) (a) In order for a member of the qualified political party to qualify as a candidate for the qualified political party's nomination for an elective office under this section, the member shall:

(i) collect the signatures on a form approved by the lieutenant ~~governor's office~~ governor, using the same circulation and verification requirements described in Sections ~~[20A-7-304 and 20A-7-305]~~ 20A-7-204 and 20A-7-205; and

(ii) submit the signatures to the election officer no later than 14 days before the day on which the qualified political party holds its convention to select candidates, for the elective office, for the qualified political party's nomination.

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(b) An individual may not gather signatures under this section until after the individual files a notice of intent to gather signatures for candidacy described in this section.

(c) An individual who files a notice of intent to gather signatures for candidacy, described in Subsection (3)(a) or (4)(a), is, beginning on the day on which the individual files the notice of intent to gather signatures for candidacy:

(i) required to comply with the reporting requirements that a candidate for office is required to comply with; and

(ii) subject to the same enforcement provisions, and civil and criminal penalties, that apply to a candidate for office in relation to the reporting requirements described in Subsection (9)(c)(i).

(d) Upon timely receipt of the signatures described in Subsections (8) and (9)(a), the election officer shall, no later than one day before the day on which the qualified political party holds the convention to select a nominee for the elective office to which the signature packets relate:

(i) check the name of each individual who completes the verification for a signature packet to determine whether each individual is a resident of Utah and is at least 18 years old;

(ii) submit the name of each individual described in Subsection (9)(d)(i) who is not a Utah resident or who is not at least 18 years old to the attorney general and the county attorney;

(iii) determine whether each signer is a registered voter who is qualified to sign the petition, using the same method, described in Section 20A-7-206.3, used to verify a signature on a petition;

(iv) certify whether each name is that of a registered voter who is qualified to sign the signature packet; and

(v) notify the qualified political party and the lieutenant governor of the name of each member of the qualified political party who qualifies as a nominee of the qualified political party, under this section, for the elective office to which the convention relates.

(e) Upon receipt of a notice of intent to gather signatures for candidacy described in this section, the lieutenant governor shall post the notice of intent to gather signatures for candidacy on the lieutenant governor's website in the same location that the lieutenant governor posts a declaration of candidacy.

Section 14. Section 20A-9-408.5 is enacted to read:

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20A-9-408.5. Declaration of candidacy form for qualified political party.

The declaration of candidacy form described in Sections 20A-9-407 and 20A-9-408 shall:

(1) be substantially as follows:

"State of Utah, County of _____

I, _____, declare my intention of becoming a candidate for the office of _____ as a candidate for the _____ party. I do solemnly swear that: I will meet the qualifications to hold the office, both legally and constitutionally, if selected; I reside at _____ in the City or Town of _____, Utah, Zip Code _____, Phone No. _____; I will not knowingly violate any law governing campaigns and elections; 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. The mailing address that I designate for receiving official election notices is _____

Subscribed and sworn before me this _____ (month\day\year). Notary Public (or other officer qualified to administer oath).":

(2) direct the candidate to state, in the sworn statement described in Subsection (1):

(a) the registered political party of which the candidate is a member; or

(b) that the candidate is not a member of a registered political party; and

(3) direct the candidate to indicate whether the candidate is seeking the nomination

using:

(a) the convention process described in Section 20A-9-407;

(b) the signature-gathering process described in Section 20A-9-408; or

(c) both processes described in Subsections (3)(a) and (b).

Section 15. Section 20A-9-411 is enacted to read:

20A-9-411. Signing multiple nomination petitions.

(1) An individual who signs a petition, described in Section 20A-9-403 or 20A-9-408, to nominate a candidate may not sign a petition to nominate another candidate for the same office.

(2) If an individual signs more than one petition in violation of Subsection (1), the

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election officer may only count the signature on the first petition that the election officer reviews for that office.

Section 16. Section 20A-9-701 is amended to read:

20A-9-701. Certification of party candidates to county clerks -- Display on ballot.

(1) No later than August 31 of each regular general election year, the lieutenant governor shall certify to each county clerk, for offices to be voted upon at the regular general election in that county clerk's county:

(a) the names of each candidate nominated under Subsection 20A-9-202(4) or Subsection 20A-9-403(5) [for offices to be voted upon at the regular general election in that county clerk's county.]; and

(b) the names of the candidates for president and vice president that are certified by the registered political party as the party's nominees.

(2) The names shall be certified by the lieutenant governor and shall be displayed on the ballot as they are provided on the candidate's declaration of candidacy. No other names may appear on the ballot as affiliated with, endorsed by, or nominated by any other registered political party, political party, or other political group.

Section ~~{1}~~17. Section **20A-11-101** is amended to read:

20A-11-101. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Address" means the number and street where an individual resides or where a reporting entity has its principal office.

(2) "Agent of a reporting entity" means:

(a) a person acting on behalf of a reporting entity at the direction of the reporting entity;

(b) a person employed by a reporting entity in the reporting entity's capacity as a reporting entity;

(c) the personal campaign committee of a candidate or officeholder;

(d) a member of the personal campaign committee of a candidate or officeholder in the member's capacity as a member of the personal campaign committee of the candidate or officeholder; or

(e) a political consultant of a reporting entity.

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(3) "Ballot proposition" includes initiatives, referenda, proposed constitutional amendments, and any other ballot propositions submitted to the voters that are authorized by the Utah Code Annotated 1953.

(4) "Business expenditure" means any money paid out by a corporation, regardless of whether the money:

(a) is for a normal business expense;

(b) is an expenditure, as defined in this section;

(c) is paid out for political purposes, as defined in this section;

(d) is a political issues expenditure, as defined in this section; or

(e) is paid out for any other purpose.

~~[(4)]~~ (5) "Candidate" means any person who:

(a) files a declaration of candidacy for a public office; or

(b) receives contributions, makes expenditures, or gives consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures to bring about the person's nomination or election to a public office.

