

1 **INITIATIVES, REFERENDA, AND OTHER POLITICAL**
2 **ACTIVITIES**

3 2019 GENERAL SESSION

4 STATE OF UTAH

5 **Chief Sponsor: Brad M. Daw**

6 Senate Sponsor: _____

8 **LONG TITLE**

9 **General Description:**

10 This bill amends provisions of the Election Code relating to initiatives, referenda, and
11 political activities of public entities.

12 **Highlighted Provisions:**

13 This bill:

- 14 ▶ defines terms;
- 15 ▶ provides for the publication of a proposition information pamphlet to inform voters
16 of arguments for and against proposed and pending local initiatives and referenda;
- 17 ▶ amends provisions relating to a local voter information pamphlet;
- 18 ▶ enacts provisions for holding a public hearing to discuss and present arguments
19 relating to a proposed or pending local initiative or referendum;
- 20 ▶ requires the lieutenant governor to create instructional materials regarding local
21 initiatives and referenda;
- 22 ▶ modifies requirements relating to local initiatives and referenda, including:
 - 23 • petition, circulation, and signature requirements;
 - 24 • timelines; and
 - 25 • appeals and other challenges;
- 26 ▶ enacts provisions relating to determining whether a proposed initiative or
27 referendum is legally referable to voters;



28 ▶ amends provisions regarding the use of email, and the expenditure of public funds,
29 for political purposes relating to proposed and pending initiatives and referenda;

30 ▶ regulates the dissemination of information regarding a proposed or pending
31 initiative or referendum by a county or municipality; and

32 ▶ makes technical and conforming amendments.

33 **Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

34 None

35 **Other Special Clauses:**

36 This bill provides revisor instructions.

37 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

38 AMENDS:

39 **11-14-301**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 284

40 **20A-7-101**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 291

41 **20A-7-402**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapters 91, 147, and 291

42 **20A-7-501**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 176

43 **20A-7-502**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 291

44 **20A-7-502.5**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 291

45 **20A-7-504**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 365

46 **20A-7-505**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 72

47 **20A-7-506**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 72

48 **20A-7-506.3**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 17

49 **20A-7-507**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 17

50 **20A-7-508**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 291

51 **20A-7-509**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 202

52 **20A-7-510**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 367

53 **20A-7-512**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 253

54 **20A-7-513**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 291

55 **20A-7-601**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 365

56 **20A-7-602**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 365

57 **20A-7-602.5**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 364

58 **20A-7-603**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 365

- 59 **20A-7-604**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 365
- 60 **20A-7-605**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 72
- 61 **20A-7-606.3**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 17
- 62 **20A-7-607**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 396
- 63 **20A-7-608**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 315
- 64 **20A-7-609.5**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 396
- 65 **20A-7-610**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 367
- 66 **20A-7-612**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2001, Chapter 20
- 67 **20A-11-1202**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 68
- 68 **20A-11-1203**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 435
- 69 **20A-11-1205**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 44
- 70 **20A-11-1206**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 435
- 71 **63I-2-220**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapters 187 and 458

72 ENACTS:

- 73 **20A-7-401.5**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 74 **20A-7-405**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 75 **20A-7-406**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 76 **20A-7-407**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 77 **20A-7-502.7**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 78 **20A-7-602.7**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

79 **Utah Code Sections Affected by Revisor Instructions:**

- 80 **20A-7-407**, Utah Code Annotated 1953



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

83 Section 1. Section **11-14-301** is amended to read:

84 **11-14-301. Issuance of bonds by governing body -- Computation of indebtedness**
85 **under constitutional and statutory limitations.**

86 (1) If the governing body has declared the bond proposition to have carried and no
87 contest has been filed, or if a contest has been filed and favorably terminated, the governing
88 body may proceed to issue the bonds voted at the election.

89 (2) (a) It is not necessary that all of the bonds be issued at one time, but, except as

90 otherwise provided in this Subsection (2), bonds approved by the voters may not be issued
91 more than 10 years after the day on which the election is held.

92 (b) The 10-year period described in Subsection (2)(a) is tolled if, at any time during the
93 10-year period:

94 (i) an application for a referendum petition is filed with a local clerk, in accordance
95 with Section 20A-7-602 [~~and Subsection 20A-7-601(3)(a)~~], with respect to the local obligation
96 law relating to the bonds; or

97 (ii) the bonds are challenged in a court of law or an administrative proceeding in
98 relation to:

99 (A) the legality or validity of the bonds, or the election or proceedings authorizing the
100 bonds;

101 (B) the authority of the local political subdivision to issue the bonds;

102 (C) the provisions made for the security or payment of the bonds; or

103 (D) any other issue that materially and adversely affects the marketability of the bonds,
104 as determined by the individual or body that holds the executive powers of the local political
105 subdivision.

106 (c) [~~A~~] For a bond described in this section that is approved by voters on or after May
107 8, 2002, but before May 14, 2019, a tolling period described in Subsection (2)(b)(i) ends on the
108 later of the day on which:

109 (i) the local clerk determines that the petition is insufficient, in accordance with
110 Subsection 20A-7-607(2)(c), unless an application, described in Subsection 20A-7-607(4)(a), is
111 made to [~~the Supreme Court~~] a court;

112 (ii) [~~the Supreme Court~~] a court determines, under Subsection 20A-7-607(4)(c), that
113 the petition for the referendum is not legally sufficient; or

114 (iii) for a referendum petition that is sufficient, the governing body declares, as
115 provided by law, the results of the referendum election on the local obligation law.

116 (d) For a bond described in this section that was approved by voters on or after May
117 14, 2019, a tolling period described in Subsection (2)(b)(i) ends:

118 (i) if a county, city, town, metro township, or court determines, under Section
119 20A-7-602.7, that the proposed referendum is not legally referable to voters, the later of:

120 (A) the day on which the county, city, town, or metro township provides the notice

121 described in Subsection [20A-7-602.7\(1\)\(b\)\(ii\)](#); or

122 (B) if a sponsor appeals, under Subsection [20A-7-602.7\(4\)](#), the day on which a court
123 decision that the proposed referendum is not legally referable to voters becomes final; or

124 (ii) if a county, city, town, metro township, or court determines, under Section

125 [20A-7-602.7](#), that the proposed referendum is legally referable to voters, the later of:

126 (A) the day on which the local clerk determines, under Section [20A-7-607](#), that the
127 number of certified names is insufficient for the proposed referendum to appear on the ballot;

128 or

129 (B) if the local clerk determines, under Section [20A-7-607](#), that the number of certified
130 names is sufficient for the proposed referendum to appear on the ballot, the day on which the
131 governing body declares, as provided by law, the results of the referendum election on the local
132 obligation law.

