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1	COMMON POLLING PLACES AMENDMENTS
2	2006 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: Douglas C. Aagard
5	Senate Sponsor: Parley G. Hellewell
6 7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill modifies the Election Code to allow additional use of common polling places.
10	Highlighted Provisions:
11	This bill:
12	► increases from 1,000 to 2,000 the maximum number of active voters allowed for a
13	voting precinct;
14	 expands the use of common polling places for two or more voting precincts to any
15	election and any county;
16	repeals the restrictions that:
17	• the total population of the voters authorized to vote at the common polling place
18	may not exceed 4,000 active voters;
19	 in primary elections, the county legislative body may combine voting precincts;
20	and
21	 one set of election judges may be used for the combined precincts if the ballots
22	for each of the combined precincts are identical; and
23	makes technical changes.
24	Monies Appropriated in this Bill:
25	None
26	Other Special Clauses:
27	None



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Utah Code Sections Affected:		
A	AMENDS:	
	20A-5-303, as last amended by Chapter 169, Laws of Utah 2005	
E	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:	
	Section 1. Section 20A-5-303 is amended to read:	
	20A-5-303. Establishing, dividing, abolishing, and changing voting precincts	
(Common polling places Combined voting precincts Counties.	
	(1) (a) After receiving recommendations from the county clerk, the county legislative	
b	body may establish, divide, abolish, and change voting precincts.	
	(b) Within 30 days after the establishment, division, abolition, or change of a voting	
p	precinct under this section, the county legislative body shall file with the Automated	
	Geographic Reference Center, created under Section 63F-1-506, a notice describing the action	
t	aken and specifying the resulting boundaries of each voting precinct affected by the action.	
	(2) (a) The county legislative body shall alter or divide voting precincts so that each	
V	voting precinct contains not more than $[\frac{1,000}{2,000}]$ active voters.	
	(b) The county legislative body shall:	
	(i) identify those precincts that may reach [1,000] 2,000 active voters or become too	
1	arge to facilitate the election process; and	
	(ii) divide those precincts before February 1.	
	(3) The county legislative body may not:	
	(a) establish or abolish any voting precinct after February 1 of a regular general	
e	election year; or	
	(b) alter or change the boundaries of any voting precinct after February 1 of a regular	
9	general election year.	
	(4) (a) For the purpose of [balloting on regular primary or regular general election day]	
V	voting in an election, the county legislative body may establish a common polling place for two	
C	or more whole voting precincts [according to the following requirements:].	
	[(a) the total population of the voters authorized to vote at the common polling place	
ť	nay not exceed 4,000 active voters; and]	
	(b) At least 90 days before the election, the county legislative body shall designate:	

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59	[(b)] (i) the voting precincts [voting at,] that will vote at the common polling place; and
60	(ii) the location of[;] the common polling place [shall be designated at least 90 days
61	before the election].
62	[(5) (a) In addition to the requirements contained in Subsection (4), in regular primary
63	elections only, the county legislative body may combine voting precincts and use one set of
64	election judges for the combined precincts if the ballots for each of the combined precincts are
65	identical.]
66	[(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (5)(a), the county legislative body in a fourth, fifth, or
67	sixth class county may, in any election, combine voting precincts and]
68	(c) A county may use one set of election judges for the [combined precincts if the
69	ballots for each of the combined precincts are identical] common polling place under this
70	Subsection (4).

Legislative Review Note as of 10-19-05 12:35 PM

Based on a limited legal review, this legislation has not been determined to have a high probability of being held unconstitutional.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

Interim Committee Note as of 12-16-05 6:57 AM

The Government Operations Interim Committee recommended this bill.