~~[(5)]~~ (6) "Chief election officer" means:

(a) the lieutenant governor for state office candidates, legislative office candidates, officeholders, political parties, political action committees, corporations, political issues committees, state school board candidates, judges, and labor organizations, as defined in Section 20A-11-1501; and

(b) the county clerk for local school board candidates.

~~[(6)]~~ (7) (a) "Contribution" means any of the following when done for political purposes:

(i) a gift, subscription, donation, loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything of value given to the filing entity;

(ii) an express, legally enforceable contract, promise, or agreement to make a gift, subscription, donation, unpaid or partially unpaid loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything of value to the filing entity;

(iii) any transfer of funds from another reporting entity to the filing entity;

(iv) compensation paid by any person or reporting entity other than the filing entity for personal services provided without charge to the filing entity;

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(v) remuneration from:

(A) any organization or its directly affiliated organization that has a registered lobbyist;

or

(B) any agency or subdivision of the state, including school districts;

(vi) a loan made by a candidate deposited to the candidate's own campaign; and

(vii) in-kind contributions.

(b) "Contribution" does not include:

(i) services provided by individuals volunteering a portion or all of their time on behalf of the filing entity if the services are provided without compensation by the filing entity or any other person;

(ii) money lent to the filing entity by a financial institution in the ordinary course of business; or

(iii) goods or services provided for the benefit of a candidate or political party at less than fair market value that are not authorized by or coordinated with the candidate or political party.

~~[(7)]~~ (8) "Coordinated with" means that goods or services provided for the benefit of a candidate or political party are provided:

(a) with the candidate's or political party's prior knowledge, if the candidate or political party does not object;

(b) by agreement with the candidate or political party;

(c) in coordination with the candidate or political party; or

(d) using official logos, slogans, and similar elements belonging to a candidate or political party.

~~[(8)]~~ (9) (a) "Corporation" means a domestic or foreign, profit or nonprofit, business organization that is registered as a corporation or is authorized to do business in a state and makes any expenditure from corporate funds for:

(i) the purpose of expressly advocating for political purposes; or

(ii) the purpose of expressly advocating the approval or the defeat of any ballot proposition.

(b) "Corporation" does not mean:

(i) a business organization's political action committee or political issues committee; or

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(ii) a business entity organized as a partnership or a sole proprietorship.

~~[(9)]~~ (10) "County political party" means, for each registered political party, all of the persons within a single county who, under definitions established by the political party, are members of the registered political party.

~~[(10)]~~ (11) "County political party officer" means a person whose name is required to be submitted by a county political party to the lieutenant governor in accordance with Section 20A-8-402.

~~[(11)]~~ (12) "Detailed listing" means:

(a) for each contribution or public service assistance:

(i) the name and address of the individual or source making the contribution or public service assistance;

(ii) the amount or value of the contribution or public service assistance; and

(iii) the date the contribution or public service assistance was made; and

(b) for each expenditure:

(i) the amount of the expenditure;

(ii) the person or entity to whom it was disbursed;

(iii) the specific purpose, item, or service acquired by the expenditure; and

(iv) the date the expenditure was made.

~~[(12)]~~ (13) (a) "Donor," as it relates to a political purpose corporation, means a person that gives money, including a fee, due, or assessment for membership in the corporation, to a corporation without receiving full and adequate consideration for the money.

(b) "Donor," as it relates to a political purpose corporation, does not include a person that signs a statement that the corporation may not use the money for an expenditure or political issues expenditure.

~~[(13)]~~ (14) "Election" means each:

(a) regular general election;

(b) regular primary election; and

(c) special election at which candidates are eliminated and selected.

~~[(14)]~~ (15) "Electioneering communication" means a communication that:

(a) has at least a value of \$10,000;

(b) clearly identifies a candidate or judge; and

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(c) is disseminated through the Internet, newspaper, magazine, outdoor advertising facility, direct mailing, broadcast, cable, or satellite provider within 45 days of the clearly identified candidate's or judge's election date.

~~[(15)]~~ (16) (a) "Expenditure" means any of the following made by a reporting entity or an agent of a reporting entity on behalf of the reporting entity:

(i) any disbursement from contributions, receipts, or from the separate bank account required by this chapter;

(ii) a purchase, payment, donation, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, gift of money, or anything of value made for political purposes;

(iii) an express, legally enforceable contract, promise, or agreement to make any purchase, payment, donation, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, gift of money, or anything of value for political purposes;

(iv) compensation paid by a filing entity for personal services rendered by a person without charge to a reporting entity;

(v) a transfer of funds between the filing entity and a candidate's personal campaign committee; or

(vi) goods or services provided by the filing entity to or for the benefit of another reporting entity for political purposes at less than fair market value.

(b) "Expenditure" does not include:

(i) services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering a portion or all of their time on behalf of a reporting entity;

(ii) money lent to a reporting entity by a financial institution in the ordinary course of business; or

(iii) anything listed in Subsection ~~[(15)]~~ (16)(a) that is given by a reporting entity to candidates for office or officeholders in states other than Utah.

~~[(16)]~~ (17) "Federal office" means the office of president of the United States, United States Senator, or United States Representative.

~~[(17)]~~ (18) "Filing entity" means the reporting entity that is required to file a financial statement required by this chapter or Chapter 12, Part 2, Judicial Retention Elections.

~~[(18)]~~ (19) "Financial statement" includes any summary report, interim report, verified financial statement, or other statement disclosing contributions, expenditures, receipts,

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donations, or disbursements that is required by this chapter or Chapter 12, Part 2, Judicial Retention Elections.

~~[(19)]~~ (20) "Governing board" means the individual or group of individuals that determine the candidates and committees that will receive expenditures from a political action committee, political party, or corporation.