133 ~~[(d)]~~ (e) A tolling period described in Subsection (2)(b)(ii) ends after:

134 (i) there is a final settlement, a final adjudication, or another type of final resolution of
135 all challenges described in Subsection (2)(b)(ii); and

136 (ii) the individual or body that holds the executive powers of the local political
137 subdivision issues a document indicating that all challenges described in Subsection (2)(b)(ii)
138 are resolved and final.

139 ~~[(e)]~~ (f) If the 10-year period described in Subsection (2)(a) is tolled under this
140 Subsection (2) and, when the tolling ends and after giving effect to the tolling, the period of
141 time remaining to issue the bonds is less than one year, the period of time remaining to issue
142 the bonds shall be extended to one year.

143 ~~[(f)]~~ (g) The tolling provisions described in this Subsection (2) apply to all bonds
144 described in this section that were approved by voters on or after May 8, 2002.

145 (3) (a) Bonds approved by the voters may not be issued to an amount that will cause
146 the indebtedness of the local political subdivision to exceed that permitted by the Utah
147 Constitution or statutes.

148 (b) In computing the amount of indebtedness that may be incurred pursuant to
149 constitutional and statutory limitations, the constitutionally or statutorily permitted percentage,
150 as the case may be, shall be applied to the fair market value, as defined under Section [59-2-102](#),
151 of the taxable property in the local political subdivision, as computed from the last applicable

152 equalized assessment roll before the incurring of the additional indebtedness.

153 (c) In determining the fair market value of the taxable property in the local political
154 subdivision as provided in this section, the value of all tax equivalent property, as defined in
155 Section 59-3-102, shall be included as a part of the total fair market value of taxable property
156 in the local political subdivision, as provided in Title 59, Chapter 3, Tax Equivalent Property
157 Act.

158 (4) Bonds of improvement districts issued in a manner that they are payable solely
159 from the revenues to be derived from the operation of the facilities of the district may not be
160 included as bonded indebtedness for the purposes of the computation.

161 (5) Where bonds are issued by a city, town, or county payable solely from revenues
162 derived from the operation of revenue-producing facilities of the city, town, or county, or
163 payable solely from a special fund into which are deposited excise taxes levied and collected by
164 the city, town, or county, or excise taxes levied by the state and rebated pursuant to law to the
165 city, town, or county, or any combination of those excise taxes, the bonds shall be included as
166 bonded indebtedness of the city, town, or county only to the extent required by the Utah
167 Constitution, and any bonds not so required to be included as bonded indebtedness of the city,
168 town, or county need not be authorized at an election, except as otherwise provided by the Utah
169 Constitution, the bonds being hereby expressly excluded from the election requirement of
170 Section 11-14-201.

171 (6) A bond election is not void when the amount of bonds authorized at the election
172 exceeded the limitation applicable to the local political subdivision at the time of holding the
173 election, but the bonds may be issued from time to time in an amount within the applicable
174 limitation at the time the bonds are issued.

175 (7) (a) A local political subdivision may not receive, from the issuance of bonds
176 approved by the voters at an election, an aggregate amount that exceeds by more than 2% the
177 maximum principal amount stated in the bond proposition.

178 (b) The provision in Subsection (7)(a) applies to bonds issued pursuant to an election
179 held after January 1, 2019.

180 Section 2. Section 20A-7-101 is amended to read:

181 **20A-7-101. Definitions.**

182 As used in this chapter:

- 183 (1) "Budget officer" means:
- 184 (a) for a county, the person designated as budget officer in Section [17-19a-203](#);
- 185 (b) for a city, the person designated as budget officer in Subsection [10-6-106\(5\)](#);
- 186 (c) for a town, the town council; or
- 187 (d) for a metro township, the person described in Subsection (1)(a) for the county in
- 188 which the metro township is located.
- 189 (2) "Certified" means that the county clerk has acknowledged a signature as being the
- 190 signature of a registered voter.
- 191 (3) "Circulation" means the process of submitting an initiative or referendum petition
- 192 to legal voters for their signature.
- 193 (4) "Eligible voter" means a legal voter who resides in the jurisdiction of the county,
- 194 city, or town that is holding an election on a ballot proposition.
- 195 (5) "Final fiscal impact statement" means a financial statement prepared after voters
- 196 approve an initiative that contains the information required by Subsection [20A-7-202.5\(2\)](#) or
- 197 [20A-7-502.5\(2\)](#).
- 198 (6) "Initial fiscal impact estimate" means:
- 199 (a) a financial statement prepared under Section [20A-7-202.5](#) after the filing of an
- 200 application for an initiative petition; or
- 201 (b) a financial and legal statement prepared under Section [20A-7-502.5](#) or [20A-7-602.5](#)
- 202 for an initiative or referendum petition.
- 203 (7) "Initiative" means a new law proposed for adoption by the public as provided in
- 204 this chapter.
- 205 (8) "Initiative packet" means a copy of the initiative petition, a copy of the proposed
- 206 law, and the signature sheets, all of which have been bound together as a unit.
- 207 (9) "Legal signatures" means the number of signatures of legal voters that:
- 208 (a) meet the numerical requirements of this chapter; and
- 209 (b) have been certified and verified as provided in this chapter.
- 210 (10) "Legal voter" means a person who:
- 211 (a) is registered to vote; or
- 212 (b) becomes registered to vote before the county clerk certifies the signatures on an
- 213 initiative or referendum petition.

214 (11) "Legally referable to voters" means:

215 (a) for a proposed local initiative, that the proposed local initiative is legally referable
216 to voters under Section [20A-7-502.7](#); or

217 (b) for a proposed local referendum, that the proposed local referendum is legally
218 referable to voters under Section [20A-7-602.7](#).

219 [~~(11)~~] (12) "Local attorney" means the county attorney, city attorney, or town attorney
220 in whose jurisdiction a local initiative or referendum petition is circulated.

