

Accessible Voting: Disability Law Center's Utah Caucus Assessment Project

About the Disability Law Center

Disability Law Center is a private non-profit law firm designated by the governor as Utah's Protection and Advocacy organization.



Our Mission: to enforce and advance the legal rights, opportunities, and choices of Utahns with disabilities.

Protection and Advocacy for Voting Access (PAVA)

The Disability Law Center, administers Utah's Protection and Advocacy for Voting Access (PAVA) program, established under Title III of the Help America Vote Act.

PAVA's focus is to participate in advocacy and education efforts around the Help America Vote Act and other federal laws which govern accessible election practices. Party sponsored elections, including caucus and convention meetings, are the gateway to the electoral process. For this reason, the DLC is committed to providing training and technical assistance to ensure that every citizen who chooses to, may participate fully in candidate selection.

Laws, including the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, have provisions which protect individuals with disabilities from discrimination by public and private entities to ensure that they have equal access to community life. Acknowledging persistent voting discrimination, Congress ensured that the ADA applied to all aspects of voting, including voter registration, site selection, and the casting of ballots on Election Day or during early voting. Poorly planned caucus meetings run the risk of defying these important laws. That is why it is imperative that careful selection of meeting spaces, advertising instructions about how to request an accommodation, designing meeting materials, and thoughtfully conducting the meeting, prioritize access and ensure that everyone can participate equally.

Background

In Utah, as in other states, a caucus gathering is where members of a political party meet and elect representatives who will participate in the selection of candidates for various offices. On March 5, 2024, Utah's Republican Party chose to hold in-person voting for a presidential candidate at caucus meetings.

The Democratic Party caucus meetings were held that same evening. However, the Democratic party's presidential candidate was chosen through a traditional presidential primary election that was administrated by county clerks state-wide. Caucus system voting consistently requires in-person participation and a greater time commitment than voting in a primary election.

In recent years, the Disability Law Center has received complaints from caucus attendees with disabilities about barriers to their participation. The complaints ranged from physical barriers to difficulties participating because of the structure and length of the meeting, and failure by meeting organizers to provide requested accommodations. Many expressed concern that eligible Utah voters are not able to voice their choice for candidates in important elections.

According to [reports by the Center for Disease Control](#) (CDC) about one (1) in four (4) Utahns, or twenty-five (25%) percent, have a disability, These range from physical disabilities, including sight, hearing, and mobility disabilities to mental health disabilities such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and anxiety.

Many of our most influential citizens who've worked, paid their taxes, and contributed to their communities over a lifetime, due to the natural aging process, have acquired disabilities. [As of 2021, 118,744 veterans live in Utah](#), making up five-point two (5.2%) percent of our population. Of those veterans, twenty five (25%) have service-connected disabilities. More than 80% of the veterans working with the [Wounded Warrior Project](#) self-identified as having Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Such voters, many living in rural areas with limited transportation options, may not be able to participate in the mental or physical rigors of a meeting, or are unable to leave the care facility where they reside.

Study Summary

Recognizing the importance of inclusive voting practices, on March 5, 2024 (Super Tuesday), the DLC mobilized a diverse team of volunteers, comprising students, lawmakers, parents, and other stakeholders. The purpose, to assess the accessibility of Utah's caucus meetings and propose recommendations for improvement, with a focus on enhancing accessibility and participation for individuals with disabilities.

Objectives



The project objectives were to evaluate the current accessibility of voting within the caucus system, including both Republican and Democratic voting.

Identify barriers faced by individuals with disabilities in participating effectively in the caucus process.

Engage a broad spectrum of stakeholders to gather diverse perspectives and insights.

Develop realistic recommendations to enhance accessibility and inclusivity within the Utah voting caucus.

Summarized Results



Project volunteers reported numerous obstacles hindering the voting process. Limited parking emerged as a significant concern, impeding voters' access to voting and discouraging participation. Additionally, volunteers noted a lack of greeters and directional signage, leaving voters confused and frustrated about where to go.

Upon tabulating reports from the volunteers, the DLC found that a none of the caucus meetings visited satisfied a simple list of standards for physical access and basic accommodations. With facilities and accommodations failing to meet their needs, voters faced unsafe conditions, were denied equal access to information, or were unable to fully participate in selecting party leaders and/or cast their presidential preference vote. These obstacles highlighted systemic issues within the caucus voting infrastructure, underscoring the imperative for reforms to ensure equitable access to the democratic process for all citizens.