~~[(20)]~~ (21) "Incorporation" means the process established by Title 10, Chapter 2, Part 1, Incorporation, by which a geographical area becomes legally recognized as a city or town.

~~[(21)]~~ (22) "Incorporation election" means the election authorized by Section 10-2-111 or 10-2-127.

~~[(22)]~~ (23) "Incorporation petition" means a petition authorized by Section 10-2-109 or 10-2-125.

~~[(23)]~~ (24) "Individual" means a natural person.

~~[(24)]~~ (25) "In-kind contribution" means anything of value, other than money, that is accepted by or coordinated with a filing entity.

~~[(25)]~~ (26) "Interim report" means a report identifying the contributions received and expenditures made since the last report.

~~[(26)]~~ (27) "Legislative office" means the office of state senator, state representative, speaker of the House of Representatives, president of the Senate, and the leader, whip, and assistant whip of any party caucus in either house of the Legislature.

~~[(27)]~~ (28) "Legislative office candidate" means a person who:

- (a) files a declaration of candidacy for the office of state senator or state representative;
- (b) declares oneself to be a candidate for, or actively campaigns for, the position of speaker of the House of Representatives, president of the Senate, or the leader, whip, and assistant whip of any party caucus in either house of the Legislature; or
- (c) receives contributions, makes expenditures, or gives consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures to bring about the person's nomination, election, or appointment to a legislative office.

~~[(28)]~~ (29) "Major political party" means either of the two registered political parties that have the greatest number of members elected to the two houses of the Legislature.

~~[(29)]~~ (30) "Officeholder" means a person who holds a public office.

~~[(30)]~~ (31) "Party committee" means any committee organized by or authorized by the

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governing board of a registered political party.

~~[(31)]~~ (32) "Person" means both natural and legal persons, including individuals, business organizations, personal campaign committees, party committees, political action committees, political issues committees, and labor organizations, as defined in Section 20A-11-1501.

~~[(32)]~~ (33) "Personal campaign committee" means the committee appointed by a candidate to act for the candidate as provided in this chapter.

~~[(33)]~~ (34) "Personal use expenditure" has the same meaning as provided under Section 20A-11-104.

~~[(34)]~~ (35) (a) "Political action committee" means an entity, or any group of individuals or entities within or outside this state, a major purpose of which is to:

(i) solicit or receive contributions from any other person, group, or entity for political purposes; or

(ii) make expenditures to expressly advocate for any person to refrain from voting or to vote for or against any candidate or person seeking election to a municipal or county office.

(b) "Political action committee" includes groups affiliated with a registered political party but not authorized or organized by the governing board of the registered political party that receive contributions or makes expenditures for political purposes.

(c) "Political action committee" does not mean:

(i) a party committee;

(ii) any entity that provides goods or services to a candidate or committee in the regular course of its business at the same price that would be provided to the general public;

(iii) an individual;

(iv) individuals who are related and who make contributions from a joint checking account;

(v) a corporation, except a corporation a major purpose of which is to act as a political action committee; or

(vi) a personal campaign committee.

~~[(35)]~~ (36) (a) "Political consultant" means a person who is paid by a reporting entity, or paid by another person on behalf of and with the knowledge of the reporting entity, to provide political advice to the reporting entity.

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(b) "Political consultant" includes a circumstance described in Subsection [~~(35)~~]
(36)(a), where the person:

- (i) has already been paid, with money or other consideration;
- (ii) expects to be paid in the future, with money or other consideration; or
- (iii) understands that the person may, in the discretion of the reporting entity or another person on behalf of and with the knowledge of the reporting entity, be paid in the future, with money or other consideration.

[~~(36)~~] (37) "Political convention" means a county or state political convention held by a registered political party to select candidates.

[~~(37)~~] (38) (a) "Political issues committee" means an entity, or any group of individuals or entities within or outside this state, a major purpose of which is to:

(i) solicit or receive donations from any other person, group, or entity to assist in placing a ballot proposition on the ballot, assist in keeping a ballot proposition off the ballot, or to advocate that a voter refrain from voting or vote for or vote against any ballot proposition;

(ii) make expenditures to expressly advocate for any person to sign or refuse to sign a ballot proposition or incorporation petition or refrain from voting, vote for, or vote against any proposed ballot proposition or an incorporation in an incorporation election; or

(iii) make expenditures to assist in qualifying or placing a ballot proposition on the ballot or to assist in keeping a ballot proposition off the ballot.

(b) "Political issues committee" does not mean:

(i) a registered political party or a party committee;

(ii) any entity that provides goods or services to an individual or committee in the regular course of its business at the same price that would be provided to the general public;

(iii) an individual;

(iv) individuals who are related and who make contributions from a joint checking account; or

(v) a corporation, except a corporation a major purpose of which is to act as a political issues committee.

[~~(38)~~] (39) (a) "Political issues contribution" means any of the following:

(i) a gift, subscription, unpaid or partially unpaid loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything of value given to a political issues committee;

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(ii) an express, legally enforceable contract, promise, or agreement to make a political issues donation to influence the approval or defeat of any ballot proposition;

(iii) any transfer of funds received by a political issues committee from a reporting entity;

(iv) compensation paid by another reporting entity for personal services rendered without charge to a political issues committee; and

(v) goods or services provided to or for the benefit of a political issues committee at less than fair market value.

(b) "Political issues contribution" does not include:

(i) services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering a portion or all of their time on behalf of a political issues committee; or

(ii) money lent to a political issues committee by a financial institution in the ordinary course of business.