221 [~~(12)~~] (13) "Local clerk" means the county clerk, city recorder, or town clerk in whose
222 jurisdiction a local initiative or referendum petition is circulated.

223 [~~(13)~~] (14) (a) "Local law" includes:

224 (i) an ordinance;

225 (ii) a resolution;

226 (iii) a master plan;

227 (iv) a comprehensive zoning regulation adopted by ordinance or resolution; or

228 (v) other legislative action of a local legislative body.

229 (b) "Local law" does not include an individual property zoning decision.

230 [~~(14)~~] (15) "Local legislative body" means the legislative body of a county, city, town,
231 or metro township.

232 [~~(15)~~] (16) "Local obligation law" means a local law passed by the local legislative
233 body regarding a bond that was approved by a majority of qualified voters in an election.

234 [~~(16)~~] (17) "Local tax law" means a law, passed by a political subdivision with an
235 annual or biannual calendar fiscal year, that increases a tax or imposes a new tax.

236 [~~(17)~~] (18) "Measure" means a proposed constitutional amendment, an initiative, or
237 referendum.

238 [~~(18)~~] (19) "Referendum" means a process by which a law passed by the Legislature or
239 by a local legislative body is submitted or referred to the voters for their approval or rejection.

240 [~~(19)~~] (20) "Referendum packet" means a copy of the referendum petition, a copy of
241 the law being submitted or referred to the voters for their approval or rejection, and the
242 signature sheets, all of which have been bound together as a unit.

243 [~~(20)~~] (21) (a) "Signature" means a holographic signature.

244 (b) "Signature" does not mean an electronic signature.

245 ~~[(21)]~~ (22) "Signature sheets" means sheets in the form required by this chapter that are
246 used to collect signatures in support of an initiative or referendum.

247 (23) "Special local ballot proposition" means a local ballot proposition that is not a
248 standard local ballot proposition.

249 ~~[(22)]~~ (24) "Sponsors" means the legal voters who support the initiative or referendum
250 and who sign the application for petition copies.

251 (25) (a) "Standard local ballot proposition" means a local ballot proposition for an
252 initiative or a referendum.

253 (b) "Standard local ballot proposition" does not include a property tax referendum
254 described in Section 20A-7-613.

255 ~~[(23)]~~ (26) "Sufficient" means that the signatures submitted in support of an initiative
256 or referendum petition have been certified and verified as required by this chapter.

257 ~~[(24)]~~ (27) "Tax percentage difference" means the difference between the tax rate
258 proposed by an initiative or an initiative petition and the current tax rate.

259 ~~[(25)]~~ (28) "Tax percentage increase" means a number calculated by dividing the tax
260 percentage difference by the current tax rate and rounding the result to the nearest thousandth.

261 ~~[(26)]~~ (29) "Verified" means acknowledged by the person circulating the petition as
262 required in Sections 20A-7-205 and 20A-7-305.

263 Section 3. Section 20A-7-401.5 is enacted to read:

264 **20A-7-401.5. Proposition information pamphlet.**

265 (1) (a) (i) Within 15 days after the day on which an eligible voter files an application to
266 circulate an initiative petition under Section 20A-7-502 or an application to circulate a
267 referendum petition under Section 20A-7-602:

268 (A) the sponsors of the proposed initiative or referendum may submit a written
269 argument in favor of the proposed initiative or referendum to the election officer of the county
270 or municipality to which the petition relates; and

271 (B) the county or municipality to which the application relates may submit a written
272 argument in favor of, or against, the proposed initiative or referendum to the county's or
273 municipality's election officer.

274 (ii) If a county or municipality submits more than one written argument under
275 Subsection (1)(a)(i)(B), the election officer shall select one of the written arguments, giving

276 preference to a written argument submitted by a member of a local legislative body.

277 (b) Within one business day after the day on which an election officer receives an
278 argument under Subsection (1)(a)(i)(A), the election officer shall provide a copy of the
279 argument to the county or municipality described in Subsection (1)(a)(i)(B).

280 (c) Within one business day after the date on which an election officer receives an
281 argument under Subsection (1)(a)(i)(B), the election officer shall provide a copy of the
282 argument to the first three sponsors of the proposed initiative or referendum described in
283 Subsection (1)(a)(i)(A).

284 (d) The sponsors of the proposed initiative or referendum may submit a revised version
285 of the written argument described in Subsection (1)(a)(i)(A) to the election officer of the
286 county or municipality to which the petition relates:

287 (i) within five days after the day on which the county or municipality determines that
288 the proposed initiative or referendum is legally referable to voters; or

289 (ii) if a court determines that the proposed initiative or referendum is legally referable
290 to voters, within five days after the day on which the determination is final.

291 (e) The author of a written argument described in Subsection (1)(a)(i)(B) submitted by
292 a county or municipality may submit a revised version of the written argument to the county's
293 or municipality's election officer:

294 (i) within five days after the day on which the county or municipality determines that
295 the proposed initiative or referendum is legally referable to voters; or

296 (ii) if a court determines that the proposed initiative or referendum is legally referable
297 to voters, within five days after the day on which the determination is final.

298 (2) (a) A written argument described in Subsection (1) may not exceed 500 words.

299 (b) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(c), a person may not modify a written
300 argument described in Subsection (1)(d) or (e) after the written argument is submitted to the
301 election officer.

302 (c) The election officer and the person that submits the written argument described in
303 Subsection (1)(d) or (e) may jointly agree to modify the written argument to:

304 (i) correct factual, grammatical, or spelling errors; or

305 (ii) reduce the number of words to come into compliance with Subsection (2)(a).

306 (d) An election officer shall refuse to include a written argument in the proposition

307 information pamphlet described in this section if the person who submits the argument:

308 (i) fails to negotiate, in good faith, to modify the argument in accordance with

309 Subsection (2)(c); or

310 (ii) does not timely submit the written argument to the election officer.

311 (e) An election officer shall make a good faith effort to negotiate a modification

312 described in Subsection (2)(c) in an expedited manner.