Data Collection Process

Volunteer Recruitment Pre-assessment

The project commenced with the recruitment of volunteers, sourced from multiple Utah counties and areas including Cache, Box Elder, Carbon, Davis, Grand, Tooele, Salt Lake and Utah. Volunteers received training on disability rights, accessibility standards, and evaluation methodologies. They filled out a pre-survey, accounting for pre-disposed opinions and personal information.

Meetings Attended

The meeting(s) evaluated were selected by each volunteer. Most attended their neighborhood caucus meeting. Some were already registered for a meeting and planning to attend while others visited simply to conduct the survey. A majority of the volunteers attended only one party's meeting. A few volunteers evaluated the set-up and how the meeting was conducted at multiple locations or for both parties in a county. *See Attachment C for a list of locations visited.*

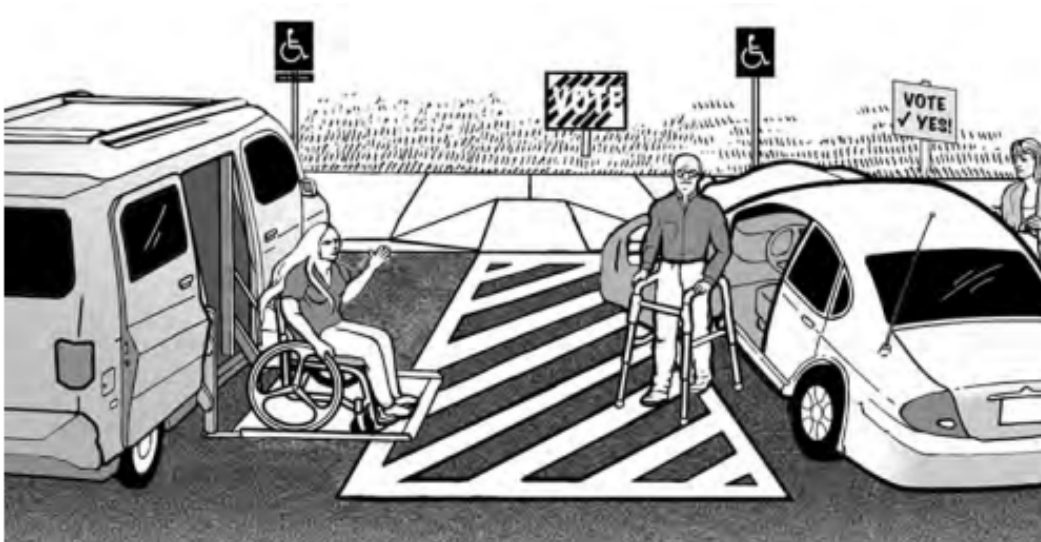
Evaluation Results

The survey, completed by DLC staff and volunteers on caucus night, included three main sections. 1) parking, pathway, and entrance accessibility, 2) orientation and accommodations, and 3) meeting structure accessibility. All were meant to evaluate if the caucus locations and meeting structure provided equal access for participants with disabilities. The survey was far from a comprehensive look at accessibility. The questions within the survey focused on conditions and situations that could be observed. Volunteers did not carry tools to measure distances, weight or slopes. They were not asked to evaluate some of the areas that may be used by attendees, such as restrooms or elevators.

Read the Data Collection Survey questions: Attachment A

Parking and Entrance accessibility

Accessible parking is crucial as it ensures equal opportunities for mobility and participation in the caucuses. Without adequate number of spaces for accessible vans and other vehicles, individuals with disabilities may not be able to exit their vehicle or may be faced with a walk that is arduous or impossible for them to complete. This results in a real impact on citizens exercising their right to vote and express political efficacy hindering their independence and inclusion in society.



The parking area closest to the accessible building entrance was evaluated to determine if there was parking that met ADA conventional parking vs. accessible parking ratio standards. Criteria to evaluate the adequacy of the accessible parking spaces included examining: access aisles, signage, slope, and connection with an accessible pathway. These elements are all important and ensure that individuals with mobility impairments have a space fitting for their vehicle, can exit the vehicle safely and is a reasonable distance from the entrance. When tabulating the evaluations, we found:

- 24% of locations did not have any accessible parking.
- At the locations where there was accessible parking, only 19% met the six standards of accessible parking that we examined.
- The most common problem with accessible parking was the lack of van accessible spaces. Van accessible spaces are designed to accommodate vans with exit ramps. The parking space and adjacent access aisles should have a combined width of at least 192 inches and be marked as “van accessible”.