~~[(39)]~~ (40) (a) "Political issues expenditure" means any of the following when made by a political issues committee or on behalf of a political issues committee by an agent of the reporting entity:

(i) any payment from political issues contributions made for the purpose of influencing the approval or the defeat of:

(A) a ballot proposition; or

(B) an incorporation petition or incorporation election;

(ii) a purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money made for the express purpose of influencing the approval or the defeat of:

(A) a ballot proposition; or

(B) an incorporation petition or incorporation election;

(iii) an express, legally enforceable contract, promise, or agreement to make any political issues expenditure;

(iv) compensation paid by a reporting entity for personal services rendered by a person without charge to a political issues committee; or

(v) goods or services provided to or for the benefit of another reporting entity at less than fair market value.

(b) "Political issues expenditure" does not include:

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(i) services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering a portion or all of their time on behalf of a political issues committee; or

(ii) money lent to a political issues committee by a financial institution in the ordinary course of business.

(41) "Political purpose corporation" means a corporation that makes, or is organized with the intention of making, expenditures, political issues expenditures, or in-kind contributions with a combined value that exceeds 50% of the corporation's business expenditures.

~~[(40)]~~ (42) "Political purposes" means an act done with the intent or in a way to influence or tend to influence, directly or indirectly, any person to refrain from voting or to vote for or against any candidate or a person seeking a municipal or county office at any caucus, political convention, or election.

~~[(41)]~~ (43) (a) "Poll" means the survey of a person regarding the person's opinion or knowledge of an individual who has filed a declaration of candidacy for public office, or of a ballot proposition that has legally qualified for placement on the ballot, which is conducted in person or by telephone, facsimile, Internet, postal mail, or email.

(b) "Poll" does not include:

(i) a ballot; or

(ii) an interview of a focus group that is conducted, in person, by one individual, if:

(A) the focus group consists of more than three, and less than thirteen, individuals; and

(B) all individuals in the focus group are present during the interview.

~~[(42)]~~ (44) "Primary election" means any regular primary election held under the election laws.

(45) "Publicly identified class of individuals" means a group of 50 or more individuals sharing a common occupation, interest, or association that contribute to a political action committee or political issues committee and whose names can be obtained by contacting the political action committee or political issues committee upon whose financial statement the individuals are listed.

~~[(43)]~~ (46) "Public office" means the office of governor, lieutenant governor, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general, state school board member, state senator, state representative, speaker of the House of Representatives, president of the Senate, and the leader,

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whip, and assistant whip of any party caucus in either house of the Legislature.

~~[(44)]~~ (47) (a) "Public service assistance" means the following when given or provided to an officeholder to defray the costs of functioning in a public office or aid the officeholder to communicate with the officeholder's constituents:

(i) a gift, subscription, donation, unpaid or partially unpaid loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything of value to an officeholder; or

(ii) goods or services provided at less than fair market value to or for the benefit of the officeholder.

(b) "Public service assistance" does not include:

(i) anything provided by the state;

(ii) services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering a portion or all of their time on behalf of an officeholder;

(iii) money lent to an officeholder by a financial institution in the ordinary course of business;

(iv) news coverage or any publication by the news media; or

(v) any article, story, or other coverage as part of any regular publication of any organization unless substantially all the publication is devoted to information about the officeholder.

~~[(46)]~~ (48) "Receipts" means contributions and public service assistance.

~~[(47)]~~ (49) "Registered lobbyist" means a person registered under Title 36, Chapter 11, Lobbyist Disclosure and Regulation Act.

~~[(48)]~~ (50) "Registered political action committee" means any political action committee that is required by this chapter to file a statement of organization with the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

~~[(49)]~~ (51) "Registered political issues committee" means any political issues committee that is required by this chapter to file a statement of organization with the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

~~[(50)]~~ (52) "Registered political party" means an organization of voters that:

(a) participated in the last regular general election and polled a total vote equal to 2% or more of the total votes cast for all candidates for the United States House of Representatives for any of its candidates for any office; or

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(b) has complied with the petition and organizing procedures of Chapter 8, Political Party Formation and Procedures.

~~(51)~~ (53) (a) "Remuneration" means a payment:

(i) made to a legislator for the period the Legislature is in session; and

(ii) that is approximately equivalent to an amount a legislator would have earned during the period the Legislature is in session in the legislator's ordinary course of business.

(b) "Remuneration" does not mean anything of economic value given to a legislator by:

(i) the legislator's primary employer in the ordinary course of business; or

(ii) a person or entity in the ordinary course of business:

(A) because of the legislator's ownership interest in the entity; or

(B) for services rendered by the legislator on behalf of the person or entity.

~~(52)~~ (54) "Reporting entity" means a candidate, a candidate's personal campaign committee, a judge, a judge's personal campaign committee, an officeholder, a party committee, a political action committee, a political issues committee, a political purpose corporation, or a labor organization, as defined in Section 20A-11-1501.

~~(53)~~ (55) "School board office" means the office of state school board.

~~(54)~~ (56) (a) "Source" means the person or entity that is the legal owner of the tangible or intangible asset that comprises the contribution.

(b) "Source" means, for political action committees and corporations, the political action committee and the corporation as entities, not the contributors to the political action committee or the owners or shareholders of the corporation.

~~(55)~~ (57) "State office" means the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state auditor, and state treasurer.

~~(56)~~ (58) "State office candidate" means a person who:

(a) files a declaration of candidacy for a state office; or

(b) receives contributions, makes expenditures, or gives consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures to bring about the person's nomination, election, or appointment to a state office.

~~(57)~~ (59) "Summary report" means the year end report containing the summary of a reporting entity's contributions and expenditures.

~~(58)~~ (60) "Supervisory board" means the individual or group of individuals that

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allocate expenditures from a political issues committee.

Section ~~(2)~~18. Section **20A-11-601** is amended to read:

20A-11-601. Political action committees -- Registration -- Criminal penalty for providing false information or accepting unlawful contribution.

(1) (a) Each political action committee shall file a statement of organization with the lieutenant governor's office by January 10 of each year, unless the political action committee has filed a notice of dissolution under Subsection (4).