313 (3) An election officer who receives a written argument described in Subsection (1)

314 shall prepare a proposition information pamphlet for publication that includes:

315 (a) a copy of the application for the proposed initiative or referendum;

316 (b) except as provided in Subsection (2)(d), immediately after the copy described in

317 Subsection (3)(a), the argument prepared by the sponsors of the proposed initiative or

318 referendum, if any; and

319 (c) except as provided in Subsection (2)(d), immediately after the argument described

320 in Subsection (3)(b), the argument prepared by the county or municipality, if any.

321 (4) Before an election officer publishes a proposition information pamphlet under

322 Subsection (5) or (6), the proposition information pamphlet is a draft for purposes of Title 63G,

323 Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

324 (5) An election officer for a municipality shall publish the proposition information

325 pamphlet as follows:

326 (a) within the later of 10 days after the day on which the municipality or a court

327 determines that the proposed initiative or referendum is legally referable to voters, or, if the

328 election officer modifies an argument under Subsection (2)(c), three days after the day on

329 which the election officer and the person that submitted the argument agree on the

330 modification:

331 (i) by sending the proposition information pamphlet electronically to each individual in

332 the municipality for whom the municipality has an email address obtained via voter

333 registration; and

334 (ii) by posting the proposition information pamphlet on the Utah Public Notice

335 Website, created in Section [63F-1-701](#), and the home page of the municipality's website, if the

336 municipality has a website, until:

337 (A) if the sponsors of the proposed initiative or referendum do not timely deliver any

338 verified initiative packets under Section 20A-7-506 or any verified referendum packets under
339 Section 20A-7-606, the day after the date of the deadline for delivery of the verified initiative
340 packets or verified referendum packets;

341 (B) the local clerk determines, under Section 20A-7-507 or 20A-7-607, that the
342 number of signatures necessary to qualify the proposed initiative or referendum for placement
343 on the ballot is insufficient and the determination is not timely appealed or is upheld after
344 appeal; or

345 (C) the day after the date of the election at which the proposed initiative or referendum
346 appears on the ballot; and

347 (b) if the municipality regularly mails a newsletter, utility bill, or other material to the
348 municipality's residents, including an Internet address, where a resident may view the
349 proposition information pamphlet, in the next mailing, for which the municipality has not
350 begun preparation, that falls on or after the later of:

351 (i) 10 days after the day on which the municipality or a court determines that the
352 proposed initiative or referendum is legally referable to voters; or

353 (ii) if the election officer modifies an argument under Subsection (2)(c), three days
354 after the day on which the election officer and the person that submitted the argument agree on
355 the modification.

356 (6) An election officer for a county shall, within the later of 10 days after the day on
357 which the county or a court determines that the proposed initiative or referendum is legally
358 referable to voters, or, if the election officer modifies an argument under Subsection (2)(c),
359 three days after the day on which the election officer and the person that submitted the
360 argument agree on the modification, publish the proposition information pamphlet as follows:

361 (a) by sending the proposition information pamphlet electronically to each individual
362 in the county for whom the county has an email address obtained via voter registration; and

363 (b) by posting the proposition information pamphlet on the Utah Public Notice
364 Website, created in Section 63F-1-701, and the home page of the county's website, until:

365 (i) if the sponsors of the proposed initiative or referendum do not timely deliver any
366 verified initiative packets under Section 20A-7-506 or any verified referendum packets under
367 Section 20A-7-606, the day after the date of the deadline for delivery of the verified initiative
368 packets or verified referendum packets;

369 (ii) the local clerk determines, under Section 20A-7-507 or 20A-7-607, that the number
 370 of signatures necessary to qualify the proposed initiative or referendum for placement on the
 371 ballot is insufficient and the determination is not timely appealed or is upheld after appeal; or
 372 (iii) the day after the date of the election at which the proposed initiative or referendum
 373 appears on the ballot.

374 Section 4. Section 20A-7-402 is amended to read:

375 **20A-7-402. Local voter information pamphlet -- Contents -- Limitations --**
 376 **Preparation -- Statement on front cover.**

377 (1) The county or municipality that is subject to a ballot proposition shall prepare a
 378 local voter information pamphlet that complies with the requirements of this part.

379 ~~[(2) The arguments for or against a ballot proposition shall conform to the~~
 380 ~~requirements of this section.]~~

381 ~~[(3)]~~ (2) (a) Within the time requirements described in Subsection ~~[(3)]~~ (2)(c)(i), a
 382 municipality that is subject to a special local ballot proposition shall provide a notice that
 383 complies with the requirements of Subsection ~~[(3)]~~ (2)(c)(ii) to the municipality's residents by:

384 (i) if the municipality regularly mails a newsletter, utility bill, or other material to the
 385 municipality's residents, including the notice with a newsletter, utility bill, or other material;

386 (ii) posting the notice, until after the deadline described in Subsection ~~[(3)]~~ (2)(d) has
 387 passed, on:

388 (A) the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701; and

389 (B) the home page of the municipality's website, if the municipality has a website; and

390 (iii) sending the notice electronically to each individual in the municipality for whom
 391 the municipality has an email address.

392 (b) A county that is subject to a special local ballot proposition shall:

393 (i) send an electronic notice that complies with the requirements of Subsection ~~[(3)]~~
 394 (2)(c)(ii) to each individual in the county for whom the county has an email address; or

395 (ii) until after the deadline described in Subsection ~~[(3)]~~ (2)(d) has passed, post a notice
 396 that complies with the requirements of Subsection ~~[(3)]~~ (2)(c)(ii) on:

397 (A) the Utah Public Notice Website created in Section 63F-1-701; and

398 (B) the home page of the county's website.

399 (c) A municipality or county that mails, sends, or posts a notice under Subsection ~~[(3)]~~

400 (2)(a) or (b) shall:

401 (i) mail, send, or post the notice:

402 (A) not less than 90 days before the date of the election at which a special local ballot
403 proposition will be voted upon; or

404 (B) if the requirements of Subsection ~~[(3)]~~ (2)(c)(i)(A) cannot be met, as soon as
405 practicable after the special local ballot proposition is approved to be voted upon in an election;
406 and

407 (ii) ensure that the notice contains:

408 (A) the ballot title for the special local ballot proposition;

409 (B) instructions on how to file a request under Subsection ~~[(3)]~~ (2)(d); and

410 (C) the deadline described in Subsection ~~[(3)]~~ (2)(d).