Pathway to the Entrance

Volunteers examined the pedestrian pathway from parking to the entrance watching for typical obstructions. Lifted sidewalks, abrupt transitions between paved areas, and debris can present real hazards for people using walkers, canes, wheelchairs or other devices. They also present hazards for those challenged with poor balance or weakness. For many of our voting citizens, tripping or falling can have long-lasting or permanent health consequences.



Example of obstructed pathway due to construction and also significant inclines without handrail.



Example of a pathway with abrupt edges over 1/2 inch due to lifted concrete sections.



Transition from parking to sidewalk that is too abrupt.

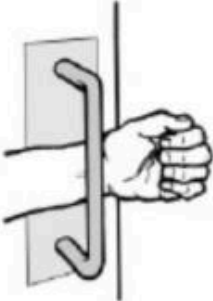
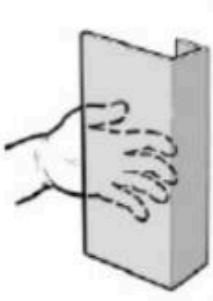
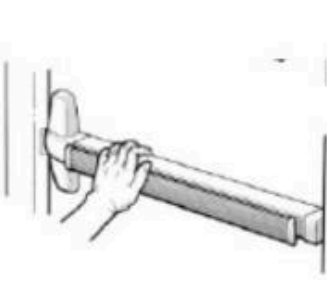

Potential Barriers	Observed Violations
There was a grate with openings larger than 1/2 inch.	0
There were sections of the sidewalk that were cracked or lifted more than 1/2 inch.	5
Transitions between asphalt, curbs, sidewalks, etc. had an abrupt edge over 1/2 inch.	3
There were broken areas of sidewalk that may be hard to navigate.	2
Snow, landscape items, construction areas or signs created barriers along the route.	4
Tree limbs, signs, or other items protruded into the route in a way that could be a hazard for individuals who are blind or have low vision.	2
Significant inclines along the pathway that did not have a handrail.	3
I didn't see any of these problems.	22

Twenty-two (22) reported no observed barriers. Twelve surveys found at least one obstruction.


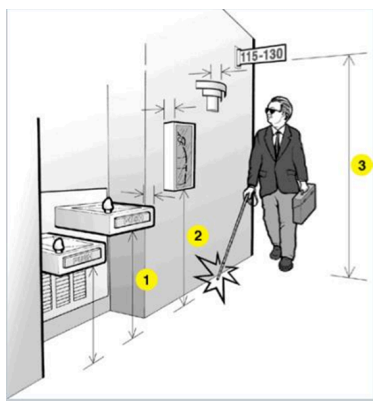

Entrance

Entrance criteria included examining the door hardware, threshold area, and clearance on the pull side of the door.

The following is a diagram demonstrating the types of hardware that meet ADA requirements because they are operable with one hand and do not require tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist.

Examples of Accessible Door Hardware			
Handle	Pull	Bar	Lever
			

There were no reported problems regarding door hardware. Most experienced an accessible main entrance. When the main entrance was not accessible, 60.9% of individuals stated there were no signs with directions to the location of the nearest accessible entrance.

 <p>If the main entrance is not accessible, is there an alternative accessible entrance?</p>	 <p>Were there objects between 27 inches and 80 inches high that protruded from the wall more than 4 inches?</p>	 <p>Do all inaccessible entrances have signs indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance?</p>
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Orientation and Accommodations

This section of the survey aimed to evaluate the adequacy of assistance and directions provided at the caucus meeting for incoming attendees, as well as the range of available accommodations during the meeting. Some features evaluated were the use of microphones, closed captioning of videos (if shown), and visual aids.

Volunteers were asked “Was there a greeter at the entrance to the building or meeting room offering assistance to anyone who may need help with directions?” Twenty-four percent (24%) of participants answered no and expressed confusion when they first arrived. Further, the next question stated: “Was there information posted or provided in another format about how to request an accommodation or pointing out who is available to assist?” Seventy-six percent (76%) of participants reported, “no” 9% reported “yes”, and the remaining 15% were unsure.