(b) If a political action committee is organized after the January 10 filing date, the political action committee shall file an initial statement of organization no later than seven days after:

- (i) receiving contributions totaling at least \$750; or
- (ii) distributing expenditures for political purposes totaling at least \$50.

(2) (a) Each political action committee shall designate two officers who have primary decision-making authority for the political action committee.

(b) A person may not exercise primary decision-making authority for a political action committee who is not designated under Subsection (2)(a).

(3) The statement of organization shall include:

(a) the name and address of the political action committee;

(b) the name, street address, phone number, occupation, and title of the two primary officers designated under Subsection (2)(a);

(c) the name, street address, occupation, and title of all other officers of the political action committee;

(d) the name and street address of the organization, individual corporation, association, unit of government, or union that the political action committee represents, if any;

(e) the name and street address of all affiliated or connected organizations and their relationships to the political action committee;

(f) the name, street address, business address, occupation, and phone number of the committee's treasurer or chief financial officer; and

(g) the name, street address, and occupation of each member of the governing and advisory boards, if any.

(4) (a) Any registered political action committee that intends to permanently cease

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operations shall file a notice of dissolution with the lieutenant governor's office.

(b) Any notice of dissolution filed by a political action committee does not exempt that political action committee from complying with the financial reporting requirements of this chapter.

(5) (a) Unless the political action committee has filed a notice of dissolution under Subsection (4), a political action committee shall file, with the lieutenant governor's office, notice of any change of an officer described in Subsection (2)(a).

(b) Notice of a change of a primary officer described in Subsection (2)(a) shall:

(i) be filed within 10 days of the date of the change; and

(ii) contain the name and title of the officer being replaced, and the name, street address, occupation, and title of the new officer.

(6) (a) A person is guilty of providing false information in relation to a political action committee if the person intentionally or knowingly gives false or misleading material information in the statement of organization or the notice of change of primary officer.

(b) Each primary officer designated in Subsection (2)(a) is guilty of accepting an unlawful contribution if the political action committee knowingly or recklessly accepts a contribution from a political purpose corporation that:

(i) was organized less than 90 days before the date of the general election; and

(ii) at the time the political action committee accepts the contribution, has failed to file a statement of organization with the lieutenant governor's office as required by Section 20A-11-704.

(c) A violation of this Subsection (6) is a third degree felony.

Section ~~13~~19. Section **20A-11-701** is amended to read:

20A-11-701. Campaign financial reporting by political purpose corporations -- Filing requirements -- Statement contents -- Donor reporting and notification required.

(1) (a) Each political purpose corporation [~~that has made expenditures for political purposes that total at least \$750 during a calendar year~~] shall file a verified financial statement with the lieutenant governor's office:

(i) on January 10, reporting expenditures as of December 31 of the previous year;

(ii) seven days before the state political convention for each major political party;

(iii) seven days before the regular primary election date;

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- (iv) on August 31; and
- (v) seven days before the regular general election date.
- (b) The political purpose corporation shall report:
 - (i) a detailed listing of all expenditures made since the last financial statement;
 - (ii) for financial statements filed under Subsections (1)(a)(ii) through (v), all expenditures as of five days before the required filing date of the financial statement; and
 - (iii) whether the political purpose corporation, including an officer of the political purpose corporation, director of the political purpose corporation, or person with at least 10% ownership in the political purpose corporation:
 - (A) has bid since the last financial statement on a contract, as defined in Section 63G-6a-103, in excess of \$100,000;
 - (B) is currently bidding on a contract, as defined in Section 63G-6a-103, in excess of \$100,000; or
 - (C) is a party to a contract, as defined in Section 63G-6a-103, in excess of \$100,000.
- (c) The political purpose corporation need not file a financial statement under this section if the political purpose corporation made no expenditures during the reporting period.
- (2) The financial statement shall include:
 - (a) the name and address of each reporting entity that received an expenditure from the political purpose corporation, and the amount of each expenditure;
 - (b) the total amount of expenditures disbursed by the political purpose corporation:
 - (i) since the last financial statement; and
 - (ii) during the calendar year;
 - (c) (i) a statement that the political purpose corporation did not receive any money from any donor during the calendar year or the previous calendar year that the political purpose corporation has not reported in a previous financial statement; or
 - (ii) a report, described in Subsection (3), of the money received from donors during the calendar year or the previous calendar year that the political purpose corporation has not reported in a previous financial statement; and
 - (d) a statement by the corporation's treasurer or chief financial officer certifying the accuracy of the financial statement.
- (3) (a) The report required by Subsection (2)(c)(ii) shall include:

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- (i) the name and address of each donor;
 - (ii) the amount of the money received by the political purpose corporation from each donor; and
 - (iii) the date on which the political purpose corporation received the money.
- (b) A political purpose corporation shall report money received from donors in the following order:
- (i) first, beginning with the least recent date on which the political purpose corporation received money that the political purpose corporation has not reported in a previous financial statement, the money received from a donor that:
 - (A) requests that the political purpose corporation use the money to make an expenditure;
 - (B) gives the money to the political purpose corporation in response to a solicitation indicating the political purpose corporation's intent to make an expenditure; or
 - (C) knows that the political purpose corporation may use the money to make an expenditure; and
 - (ii) second, divide the difference between the total amount of expenditures made since the last financial statement and the total amount of money reported under Subsection (3)(b)(i) on a proration basis between all donors that:
 - (A) are not described in Subsection (3)(b)(i);
 - (B) gave at least \$50 during the calendar year or previous calendar year; and
 - (C) have not been reported in a previous financial statement.
 - (c) If the amount reported under Subsection (3)(b) is less than the total amount of expenditures made since the last financial statement, the financial statement shall contain a statement that the political purpose corporation has reported all donors that gave money, and all money received by donors, during the calendar year or previous calendar year that the political purpose corporation has not reported in a previous financial statement.
 - (d) The political purpose corporation shall indicate on the financial statement that the amount attributed to each donor under Subsection (3)(b)(ii) is only an estimate.
 - (e) (i) For all individual donations of \$50 or less, the political purpose corporation may report a single aggregate figure without separate detailed listings.
 - (ii) The political purpose corporation:

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(A) may not report in the aggregate two or more donations from the same source that have an aggregate total of more than \$50; and

(B) shall separately report donations described in Subsection (3)(e)(ii)(A).