411 (d) To prepare ~~[an]~~ a written argument for or against a special local ballot proposition,
412 an eligible voter shall file a request with the election officer at least 65 days before the election
413 at which the special local ballot proposition is to be voted on.

414 (e) If more than one eligible voter requests the opportunity to prepare ~~[an]~~ a written
415 argument for or against a special local ballot proposition, the election officer shall make the
416 final designation according to the following criteria:

417 (i) sponsors have priority in preparing an argument regarding a special local ballot
418 proposition; and

419 (ii) members of the local legislative body have priority over others.

420 (f) (i) ~~[Except as provided in Subsection (3)(g), a]~~ A sponsor of a special local ballot
421 proposition may prepare ~~[an]~~ a written argument in favor of the special local ballot proposition.

422 (ii) ~~[Except as provided in Subsection (3)(g), and subject]~~ Subject to Subsection ~~[(3)]~~
423 (2)(e), an eligible voter opposed to the special local ballot proposition who submits a request
424 under Subsection ~~[(3)]~~ (2)(d) may prepare ~~[an]~~ a written argument against the special local
425 ballot proposition.

426 ~~[(g) (i) For a referendum, subject to Subsection (3)(e), an eligible voter who is in favor~~
427 ~~of a law that is referred to the voters and who submits a request under Subsection (3)(d) may~~
428 ~~prepare an argument for adoption of the law.]~~

429 ~~[(ii) The sponsors of a referendum may prepare an argument against the adoption of a~~
430 ~~law that is referred to the voters.]~~

431 ~~[(h)]~~ (g) An eligible voter who submits ~~[an]~~ a written argument under this section in
432 relation to a special local ballot proposition shall:

- 433 (i) ensure that the written argument does not exceed 500 words in length;
434 (ii) ensure that the written argument does not list more than five names as sponsors;
435 (iii) submit the written argument to the election officer no later than 60 days before the
436 election day on which the ballot proposition will be submitted to the voters; and
437 (iv) include with the written argument the eligible voter's name, residential address,
438 postal address, email address if available, and phone number.

439 ~~[(i)]~~ (h) An election officer shall refuse to accept and publish an argument that is
440 submitted after the deadline described in Subsection ~~[(3)(h)]~~ (2)(g)(iii).

441 ~~[(4)]~~ (3) (a) An election officer who timely receives the written arguments in favor of
442 and against a special local ballot proposition shall, within one business day after the day on
443 which the election office receives both written arguments, send, via mail or email:

444 (i) a copy of the written argument in favor of the special local ballot proposition to the
445 eligible voter who submitted the written argument against the special local ballot proposition;
446 and

447 (ii) a copy of the written argument against the special local ballot proposition to the
448 eligible voter who submitted the written argument in favor of the special local ballot
449 proposition.

450 (b) The eligible voter who submitted a timely written argument in favor of the special
451 local ballot proposition:

452 (i) may submit to the election officer a written rebuttal argument of the written
453 argument against the special local ballot proposition;

454 (ii) shall ensure that the written rebuttal argument does not exceed 250 words in length;
455 and

456 (iii) shall submit the written rebuttal argument no later than 45 days before the election
457 day on which the special local ballot proposition will be submitted to the voters.

458 (c) The eligible voter who submitted a timely written argument against the special local
459 ballot proposition:

460 (i) may submit to the election officer a written rebuttal argument of the written
461 argument in favor of the special local ballot proposition;

462 (ii) shall ensure that the written rebuttal argument does not exceed 250 words in length;
463 and

464 (iii) shall submit the written rebuttal argument no later than 45 days before the election
465 day on which the special local ballot proposition will be submitted to the voters.

466 (d) An election officer shall refuse to accept and publish a written rebuttal argument in
467 relation to a special local ballot proposition that is submitted after the deadline described in
468 Subsection ~~[(4)]~~ (3)(b)(iii) or ~~[(4)]~~ (3)(c)(iii).

469 ~~[(5)]~~ (4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection ~~[(5)]~~ (4)(b), in relation to a special local
470 ballot proposition:

471 (i) an eligible voter may not modify ~~[an]~~ a written argument or a written rebuttal
472 argument after the eligible voter submits the written argument or written rebuttal argument to
473 the election officer; and

474 (ii) a person other than the eligible voter described in Subsection ~~[(5)]~~ (4)(a)(i) may not
475 modify ~~[an]~~ a written argument or a written rebuttal argument.

476 (b) The election officer, and the eligible voter who submits ~~[an]~~ a written argument or
477 written rebuttal argument in relation to a special local ballot proposition, may jointly agree to
478 modify ~~[an]~~ a written argument or written rebuttal argument in order to:

479 (i) correct factual, grammatical, or spelling errors; and

480 (ii) reduce the number of words to come into compliance with the requirements of this
481 section.

482 (c) An election officer shall refuse to accept and publish ~~[an]~~ a written argument or
483 written rebuttal argument in relation to a special local ballot proposition if the eligible voter
484 who submits the written argument or written rebuttal argument fails to negotiate, in good faith,
485 to modify the written argument or written rebuttal argument in accordance with Subsection
486 ~~[(5)]~~ (4)(b).

487 ~~[(6)]~~ (5) ~~[An]~~ In relation to a special local ballot proposition, an election officer may
488 designate another eligible voter to take the place of an eligible voter described in this section if
489 the original eligible voter is, due to injury, illness, death, or another circumstance, unable to
490 continue to fulfill the duties of an eligible voter described in this section.

491 (6) Sponsors whose written argument in favor of a standard local ballot proposition is
492 included in a proposition information pamphlet under Section [20A-7-401.5](#):

493 (a) may, if a written argument against the standard local ballot proposition is included
494 in the proposition information pamphlet, submit a written rebuttal argument to the election
495 officer;

496 (b) shall ensure that the written rebuttal argument does not exceed 250 words in length;
497 and

498 (c) shall submit the written rebuttal argument no later than 45 days before the election
499 day on which the standard local ballot proposition will be submitted to the voters.

500 (7) (a) A county or municipality that submitted a written argument against a standard
501 local ballot proposition that is included in a proposition information pamphlet under Section
502 [20A-7-401.5](#);

503 (i) may, if a written argument in favor of the standard local ballot proposition is
504 included in the proposition information pamphlet, submit a written rebuttal argument to the
505 election officer;

506 (ii) shall ensure that the written rebuttal argument does not exceed 250 words in length;
507 and

508 (iii) shall submit the written rebuttal argument no later than 45 days before the election
509 day on which the ballot proposition will be submitted to the voters.