Within the meeting area, evaluators looked for the presence of typical accommodations that may be needed by those with low vision or blindness, the deaf or those with hearing impairments, and voters with limited mobility. Fifty-seven percent (57%) expressed discontent with there being no alternative way to vote privately for individuals who cannot read or mark a paper ballot. This was reported as a significant concern, many expressed their desire for a traditional by-mail election.

Access Question	Yes	No	Not Applicable
“Was designated wheelchair seating dispersed around the room?”	24%	76%	10%
“Were speakers using a microphone?”	38%	63%	10%
“If there was a video presentation, did it include captioning?”	6%	15%	79%
“If the presenters used visuals, did they describe images and text for participants who may have low vision or are blind?”	9%	41%	50%

Observed Accessibility Feedback

After the assessment, volunteers were asked to express their opinions on their overall experience attending a Utah caucus. To evaluate what was and was not effective we asked: “What positive types of ADA accommodations did you observe?” and “What kind of accommodation shortfalls did you observe?”

Written Responses

“Several Precincts met in the High School which meant that we were all in individual classrooms. The rooms became very crowded very quickly and it would have been very difficult for someone with a disability to navigate the room.”

“This is a brand new building- only 2 or 3 years old- so accessibility is good. The check-in area, however, was not accessible to people in wheelchairs, etc. A lady had a walker and it was very hard for her to get checked in. The chairs were also super uncomfortable and lots of people left because they were hurting. There are a lot of elderly people who were there and couldn’t handle the hard chairs.”

“Because meeting was in a school lunch room, the seating available was only lunch tables (sized for children) which are not easily accessible for everyone and were not spaced well. The presentation was at the front of the room while the tables were much farther back (hard to hear at times, hard to see projection.)”

“Decisions in the meeting were made by verbal “I” and “Nay.” Nominations were verbal only. They were written on a small whiteboard at the front that was very difficult to decipher. No one was present to greet and a staircase seemed to be the only route into the room as there was not direction towards wheelchair access.”

“The room had no seating set aside for wheelchairs. There were a couple places wheelchairs could have been used. No alternative voting was made available.”

Read more: Attachment B

Summary

Positive Reports

Centralized Entrance and Parking: Utilizing one entrance and central parking ensured organization and streamlined access to the caucus venue.

Multiple Check-in Locations: Having various registration points allowed for efficient check-in processes, accommodating a larger number of attendees.

Inclusive Voting Approach: Efforts were made to assist individuals with disabilities in casting their votes, such as offering verbal voting options.

Reported Areas of Inadequacy

Accessibility Challenges: It was frequently reported the caucus venue lacked adequate accessibility features. Inadequacy of properly designed accessible parking challenged caucus attendees from their arrival. Without large print directional signage to the accessible entrance, individuals may exit their vehicle only to be faced with a long trek to an accessible entrance or were forced to re-enter their vehicle and drive to a parking area near the accessible entrance. Directional signage was also lacking to guide individuals along an accessible route to the meeting area.

Communication Issues: Caucuses provided inconsistent or incorrect information regarding voter eligibility and registration procedures, causing confusion and frustration among attendees.

Overcrowding and Disorganization: Limited space, long lines, and a lack of clear direction contributed to a chaotic and overwhelming atmosphere, hindering the overall caucus experience.

Lack of Accommodations: Few accommodations were provided for attendees with disabilities. Evaluators noted a lack of: sound amplification for those with diminished hearing, verbal description of visual aids, designated wheelchair seating, seating up-front for those with impaired hearing, and inadequate space to navigate within the hallways and meeting areas.



Signage



Voting accommodations



Parking

Key Recommendations

Plan ahead for accessible meetings. A good start is to refer to the DLC publication [Accessible Meetings - Improving Utah's Caucus Meetings](#). You may also use our survey questions (Attachment A) as a checklist as you evaluate a venue to determine if it is suitable.

Enhance Accessibility:

- Establish adequate accessible parking, utilizing temporary signage if necessary.
- When choosing a venue, ensure pathways are smooth, unbroken, have no lifted areas over 1/2", and are cleared of obstacles and debris.
- Install clear signage indicating accessible entrances, routes, seating areas, and facilities.
- Ensure all areas of the venue, including check-in points and voting, are accessible to individuals with disabilities.
- When lines are unavoidable, provide seating for those who's health or mobility impacts their ability to stand and wait.