(4) [~~If a corporation makes expenditures that total at least \$750 during a calendar year, the~~] A political purpose corporation shall notify a person giving money to the political purpose corporation that:

(a) the political purpose corporation may use the money to make an expenditure; and

(b) the person's name and address may be disclosed on the political purpose corporation's financial statement.

Section ~~4~~20. Section **20A-11-702** is amended to read:

20A-11-702. Campaign financial reporting of political issues expenditures by political purpose corporations -- Financial reporting -- Donor reporting and notification required.

(1) (a) Each political purpose corporation that has made political issues expenditures on current or proposed ballot issues [~~that total at least \$750~~] during a calendar year shall file a verified financial statement with the lieutenant governor's office:

(i) on January 10, reporting expenditures as of December 31 of the previous year;

(ii) seven days before the state political convention of each major political party;

(iii) seven days before the regular primary election date;

(iv) on August 31; and

(v) seven days before the regular general election date.

(b) The political purpose corporation shall report:

(i) a detailed listing of all expenditures made since the last financial statement; and

(ii) for financial statements under Subsections (1)(a)(ii) through (v), expenditures as of five days before the required filing date of the financial statement.

(c) The political purpose corporation need not file a statement under this section if it made no expenditures during the reporting period.

(2) That statement shall include:

(a) the name and address of each individual, entity, or group of individuals or entities that received a political issues expenditure of more than \$50 from the political purpose corporation, and the amount of each political issues expenditure;

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(b) the total amount of political issues expenditures disbursed by the political purpose corporation:

(i) since the last financial statement; and

(ii) during the calendar year;

(c) (i) a statement that the political purpose corporation did not receive any money from any donor during the calendar year or the previous calendar year that the corporation has not reported in a previous financial statement; or

(ii) a report, described in Subsection (3), of the money received from donors during the calendar year or the previous calendar year that the political purpose corporation has not reported in a previous financial statement; and

(d) a statement by the political purpose corporation's treasurer or chief financial officer certifying the accuracy of the verified financial statement.

(3) (a) The report required by Subsection (2)(c)(ii) shall include:

(i) the name and address of each donor;

(ii) the amount of the money received by the political purpose corporation from each donor; and

(iii) the date on which the political purpose corporation received the money.

(b) A political purpose corporation shall report money received from donors in the following order:

(i) first, beginning with the least recent date on which the political purpose corporation received money that has not been reported in a previous financial statement, the money received from a donor that:

(A) requests that the political purpose corporation use the money to make a political issues expenditure;

(B) gives the money to the political purpose corporation in response to a solicitation indicating the corporation's intent to make a political issues expenditure; or

(C) knows that the political purpose corporation may use the money to make a political issues expenditure; and

(ii) second, divide the difference between the total amount of political issues expenditures made since the last financial statement and the total amount of money reported under Subsection (3)(b)(i) on a proration basis between all donors that:

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(A) are not described in Subsection (3)(b)(i);

(B) gave at least \$50 during the calendar year or previous calendar year; and

(C) have not been reported in a previous financial statement.

(c) If the amount reported under Subsection (3)(b) is less than the total amount of political issues expenditures made since the last financial statement, the financial statement shall contain a statement that the corporation has reported all donors that gave money, and all money received by donors, during the calendar year or previous calendar year that the corporation has not reported in a previous financial statement.

(d) The political purpose corporation shall indicate on the financial statement that the amount attributed to each donor under Subsection (3)(b)(ii) is only an estimate.

(e) (i) For all individual donations of \$50 or less, the political purpose corporation may report a single aggregate figure without separate detailed listings.

(ii) The political purpose corporation:

(A) may not report in the aggregate two or more donations from the same source that have an aggregate total of more than \$50; and

(B) shall separately report donations described in Subsection (3)(e)(ii)(A).

(4) If a political purpose corporation makes political issues expenditures [~~that total at least \$750~~] during a calendar year, the political purpose corporation shall notify a person giving money to the corporation that:

(a) the political purpose corporation may use the money to make a political issues expenditure; and

(b) the person's name and address may be disclosed on the political purpose corporation's financial statement.

Section ~~5~~21. Section **20A-11-703** is amended to read:

20A-11-703. Criminal penalties -- Fines.

(1) Within 30 days after a deadline for the filing of any statement required by this part, the lieutenant governor shall review each filed statement to ensure that:

(a) each political purpose corporation that is required to file a statement has filed one; and

(b) each statement contains the information required by this part.

(2) If it appears that any political purpose corporation has failed to file any statement, if

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it appears that a filed statement does not conform to the law, or if the lieutenant governor has received a written complaint alleging a violation of the law or the falsity of any statement, the lieutenant governor shall:

(a) impose a fine against the political purpose corporation in accordance with Section 20A-11-1005; and

(b) within five days of discovery of a violation or receipt of a written complaint, notify the political purpose corporation of the violation or written complaint and direct the political purpose corporation to file a statement correcting the problem.

(3) (a) It is unlawful for any political purpose corporation to fail to file or amend a statement within seven days after receiving notice from the lieutenant governor under this section.

(b) Each political purpose corporation that violates Subsection (3)(a) is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(c) The lieutenant governor shall report all violations of Subsection (3)(a) to the attorney general.

