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RESTORATION OF VOTING RIGHTS
AMENDMENTS
2006 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Brent H. Goodfellow
House Sponsor: Neal B. Hendrickson
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill modifies provisions of the Election Code relating to restoration of voting
rights.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 provides that the restoration of a convicted felon's right to vote applies to felony
convictions in any court of the United States; and
 clarifies that convicted felons may not hold elective office unless the right to hold
office is restored as may be provided by statute.
Monies Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
20A-2-101.5, as enacted by Chapter 266, Laws of Utah 1998
20A-9-203, as last amended by Chapter 209, Laws of Utah 2004

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



28	Section 1. Section 20A-2-101.5 is amended to read:
29	20A-2-101.5. Convicted felons Restoration of right to vote.
30	(1) As used in this section, "convicted felon" means a person convicted of a felony in
31	[a Utah state] any state or federal court of the United States.
32	(2) Each convicted felon's right to register to vote and to vote in an election is restored
33	when:
34	(a) the felon is sentenced to probation [by the sentencing judge];
35	(b) the felon is granted parole [by the Board of Pardons]; or
36	(c) the felon has successfully completed the term of incarceration to which the felon
37	was sentenced.
38	Section 2. Section 20A-9-203 is amended to read:
39	20A-9-203. Declarations of candidacy Municipal general elections.
40	(1) (a) A person may become a candidate for any municipal office if the person is a
41	registered voter and:
42	(i) the person has resided within the municipality in which that person seeks to hold
43	elective office for the 12 consecutive months immediately before the date of the election; or
44	(ii) if the territory in which the person resides was annexed into the municipality, the
45	person has resided within the annexed territory or the municipality for 12 months.
46	(b) In addition to the requirements of Subsection (1)(a), candidates for a municipal
47	council position under the council-mayor or council-manager alternative forms of municipal
48	government shall, if elected from districts, be residents of the council district from which they
49	are elected.
50	(c) [Pursuant to] In accordance with Utah Constitution Article IV, Section 6, any
51	mentally incompetent person, any person convicted of a felony, or any person convicted of
52	treason or a crime against the elective franchise may not hold office in this state until the right
53	to [vote or] hold elective office is restored as <u>may be</u> provided by statute.
54	(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b) or (2)(c), each person seeking to
55	become a candidate for a municipal office shall file a declaration of candidacy in person with
56	the city recorder or town clerk during office hours and not later than 5 p.m. between July 15
57	and August 15 of any odd numbered year and pay the filing fee, if one is required by municipal
58	ordinance.

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(b) (i) As used in this Subsection (2)(b), "registered voters" means the number of persons registered to vote in the municipality on the January 1 of the municipal election year.

- (ii) A third, fourth, or fifth class city that used the convention system to nominate candidates in the last municipal election as authorized by Subsection 20A-9-404(3) or used the process contained in this Subsection (2)(b) in the last municipal election or a town that used the convention system to nominate candidates in the last municipal election as authorized by Subsection 20A-9-404(3) or used the process contained in this Subsection (2)(b) in the last municipal election may, by ordinance, require, in lieu of the convention system, that candidates for municipal office file a nominating petition signed by a percentage of registered voters at the same time that the candidate files a declaration of candidacy.
- (iii) The ordinance shall specify the number of signatures that the candidate must obtain on the nominating petition in order to become a candidate for municipal office under this Subsection (2), but that number may not exceed 5% of registered voters.
- (c) Any resident of a municipality may nominate a candidate for a municipal office by filing a nomination petition with the city recorder or town clerk during office hours but not later than 5 p.m. between July 15 and August 15 of any odd numbered year and pay the filing fee, if one is required by municipal ordinance.
- (d) When August 15 is a Saturday or Sunday, the filing time shall be extended until 5 p.m. on the following Monday.
- (3) (a) Before the filing officer may accept any declaration of candidacy or nomination petition, the filing officer shall:
- (i) read to the prospective candidate or person filing the petition the constitutional and statutory qualification requirements for the office that the candidate is seeking; and
- (ii) require the candidate or person filing the petition to state whether or not the candidate meets those requirements.
- (b) If the prospective candidate does not meet the qualification requirements for the office, the filing officer may not accept the declaration of candidacy or nomination petition.
- (c) If it appears that the prospective candidate meets the requirements of candidacy, the filing officer shall accept the declaration of candidacy or nomination petition.
 - (4) The declaration of candidacy shall substantially comply with the following form:
- 89 "I, (print name) _____, being first sworn, say that I reside at _____ Street, City of _____,