Improve Communication:

- Train volunteers thoroughly on caucus procedures and voter assistance protocols to provide consistent, accurate, information.
- Implement clear communication channels for attendees to address concerns or seek assistance.
- Ensure that all speakers use a microphone.
- Plan to minimize ambient noise by creating space between check-in stations. Organize the meetings of different groups in separate rooms.
- Include captioning for any videos.
- Provide meeting conductors and speakers with information in advance about accessible communication. The DLC publication ["Tips for Caucus Speakers"](#) can help.

Streamline Operations: Implement measures to reduce overcrowding. Provide adequate staffing to manage lines and assist attendees.

Prioritize Inclusivity: Make accessibility a priority in caucus planning and execution, providing appropriate accommodations and support for individuals with disabilities to ensure equal participation and engagement. Additionally, consider a traditional by-mail election to increase accessibility and participation for all voters.

Note: For technical assistance to overcome access barriers and plan for appropriate accommodations, contact Utah's Disability Law Center. (800) 662-9080 or disabilitylawcenter.org.

Attachment A

Data Collection Questions

Data Collection Survey Questions

About You and the Location

1.	Which political party was sponsoring this caucus meeting?
2.	County?
3.	City?
4.	What is the name of the building? (e.g. Lewiston Middle School)
5.	What is the address of the building? (optional)

PARKING

6.	Is there accessible parking near the entrance to the caucus meeting?
7.	How many accessible parking spaces are near the entrance to the building?
8.	How many total parking spaces are in the parking area? (please estimate)
9.	<p>Which of the following features does the accessible parking include? Check all that apply. Refer to numbers in the illustration for clarification.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A parking space marked "Van Accessible".2. The van accessible space is wider than other parking spaces or is next to an access aisle that is as wide as a parking space.3. Accessible spaces are identified with a sign that includes the International Symbol of Accessibility.4. The bottom edge of the accessible parking signs are at least 60 inches from the ground.5. Access aisles adjacent to each accessible parking space are marked so as to discourage parking in them.

6. There is an accessible pathway from the parking area to the sidewalk.
The accessible parking spaces were relatively level.

10. How many accessible parking spaces are near the entrance to the building?

OUTSIDE PATHWAY: evaluate the pedestrian route from parking to the building entrance.

11. Is the surface along the route stable, firm and slip resistant?

12. Is the route 36 inches wide?

13. Please check the box next to any of the following that you observed along the pedestrian routes to the building entrance.

- There was a grate with openings larger than 1/2 inch.
- There were sections of the sidewalk that were cracked or lifted more than 1/2 inch.
- Transitions between asphalt, curbs, sidewalks, etc. had an abrupt edge over 1/2 inch.
- There were broken areas of sidewalk that may be hard to navigate.
- Snow, landscape items, construction areas or signs created barriers along the route.
- Tree limbs, signs, or other items protruded into the route in a way that could be a hazard for individuals who are blind or have low vision.
- Significant inclines along the pathway that did not have a handrail.
- I didn't see any of these problems.

BUILDING ENTRANCE

14. Is the main entrance accessible?

15. If the main entrance is not accessible, is there an alternative accessible entrance?

16. Can the alternative accessible entrance be used independently and during the same hours as the main entrance? (e.g. Was it unlocked for this meeting?)

17. Do all **inaccessible** entrances have signs indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance?

18. If not all of the entrances are accessible, is there a sign at the accessible entrance with the International Symbol of Accessibility?

20.	At the threshold, is the vertical height no more than 1/2 inch or 3/4 inch with the top 1/2 inch beveled?
21.	Is the door equipped with hardware that is operable with one hand and does not require tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist?
22.	Is there a five-foot area that is level in front of the entrance door?
23.	If provided at the building entrance, are carpets or mats no higher than 1/2 inch thick and securely attached to minimize tripping hazards?

ROUTE INSIDE THE BUILDING

24.	<p>Check all of the boxes that apply to the route from the entrance to the meeting area.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It is 36 inches wide without barriers.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There are no abrupt level changes over 1/2 inch</p>
25.	If the walkway inside the building is sloped, were handrails provided along both walls?
26.	If the route to the meeting area includes steps, was there a sign with directions to the elevator or a different accessible route?
27.	Were there objects between 27 inches and 80 inches high that protruded from the wall more than 4 inches?