(d) In addition to the criminal penalty described in Subsection (3)(b), the lieutenant governor shall impose a civil fine of \$1,000 against a political purpose corporation that violates Subsection (3)(a).

Section ~~6~~22. Section **20A-11-704** is amended to read:

20A-11-704. Statement of organization required for certain new political purpose corporations.

(1) A political purpose corporation that is incorporated, organized, or otherwise created less than 90 days before the date of a general election shall file a statement of organization with the lieutenant governor's office before making a contribution to a political action committee or a political issues committee in association with the election.

(2) The statement of organization shall include:

(a) the name and street address of the political purpose corporation;

(b) the name, street address, phone number, occupation, and title of one or more individuals that have primary decision-making authority for the political purpose corporation;

(c) the name, street address, phone number, occupation, and title of the political purpose corporation's chief financial officer;

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(d) the name, street address, occupation, and title of all other officers or managers of the political purpose corporation; and

(e) the name, street address, and occupation of each member of the political purpose corporation's governing and advisory boards, if any.

Section ~~{7}~~23. Section **20A-11-705** is enacted to read:

20A-11-705. Notice of in-kind contributions.

(1) A corporation that makes an in-kind contribution to a reporting entity shall, within seven days after the day on which the corporation makes the in-kind contribution, provide the reporting entity a written notice that includes:

(a) the name and address of the corporation;

(b) the date of the in-kind expenditure;

(c) a description of the in-kind expenditure; and

(d) the value, in dollars, of the in-kind expenditure.

(2) A corporation that provides, and a reporting entity that receives, the written notice described in Subsection (1) shall retain a copy of the notice for five years after the day on which the written notice is provided to the reporting entity.

(3) A corporation or reporting entity that fails to comply with the requirements of this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(4) A person that intentionally or knowingly provides, or conspires to provide, false information on a written notice described in this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

Section ~~{8}~~24. Section **20A-11-801** is amended to read:

20A-11-801. Political issues committees -- Registration -- Criminal penalty for providing false information or accepting unlawful contribution.

(1) (a) Each political issues committee shall file a statement of organization with the lieutenant governor's office by January 10 of each year, unless the political issues committee has filed a notice of dissolution under Subsection (4).

(b) If a political issues committee is organized after the January 10 filing date, the political issues committee shall file an initial statement of organization no later than seven days after:

(i) receiving political issues contributions totaling at least \$750; or

(ii) disbursing political issues expenditures totaling at least \$50.

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(2) Each political issues committee shall designate two officers that have primary decision-making authority for the political issues committee.

(3) The statement of organization shall include:

(a) the name and street address of the political issues committee;

(b) the name, street address, phone number, occupation, and title of the two primary officers designated under Subsection (2);

(c) the name, street address, occupation, and title of all other officers of the political issues committee;

(d) the name and street address of the organization, individual, corporation, association, unit of government, or union that the political issues committee represents, if any;

(e) the name and street address of all affiliated or connected organizations and their relationships to the political issues committee;

(f) the name, street address, business address, occupation, and phone number of the committee's treasurer or chief financial officer;

(g) the name, street address, and occupation of each member of the supervisory and advisory boards, if any; and

(h) the ballot proposition whose outcome they wish to affect, and whether they support or oppose it.

(4) (a) Any registered political issues committee that intends to permanently cease operations during a calendar year shall file a notice of dissolution with the lieutenant governor's office.

(b) Any notice of dissolution filed by a political issues committee does not exempt that political issues committee from complying with the financial reporting requirements of this chapter.

(5) (a) Unless the political issues committee has filed a notice of dissolution under Subsection (4), a political issues committee shall file, with the lieutenant governor's office, notice of any change of an officer described in Subsection (2).

(b) Notice of a change of a primary officer described in Subsection (2) shall:

(i) be filed within 10 days of the date of the change; and

(ii) contain the name and title of the officer being replaced and the name, street address, occupation, and title of the new officer.

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(6) (a) A person is guilty of providing false information in relation to a political issues committee if the person intentionally or knowingly gives false or misleading material information in the statement of organization or the notice of change of primary officer.

(b) Each primary officer designated in Subsection (2) is guilty of accepting an unlawful contribution if the political issues committee knowingly or recklessly accepts a contribution from a political purpose corporation that:

(i) was organized less than 90 days before the date of the general election; and

(ii) at the time the political issues committee accepts the contribution, has failed to file a statement of organization with the lieutenant governor's office as required by Section 20A-11-704.

(c) A violation of this Subsection (6) is a third degree felony.

Section ~~9~~25. Section **20A-11-1004** is amended to read:

20A-11-1004. Summary of financial reports of political action committees and political purpose corporations.

(1) The lieutenant governor's office shall prepare a summary of each financial report submitted by each political purpose corporation, political action committee, and political issues committee.

(2) Each summary shall include the following information:

(a) for each candidate:

(i) the name of each political action committee and political purpose corporation that made expenditures to the candidate; and

(ii) the aggregate total of expenditures made by each political action committee and political purpose corporation to the candidate;

(b) for each political action committee:

(i) the name of each individual or organization listed on the financial report that made contributions to the political action committee and the aggregate total of contributions made by each individual or organization listed on the financial report to the political action committee; and

(ii) the name of each candidate, personal campaign committee, and political action committee that received expenditures from a political action committee and the aggregate total of expenditures made to each candidate, personal campaign committee, and political action

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committee;

(c) for each political purpose corporation:

(i) the name of each candidate, personal campaign committee, and political action committee that received expenditures from the political purpose corporation, and the aggregate total of expenditures made by the political purpose corporation to each candidate, personal campaign committee, and political action committee; and

(ii) the name of each individual, entity, or group of individuals or entities that received disbursements from the political purpose corporation, and the aggregate total of disbursements made by the political purpose corporation to each individual, entity, or group of individuals or entities;

(d) for each political issues committee:

(i) the name of each individual or organization listed on the financial report that made political issues contributions to the political issues committee and the aggregate total of political issues contributions made by each individual or organization listed on the financial report to the political issues committee; and

(ii) the name of each individual, entity, or group of individuals or entities that received political issues expenditures from a political issues committee and the aggregate total of political issues expenditures made to each individual, entity, or group of individuals or entities.