510 (b) If a county or municipality submits more than one written rebuttal argument under
511 Subsection (7)(a)(i), the election officer shall select one of the written rebuttal arguments,
512 giving preference to a written rebuttal argument submitted by a member of a local legislative
513 body.

514 (8) (a) An election officer shall refuse to accept and publish a written rebuttal argument
515 that is submitted after the deadline described in Subsection (6)(c) or (7)(a)(iii).

516 (b) Before an election officer publishes a local voter information pamphlet under this
517 section, a written rebuttal argument is a draft for purposes of Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government
518 Records Access and Management Act.

519 (c) An election officer who receives a written rebuttal argument described in this
520 section may not, before publishing the local voter information pamphlet described in this
521 section, disclose the written rebuttal argument, or any information contained in the written
522 rebuttal argument, to any person who may in any way be involved in preparing an opposing
523 rebuttal argument.

524 (9) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (9)(b), a person may not modify a written
525 rebuttal argument after the written rebuttal argument is submitted to the election officer.

526 (b) The election officer, and the person who submits a written rebuttal argument, may
527 jointly agree to modify a written rebuttal argument in order to:

528 (i) correct factual, grammatical, or spelling errors; or

529 (ii) reduce the number of words to come into compliance with the requirements of this
530 section.

531 (c) An election officer shall refuse to accept and publish a written rebuttal argument if
532 the person who submits the written rebuttal argument:

533 (i) fails to negotiate, in good faith, to modify the written rebuttal argument in
534 accordance with Subsection (9)(b); or

535 (ii) does not timely submit the written rebuttal argument to the election officer.

536 (d) An election officer shall make a good faith effort to negotiate a modification
537 described in Subsection (9)(b) in an expedited manner.

538 (10) An election officer may designate another person to take the place of a person who
539 submits a written rebuttal argument in relation to a standard local ballot proposition if the
540 person is, due to injury, illness, death, or another circumstance, unable to continue to fulfill the
541 person's duties.

542 [~~7~~] (11) (a) The local voter information pamphlet shall include a copy of the initial
543 fiscal impact estimate prepared for each initiative under Section [20A-7-502.5](#).

544 (b) If the initiative proposes a tax increase, the local voter information pamphlet shall
545 include the following statement in bold type:

546 "This initiative seeks to increase the current (insert name of tax) rate by (insert the tax
547 percentage difference) percent, resulting in a(n) (insert the tax percentage increase) percent
548 increase in the current tax rate."

549 [~~8~~] (12) (a) In preparing the local voter information pamphlet, the election officer
550 shall:

551 (i) ensure that the written arguments are printed on the same sheet of paper upon which
552 the ballot proposition is also printed;

553 (ii) ensure that the following statement is printed on the front cover or the heading of
554 the first page of the printed written arguments:

555 "The arguments for or against a ballot proposition are the opinions of the authors.";

556 (iii) pay for the printing and binding of the local voter information pamphlet; and

557 (iv) not less than 15 days before, but not more than 45 days before, the election at

558 which the ballot proposition will be voted on, distribute, by mail or carrier, to each registered

559 voter entitled to vote on the ballot proposition:

560 (A) a voter information pamphlet; or

561 (B) the notice described in Subsection ~~[(8)]~~ (12)(c).

562 (b) (i) If the ~~[proposed measure]~~ language of the ballot proposition exceeds 500 words

563 in length, the election officer may summarize the ~~[measure]~~ ballot proposition in 500 words or

564 less.

565 (ii) The summary shall state where a complete copy of the ballot proposition is

566 available for public review.

567 (c) (i) The election officer may distribute a notice printed on a postage prepaid,

568 preaddressed return form that a person may use to request delivery of a voter information

569 pamphlet by mail.

570 (ii) The notice described in Subsection ~~[(8)]~~ (12)(c)(i) shall include:

571 (A) the address of the Statewide Electronic Voter Information Website authorized by

572 Section [20A-7-801](#); and

573 (B) the phone number a voter may call to request delivery of a voter information

574 pamphlet by mail or carrier.

575 Section 5. Section **20A-7-405** is enacted to read:

576 **20A-7-405. Public meeting.**

577 (1) A county or municipality may not discuss a proposed initiative, an initiative, a

578 proposed referendum, or a referendum at a public meeting unless the county or municipality

579 complies with the requirements of this section.

580 (2) The legislative body of a county or municipality may hold a public meeting to

581 discuss a proposed initiative, an initiative, a proposed referendum, or a referendum if the

582 legislative body:

583 (a) allows equal time, within a reasonable limit, for presentations on both sides of the

584 proposed initiative, initiative, proposed referendum, or referendum;

585 (b) provides each interested party desiring to be heard an opportunity to present oral

586 testimony within reasonable time limits; and

587 (c) holds the public meeting beginning at or after 6 p.m.

588 (3) This section does not prohibit a working group meeting from being held before 6
589 p.m.

590 Section 6. Section **20A-7-406** is enacted to read:

591 **20A-7-406. Informational materials.**

592 The lieutenant governor shall create and publish to the lieutenant governor's website
593 instructions on how a person may:

594 (1) qualify a local initiative for the ballot under Part 5, Local Initiatives - Procedures;

595 or

596 (2) qualify a local referendum for the ballot under Part 6, Local Referenda -
597 Procedures.

598 Section 7. Section **20A-7-407** is enacted to read:

599 **20A-7-407. Applicability of statute to pending processes.**

600 (1) If a local initiative or local referendum process is pending as described in
601 Subsection (2), that local initiative or local referendum process:

602 (a) is subject to the provisions of law that were in effect on May 13, 2019; and

603 (b) is not subject to the provisions of this bill.

604 (2) A local initiative or local referendum process is pending under Subsection (1) if, on
605 or before May 13, 2019:

606 (a) (i) sponsors have filed an application to circulate the initiative petition under
607 Section [20A-7-502](#); or

608 (ii) sponsors have filed an application to circulate the referendum petition under
609 Section [20A-7-602](#); and

610 (b) the process described in Subsection (2)(a) has not concluded.