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90	County of, state of Utah, Zip Code, Telephone Number (if any); that I am a
91	registered voter; and that I am a candidate for the office of (stating the term). I request
92	that my name be printed upon the applicable official ballots. (Signed)
93	Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by on this
94	(month\day\year).
95	(Signed) (Clerk or other officer qualified to administer oath)"
96	(5) (a) In all first and second class cities, and in third, fourth, or fifth class cities that
97	have not passed the ordinance authorized by Subsection (2)(b) and in towns that have not
98	passed the ordinance authorized by Subsection (2)(b), any registered voter may be nominated
99	for municipal office by submitting a petition signed by:
100	(i) 25 residents of the municipality who are at least 18 years old; or
101	(ii) 20% of the residents of the municipality who are at least 18 years old.
102	(b) (i) The petition shall substantially conform to the following form:
103	"NOMINATION PETITION
104	The undersigned residents of (name of municipality) being 18 years old or older
105	nominate (name of nominee) to the office of for the (two or four-year term, whichever is
106	applicable)."
107	(ii) The remainder of the petition shall contain lines and columns for the signatures of
108	persons signing the petition and their addresses and telephone numbers.
109	(6) (a) In third, fourth, and fifth class cities that have passed the ordinance authorized
110	by Subsection (2)(b), and in towns that have passed the ordinance authorized by Subsection
111	(2)(b), any registered voter may be nominated for municipal office by submitting a petition
112	signed by the same percentage of registered voters in the municipality as required by the
113	ordinance passed under authority of Subsection (2)(b).
114	(b) (i) The petition shall substantially conform to the following form:
115	"NOMINATION PETITION
116	The undersigned residents of (name of municipality) being 18 years old or older
117	nominate (name of nominee) to the office of (name of office) for the (two or four-year term,
118	whichever is applicable)."
119	(ii) The remainder of the petition shall contain lines and columns for the signatures of
120	persons signing the petition and their addresses and telephone numbers.

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(7) If the declaration of candidacy or nomination petition fails to state whether the nomination is for the two or four-year term, the clerk shall consider the nomination to be for the four-year term. (8) (a) The clerk shall verify with the county clerk that all candidates are registered voters. (b) Any candidate who is not registered to vote is disqualified and the clerk may not print the candidate's name on the ballot. (9) Immediately after expiration of the period for filing a declaration of candidacy, the clerk shall: (a) cause the names of the candidates as they will appear on the ballot to be published in at least two successive publications of a newspaper with general circulation in the municipality; and (b) notify the lieutenant governor of the names of the candidates as they will appear on the ballot. (10) (a) A declaration of candidacy or nomination petition filed under this section is valid unless a written objection is filed with the clerk within five days after the last day for filing. (b) If an objection is made, the clerk 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 sustains the objection, the candidate may correct 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 decision upon objections to form is final. (ii) The clerk's decision upon substantive matters is reviewable by a district court if

- prompt application is made to the district court.
- (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.
- (11) Any person who filed a declaration of candidacy and was nominated, and any person who was nominated by a nomination petition, may, any time up to 23 days before the

election, withdraw the nomination by filing a written affidavit with the clerk.

Legislative Review Note as of 12-7-05 2:39 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