AT THE MEETING AREA

28.	Was there a greeter at the entrance to the building or meeting room offering assistance to anyone who may need help with directions?
29.	Was there information posted or provided in another format about how to request an accommodation or pointing out who is available to assist?
30.	Was designated wheelchair seating dispersed around the room?
31.	<p>What access issues did you observe in the meeting area? (Check all that apply)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It was difficult for individuals using a mobility device to navigate to information tables, sign-in areas or drop boxes because the route was crowded.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aisles in the seating area are less than 60 inches wide.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other, please describe</p>

DURING THE MEETING

32.	Were the speakers using a microphone?
33.	If there was a video presentation, did it include captioning?
34.	If the presenters used visuals, did they describe images and text for participants who may have low vision or are blind?
35.	What positive types of ADA accommodations did you observe? (Check all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Sign Language Interpreters <input type="checkbox"/> Materials available in large print <input type="checkbox"/> Magnifying sheets and large grip pens available <input type="checkbox"/> At locations where multiple precincts meet, the option to move a group to a quieter area to accommodate a participant who struggles to hear with ambient background noise.
36.	What kind of accommodation shortfalls did you observe? <input type="checkbox"/> Individual(s) unable to participate fully because there were not appropriate disability accommodations. <input type="checkbox"/> Meeting organizers demonstrated an insensitive attitude toward an attendee with a disability. <input type="checkbox"/> A participant was denied a requested accommodation. <input type="checkbox"/> There was no alternative way to vote privately for individuals who could not read or mark a paper ballot. <input type="checkbox"/> Other practices that interfered with everyone being able to participate or vote.

Attachment B

Volunteer Written Comments

Caucus Accessibility Survey Written Comments

Volunteers were invited to provide further details or explanations about what they observed. The following is taken from their responses to posed questions about shortfalls and positive conditions or practices. The DLC has grouped those comments by topic below.

“What kind of accommodation shortfalls did you observe? Please provide additional concerns or points of clarification below.”

PARKING

- “8 total (parking spaces) but None are near the entrance. They were at the back of the school when the entrance was at the front.”
- “2 with access aisles, 4-5 designated total.”
- “Not sure, but there was limited parking due to street construction, and having a small parking lot.”
- “On parking spaces, two signs were an appropriate height. The one by the east entrance was very low and hardly visible.”
- “The main entrance which had one accessible parking space was a great distance from the meeting area. Parking that was near the separate entrance to the meeting area was not accessible.
- There were two spaces marked accessible. Neither had an upright sign and one did not have an access aisle.”
- "The main entrance which had one accessible parking space was a great distance from the meeting area. Parking that was near the separate entrance to the meeting area was not accessible. There were two spaces marked accessible. Neither had an upright sign and one did not have an access aisle."
- "On parking spaces, two signs were an appropriate height. The one by the east entrance was very low and hardly visible."
- "One of the biggest things that I noticed was that only two of the four parking spaces had signs, and they were very hard to see, especially once it was dark."

ENTRANCE and ROUTE to the MEETING AREA

- "Only one entrance was used, and all others were blocked off, the only available parking was in the back and required a walk around the building to get to the entrance."
- “The elevator required janitor access with a key. It was necessary to ask for access but not clear who to ask. I witnessed multiple disabled individuals with canes resorting to the stairs because they didn’t know

this was a clear option. This was especially a problem for people leaving early as volunteers dispersed to their precincts."

- "Figuring out where to be was difficult, as signage was lacking all over. Parking was accessible, as were routes. However, it was difficult to know where to go, depending on where you parked."
- "No one was present to greet and a staircase seemed to be the only route into the room as there was not direction towards wheelchair access."
- "...The parking lot was full. I saw one person driving around with handicap plates but there were no spaces left. The handicap signs for parking spots seemed short as well."
- "I asked a volunteer at the entrance to the meeting if they could put a sign up downstairs, that pointed to the location of the elevator. She was very friendly and took care of this concern."
- "The entrances that were blocked off had directions to one which was open."
- "Protruding objects may be a potential problem."