611 Section 8. Section **20A-7-501** is amended to read:

612 **20A-7-501. Initiatives -- Signature requirements -- Time requirements.**

613 ~~[(1)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), a person seeking to have an initiative~~
614 ~~submitted to a local legislative body or to a vote of the people for approval or rejection shall~~
615 ~~obtain legal signatures equal to:]~~

616 ~~[(i) 10% of all the votes cast in the county, city, town, or metro township for all~~

617 candidates for President of the United States at the last election at which a President of the
618 United States was elected if the total number of votes exceeds 25,000;]

619 ~~[(ii) 12-1/2% of all the votes cast in the county, city, town, or metro township for all
620 candidates for President of the United States at the last election at which a President of the
621 United States was elected if the total number of votes does not exceed 25,000 but is more than
622 10,000;]~~

623 ~~[(iii) 15% of all the votes cast in the county, city, town, or metro township for all
624 candidates for President of the United States at the last election at which a President of the
625 United States was elected if the total number of votes does not exceed 10,000 but is more than
626 2,500;]~~

627 ~~[(iv) 20% of all the votes cast in the county, city, town, or metro township for all
628 candidates for President of the United States at the last election at which a President of the
629 United States was elected if the total number of votes does not exceed 2,500 but is more than
630 500;]~~

631 ~~[(v) 25% of all the votes cast in the county, city, town, or metro township for all
632 candidates for President of the United States at the last election at which a President of the
633 United States was elected if the total number of votes does not exceed 500 but is more than
634 250; and]~~

635 ~~[(vi) 30% of all the votes cast in the county, city, town, or metro township for all
636 candidates for President of the United States at the last election at which a President of the
637 United States was elected if the total number of votes does not exceed 250.]~~

638 ~~[(b) In addition to the signature requirements of Subsection (1)(a), a person seeking to
639 have an initiative submitted to a local legislative body or to a vote of the people for approval or
640 rejection in a county, city, town, or metro township where the local legislative body is elected
641 from council districts shall obtain, from each of a majority of council districts, legal signatures
642 equal to the percentages established in Subsection (1)(a).]~~

643 (1) As used in this section, "number of active voters" means the number of active
644 voters in the county, city, or town on the immediately preceding January 1.

645 (2) An eligible voter seeking to have an initiative submitted to a local legislative body
646 or to a vote of the people for approval or rejection shall obtain legal signatures equal to:

647 (a) for a metro township with a population of 100,000 or more, a city of the first class,

648 or a county of the first class, 8.5% of the number of active voters in the metro township, city, or
649 county;

650 (b) for a metro township with a population of 65,000 or more but less than 100,000, a
651 city of the second class, or a county of the second class, 11% of the number of active voters in
652 the metro township, city, or county;

653 (c) for a metro township with a population of 30,000 or more but less than 65,000, a
654 city of the third class, or a county of the third class, 13% of the number of active voters in the
655 metro township, city, or county;

656 (d) for a metro township with a population of 10,000 or more but less than 30,000, a
657 city of the fourth class, or a county of the fourth class, 17.5% of the number of active voters in
658 the metro township, city, or county;

659 (e) for a metro township with a population of 1,000 or more but less than 10,000, a city
660 of the fifth class, or a county of the fifth class, 22% of the number of active voters in the metro
661 township, city, or county; or

662 (f) for a metro township with a population of less than 1,000, a town, or a county of the
663 sixth class, 25.5% of the number of active voters in the metro township, town, or county.

664 ~~[(2)]~~ (3) If the total number of certified names from each verified signature sheet
665 equals or exceeds the number of names required by this section, the clerk or recorder shall
666 deliver the proposed law to the local legislative body at ~~[its]~~ the local legislative body's next
667 meeting.

668 ~~[(3)]~~ (4) (a) The local legislative body shall either adopt or reject the proposed law
669 without change or amendment within 30 days ~~[of receipt of]~~ after the day on which the local
670 legislative body receives the proposed law under Subsection (3).

671 (b) The local legislative body may:

672 (i) adopt the proposed law and refer ~~[it]~~ the proposed law to the people;

673 (ii) adopt the proposed law without referring ~~[it]~~ the proposed law to the people; or

674 (iii) reject the proposed law.

675 (c) If the local legislative body adopts the proposed law but does not refer ~~[it]~~ the
676 proposed law to the people, ~~[it]~~ the proposed law is subject to referendum as with other local
677 laws.

678 (d) (i) If a county legislative body rejects a proposed ~~[county ordinance or amendment]~~

679 law, or takes no action on ~~[it] a proposed law~~, the county clerk shall submit ~~[it] the proposed~~
 680 law to the voters of the county at the next regular general election immediately after the
 681 petition for the proposed law is filed under Section 20A-7-502.

682 (ii) If a local legislative body of a municipality rejects a proposed ~~[municipal ordinance~~
 683 ~~or amendment]~~ law, or takes no action on ~~[it] a proposed law~~, the municipal recorder or clerk
 684 shall submit ~~[it] the proposed law~~ to the voters of the municipality at the next municipal
 685 general election immediately after the petition is filed under Section 20A-7-502.

686 (e) (i) If ~~[the] a~~ local legislative body rejects ~~[the] a~~ proposed ~~[ordinance or~~
 687 ~~amendment]~~ law, or takes no action on ~~[it] a proposed law~~, the local legislative body may adopt
 688 a competing local law.

689 (ii) The local legislative body shall prepare and adopt the competing local law within
 690 the ~~[30 days allowed for its action on the measure proposed by initiative petition]~~ 30-day
 691 period described in Subsection (4)(a).

692 (iii) If ~~[the] a~~ local legislative body adopts a competing local law, the clerk or recorder
 693 shall ~~[submit it]~~ refer the competing local law to the voters of the county or municipality at the
 694 same election at which the initiative proposal is submitted under Subsection (4)(d).

695 (f) If conflicting local laws are submitted to the people at the same election and two or
 696 more of the conflicting measures are approved by the people, ~~[then]~~ the measure that receives
 697 the greatest number of affirmative votes shall control all conflicts.

698 Section 9. Section 20A-7-502 is amended to read:

699 **20A-7-502. Local initiative process -- Application procedures.**

700 (1) ~~[Persons]~~ An eligible voter wishing to circulate an initiative petition shall file an
 701 application with the local clerk.