Section ~~10~~26. Section **36-11-201** is amended to read:

36-11-201. Lobbyist, principal, and government officer financial reporting requirements -- Prohibition for related person to make expenditures.

(1) (a) (i) [~~A~~] Except as provided in Subsection (1)(a)(ii), a lobbyist shall file financial reports with the lieutenant governor on or before the due dates specified in Subsection (2).

(ii) [~~If a~~] A lobbyist who has not made an expenditure during [the] a quarterly reporting period[; the lobbyist shall file a financial report listing the amount of expenditures as "none."] is not required to file a quarterly financial report for that quarterly reporting period.

(iii) A lobbyist who is not required to file any quarterly reports under this section for a calendar year shall, on or before January 10 of the following year, file a financial report listing the amount of the expenditures for the entire preceding year as "none."

(b) A government officer or principal that makes an expenditure during any of the quarterly reporting periods under Subsection (2)(a) shall file a financial report with the

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lieutenant governor on or before the date that a report for that quarter is due.

(2) (a) A financial report is due quarterly on the following dates:

(i) April 10, for the period of January 1 through March 31;

(ii) July 10, for the period of April 1 through June 30;

(iii) October 10, for the period of July 1 through September 30; and

(iv) January 10, for the period of October 1 through December 31 of the previous year.

(b) If the due date for a financial report falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the report is due on the next succeeding business day.

(c) A financial report is timely filed if it is filed electronically before the close of regular office hours on or before the due date.

(3) A financial report shall contain:

(a) the total amount of expenditures made to benefit any public official during the quarterly reporting period;

(b) the total amount of expenditures made, by the type of public official, during the quarterly reporting period;

(c) for the financial report due on January 10:

(i) the total amount of expenditures made to benefit any public official during the last calendar year; and

(ii) the total amount of expenditures made, by the type of public official, during the last calendar year;

(d) a disclosure of each expenditure made during the quarterly reporting period to reimburse or pay for travel or lodging for a public official, including:

(i) each travel destination and each lodging location;

(ii) the name of each public official who benefitted from the expenditure on travel or lodging;

(iii) the public official type of each public official named;

(iv) for each public official named, a listing of the amount and purpose of each expenditure made for travel or lodging; and

(v) the total amount of expenditures listed under Subsection (3)(d)(iv);

(e) a disclosure of aggregate daily expenditures greater than \$10 made during the quarterly reporting period including:

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(i) the date and purpose of the expenditure;
(ii) the location of the expenditure;
(iii) the name of any public official benefitted by the expenditure;
(iv) the type of the public official benefitted by the expenditure; and
(v) the total monetary worth of the benefit that the expenditure conferred on any public official;

(f) for each public official who was employed by the lobbyist, principal, or government officer, a list that provides:

(i) the name of the public official; and
(ii) the nature of the employment with the public official;
(g) each bill or resolution, by number and short title, on behalf of which the lobbyist, principal, or government officer made an expenditure to a public official;

(h) a description of each executive action on behalf of which the lobbyist, principal, or government officer made an expenditure to a public official;

(i) the general purposes, interests, and nature of the entities that the lobbyist, principal, or government officer filing the report represents; and

(j) for a lobbyist, a certification that the information provided in the report is true, accurate, and complete to the lobbyist's best knowledge and belief.

(4) A related person may not, while assisting a lobbyist, principal, or government officer in lobbying, make an expenditure that benefits a public official under circumstances that would otherwise fall within the disclosure requirements of this chapter if the expenditure was made by the lobbyist, principal, or government officer.

(5) The lieutenant governor shall:

(a) (i) develop a preprinted form for a financial report required by this section; and
(ii) make copies of the form available to a lobbyist, principal, or government officer who requests a form; and

(b) provide a reporting system that allows a lobbyist, principal, or government officer to submit a financial report required by this chapter via the Internet.

(6) (a) A lobbyist and a principal shall continue to file a financial report required by this section until the lobbyist or principal files a statement with the lieutenant governor that:

(i) states:

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- (A) for a lobbyist, that the lobbyist has ceased lobbying activities; or
- (B) for a principal, that the principal no longer employs an individual as a lobbyist;
- (ii) in the case of a lobbyist, states that the lobbyist is surrendering the lobbyist's

license;

(iii) contains a listing, as required by this section, of all previously unreported expenditures that have been made through the date of the statement; and

(iv) states that the lobbyist or principal will not make any additional expenditure that is not disclosed on the statement unless the lobbyist or principal complies with the disclosure and licensing requirements of this chapter.

(b) ~~[A]~~ Except as provided in Subsection (1)(a)(ii), a person that fails to renew the lobbyist's license or otherwise ceases to be licensed is required to file a financial report quarterly until the person files the statement required by Subsection (6)(a).

Section ~~411~~27. Section **36-11-305.5** is amended to read:

36-11-305.5. Lobbyist requirements.

~~[(1) The lieutenant governor shall issue to each lobbyist a name tag that includes:]~~

~~[(a) the word "Lobbyist" in at least 18-point type; and]~~

~~[(b) the first and last name of the lobbyist, in at least 18-point type.]~~

~~[(2) Beginning on August 1, 2014, a lobbyist may not lobby a public official while the lobbyist is at the capitol hill complex unless the lobbyist is wearing the name tag described in Subsection (1) in plain view.]~~

~~[(3)]~~ A lobbyist shall, at the beginning of making a communication to a public official that constitutes lobbying, inform the public official of the identity of the principal on whose behalf the lobbyist is lobbying.