MEETING AREA

- "The classrooms that some precincts met in were small enough and intimate enough that microphones might not have been necessary."
- "It was a house so I don't know how they could have made it more accessible because of the house layout."
- "Participants were seated in bleachers. If someone in a wheelchair was present they would have to sit at the front."
- "The room had no seating set aside for wheelchairs. There were a couple places wheelchairs could have been used."
- "Seating available was children's sized lunch tables, a wheelchair could seat at these comfortably but not as easy for someone who may have mobility issues. Narrow for wheelchair users pathways between the tables."
- "No seating at all in many of the break-out areas." People had to stand to meet with their precinct."
- "I was in a classroom that was full of people. If a person using a wheelchair came in people would have needed to move and the layout of the tables moved. I do believe people would have done this without issue. Apparently, last caucus 8 people attended (my area) the increase in numbers caused the limited space."
- "Because meeting was in a school lunch room, the seating available was only lunch tables (sized for children) which are not easily accessible for everyone and were not spaced well."
- "The chairs were also super uncomfortable and lots of people left because they were hurting. There are a lot of elderly people who were there and couldn't handle the hard chairs."
- "Several Precincts met in the High School which meant that we were all in individual classrooms. The rooms became very crowded very quickly and it would have been very difficult for someone with a disability to navigate the room."
- "Different classrooms for different precincts, although many had obstacles for mobility. Some areas did not have a five foot space, I witnesses cords across the floor to get into the classroom. No obvious wheelchair locations in the classrooms."

REGISTRATION and MEETING PRACTICES

- "There were no places to sit or rest while waiting to check in. There was no way to mark your place in line if you needed to rest. They asked everyone to get off their phones because the WIFI was limited. This is not necessarily accessibility-related but is a major concern about participation in the caucus. Members were directed to register for the caucus by visiting the GOP caucus website. QR codes were provided. When party members went to register, the website told them they were ineligible to vote in the caucus because they were not registered with the party. Unless the party members went to the Utah State Voting Website to prove that they were registered Republicans, they could have been dissuaded from voting. There were volunteers instructing voters to do that at the front of the line, but other volunteers walked up and down the line telling people to register online without giving that information, so unless someone waited until the front despite being falsely told they were ineligible by the website, they would not have gotten the correct information. This happened to voters with their voter ID numbers and to voters trying to look up their voter ID numbers."
- "This was an extremely busy event. There was absolutely no parking left. Overflow parking was in a seminary building next to the school (over 800 feet). When you got into the building, there were a few tables where you just tried to find the room you should go to. No one available to show you where to go. Lines to find your name were very long, I interacted with a few people who seemed extremely overwhelmed. After locating a few of the voting rooms, I inquired about accessibility (for voting). Each person answered my question the same, 'if someone can't write in their vote they can just call the name out and we will fill it in. However, one guy said 'I am sure people will find a way to vote, that's the only reason to come to a caucus'. Over all it seemed unorganized, and interacting with the few volunteers was not pleasant."
- "Earlier an attendant said there was someone at the entrance directing traffic, but I never saw anyone doing so. I saw people leave because they can't wait in line for that extended period of time."
- "There were many locations for the precincts to register and check in but they were all in one hallway making it very difficult to navigate, hear, or help people."
- "I asked Registration if any participant asked for accommodations. They said No."
- "I could not participate, as I'm not registered with the Republican party. But there were people around to help check in. I did observe an individual with a mobility disability get to where he was going. However, I could not tell if there were other accommodations available. One likely could request them from those checking folks in, but the lines were very long."
- "Only one precinct had a table blocking adequate wheelchair clearance, but the door was propped open. Although there were not as many specific accommodations utilized as possible, there were ample volunteers to help. It would have been best if they had volunteer stickers or tags. They were not differentiated."
- "It was difficult to hear the speaker over a participant on their telephone. The meeting started late. Paper with the platform was just passed around. No one read them. There were about 8-10 people there."
- "The presentation was at the front of the room while the tables were much farther back (hard to hear at times, hard to see projection)."
- "No alternative method of voting was made available for those who could not read or mark a paper ballot."

- "Decision in the meeting we're made by verbal 'I' and 'Nay.' Nominations were verbal only. They were written on a small whiteboard at the front that was very difficult to decipher.
- "This is a brand new building- only 2 or 3 years old- so accessibility is good. The check-in area, however, was not accessible to people in wheelchairs, etc. A lady had a walker and it was very hard for her to get checked in.
- "No ASL interpreter. No explanation of visuals for visually impaired."

OTHER

- "It was a disaster in so many ways. As a person without a disability, I was very confused. There were very few accommodations, and I have concerns of the way it was run. They (the state and feds) need to use a mail-in ballot for all elections to provide equality."
- "I was unable to check handicapped bathrooms before the start of the meeting. I checked after the meeting and the handicapped bathroom was locked. I can't say for sure if it had been locked by security or maintenance after the meeting."
- "It was a very small town so the people might be aware of the disabilities that they need to accommodate for."

“What positive types of ADA accommodations did you observe?”

ACCESSIBILITY

- "We had one gentleman using a wheelchair and he had no difficulty entering the building or comfortably reaching the precinct table. We had one gentleman using a crutch and he also had no difficulty." "It's a new building so overall accessibility is very good."
- "There was a microphone, but I'm not sure it was actually on. Many elderly around me complained about not being able to hear."
- "Clearly designated spaces for wheelchairs within room."
- "With the exception of a sign pointing to the elevator, everything was accessible. All the staff were very friendly and happy to help."
- "With the way the room was set up, there was plenty of space to navigate and to place a wheelchair."
- "Very wide hallways and sidewalks."
- "I saw lots of people with canes and crutches attending, and the physical environment presented them with no undue difficulty."
- "Good energy in the room. Really needed more space for navigating between tables. Ambient noise could have been difficult."
- "The school is new. Overall it's very accessible with ample wheelchair mobility. Although there were no designated wheelchair spots there was ample room to accommodate and ample volunteers to help."

ACCOMMODATIONS

- "I noticed someone had a service animal and everything went smoothly for them. All written material was read aloud."
- "I saw a legally blind person being helped by a member of the staff."

SERVICE and MEETING PRACTICES

- "They had people to help by the entrance and located throughout the building. These people were easy to spot. I observed people giving their seats to people who were older."
 - "They were very nice and I'm sure would love to help in any way they can."
 - "They were so nice and I have no doubt they would try to help as much as possible if someone needed it."
 - "It was organized and very polite which made it easy for people to understand and follow along and there wouldn't be any difficulty keeping up with what was going on."
 - "Positive atmosphere."
 - "Organized. Started on-time."
 - "I was glad to participate in my local community and politics."
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Attachment C

2024 Caucus Evaluation Locations

Democratic Party Meetings

COUNTY	LOCATION	ADDRESS
Davis	Kaysville Junior High	100 East 350 South, Kaysville
Grand	Moab Valley Inn	711 South Main Street, Moab
Salt Lake	Bonneville Junior High	5330 Gurene Dr., Holladay
Salt Lake	Matheson Junior High	2650 Montclair St., Magna
Salt Lake	Churchill Junior High	3450 E Oakview Dr., Millcreek
Salt Lake	Ensign Elementary	775E 12th Ave., Salt Lake
Salt Lake	Willow Canyon Elementary	9620 South 1700 East, Sandy
Salt Lake	East Sandy Elementary	8295 South 865 East, Sandy

Republican Party Meetings

COUNTY	LOCATION	ADDRESS
Cache	Amalga Town Hall	6590 North 2400 W, Amalga
Cache	Benson (private residence)	
Cache	Mount Logan Middle School	875 North 200 East, Logan
Cache	Ridgeline High School	180 N 300 W, Millville
Cache	Spring Creek Middle School	350 West 100 North, Providence
Cache	Trenton Pavilion	15 South Center, Trenton
Davis	North Davis Junior High	835 S State St., Clearfield

Davis	Layton High School	440 Lancer Lane, Layton
Davis	Shoreline Jr. High	1150 Westside Dr., Layton
Davis	Syracuse High School	665 S 2000 West, Syracuse
Grand	The Grand Center	182 North 500 West, Moab
Salt Lake	East High School	800 South 1300 East, Salt Lake City
Salt Lake	Evergreen Junior High	3401 S. 2000 East, Salt Lake City
Salt Lake	Granite Junior High	3031 S 200 East, Salt Lake City
Salt Lake	West Jordan High School	8136 South 2700 West, West Jordan
Tooele	Grantsville High School	155 East Cherry Street, Grantsville
Tooele	Stansbury Elementary	485 Country Club Drive, Stansbury Park
Utah	Cedar Valley High School	1389 Aviator Ave., Eagle Mountain
Utah	Cascade Elementary	860 East 200 North, Orem
Utah	Foothill Elementary	921 N 1240 East St., Orem
Utah	Lakeridge Junior High	951 South 400 West, Orem