702 (2) The application shall contain:

703 (a) the name and residence address of at least five sponsors of the initiative petition;

704 (b) a statement indicating that each of the sponsors~~[(i)]~~ is a registered voter; ~~[and]~~

705 ~~[(ii) (A) if the initiative seeks to enact a county ordinance, has voted in a regular~~
 706 ~~general election in Utah within the last three years; or]~~

707 ~~[(B) if the initiative seeks to enact a municipal ordinance, has voted in a regular~~
 708 ~~municipal election in Utah:]~~

709 ~~[(F) except as provided in Subsection (2)(b)(ii)(B)(H), within the last three years; or]~~

710 ~~[(H) within the last five years, if the sponsor's failure to vote within the last three years~~
711 ~~is due to the sponsor's residing in a municipal district that participates in a municipal election~~
712 ~~every four years;]~~

713 (c) a statement indicating that each of the sponsors has voted in an election in Utah in
714 the last three years;

715 ~~[(e)]~~ (d) the signature of each of the sponsors, ~~[attested to]~~ acknowledged by a notary
716 public;

717 ~~[(d)]~~ (e) a copy of the proposed law that includes:

718 (i) the title of the proposed law, which clearly expresses the subject of the law; and

719 (ii) the text of the proposed law; and

720 ~~[(e)]~~ (f) if the initiative petition proposes a tax increase, the following statement, "This
721 initiative petition seeks to increase the current (insert name of tax) rate by (insert the tax
722 percentage difference) percent, resulting in a(n) (insert the tax percentage increase) percent
723 increase in the current tax rate."

724 (3) A proposed law submitted under this section may not contain more than one subject
725 to the same extent a bill may not pass containing more than one subject as provided in Utah
726 Constitution, Article VI, Section 22.

727 Section 10. Section **20A-7-502.5** is amended to read:

728 **20A-7-502.5. Initial fiscal and legal impact estimate -- Preparation of estimate.**

729 (1) Within three working days ~~[of receipt of an application for an initiative petition]~~
730 after the day on which the local clerk receives an application for an initiative petition, the local
731 clerk shall submit a copy of the ~~[application]~~ proposed law to the county, city, or town's budget
732 officer.

733 (2) (a) The budget officer, together with legal counsel, shall prepare an unbiased, good
734 faith estimate of the fiscal and legal impact of the law proposed by the initiative that contains:

735 (i) a dollar amount representing the total estimated fiscal impact of the proposed law;

736 (ii) if the proposed law would increase or decrease taxes, a dollar amount representing
737 the total estimated increase or decrease for each type of tax affected under the proposed law
738 and a dollar amount representing the total estimated increase or decrease in taxes under the
739 proposed law;

740 (iii) if the proposed law would increase taxes, the tax percentage difference and the tax

741 percentage increase;

742 (iv) if the proposed law would result in the issuance or a change in the status of bonds,
743 notes, or other debt instruments, a dollar amount representing the total estimated increase or
744 decrease in public debt under the proposed law;

745 (v) a listing of all sources of funding for the estimated costs associated with the
746 proposed law showing each source of funding and the percentage of total funding provided
747 from each source;

748 (vi) a dollar amount representing the estimated costs or savings, if any, to state and
749 local government entities under the proposed law;

750 (vii) the proposed law's legal impact, including:

751 (A) any significant effects on a person's vested property rights;

752 (B) any significant effects on other laws or ordinances;

753 (C) any significant legal liability the city, county, or town may incur; and

754 (D) any other significant legal impact as determined by the budget officer and the legal
755 counsel; and

756 (viii) a concise explanation, not exceeding 100 words, of the above information and of
757 the estimated fiscal impact, if any, under the proposed law.

758 (b) (i) If the proposed law is estimated to have no fiscal impact, the local budget officer
759 shall include a summary statement in the initial fiscal impact statement in substantially the
760 following form:

761 "The (title of the local budget officer) estimates that the law proposed by this initiative
762 would have no significant fiscal impact and would not result in either an increase or decrease in
763 taxes or debt."

764 (ii) If the proposed law is estimated to have a fiscal impact, the local budget officer
765 shall include a summary statement in the initial fiscal impact estimate in substantially the
766 following form:

767 "The (title of the local budget officer) estimates that the law proposed by this initiative
768 would result in a total fiscal expense/savings of \$_____, which includes a (type of tax or
769 taxes) tax increase/decrease of \$_____ and a \$_____ increase/decrease in public debt."

770 (iii) If the estimated fiscal impact of the proposed law is highly variable or is otherwise
771 difficult to reasonably express in a summary statement, the local budget officer may include in

772 the summary statement a brief explanation that identifies those factors affecting the variability
773 or difficulty of the estimate.

774 (iv) If the proposed law would increase taxes, the local budget officer shall include a
775 summary statement in the initial fiscal impact statement in substantially the following form:

776 "This initiative petition seeks to increase the current (insert name of tax) rate by (insert
777 the tax percentage difference) percent, resulting in a(n) (insert the tax percentage increase)
778 percent increase in the current tax rate."

779 (3) The budget officer shall prepare an unbiased, good faith estimate of the cost of
780 printing and distributing information related to the initiative petition in the voter information
781 pamphlet as required by Section 20A-7-402.

782 (4) Within 25 calendar days [~~from the date that the local clerk delivers a copy of the~~
783 ~~application]~~ after the day on which the local clerk submits a copy of the proposed law under
784 Subsection (1), the budget officer shall:

785 (a) deliver a copy of the initial fiscal impact estimate, including the legal impact
786 estimate, to the local clerk's office; and

787 (b) mail a copy of the initial fiscal impact estimate, including the legal impact estimate,
788 to the first [~~five~~] three sponsors named in the application.

789 [~~(5) (a) Three or more of the sponsors of the petition may, within 20 calendar days of~~
790 ~~the date of delivery of the initial fiscal impact estimate to the local clerk's office, file a petition~~
791 ~~with the Supreme Court, alleging that the initial fiscal impact estimate, including the legal~~
792 ~~impact estimate, taken as a whole, is an inaccurate estimate of the fiscal or legal impact of the~~
793 ~~initiative.]~~

794 [~~(b) (i) There is a presumption that the initial fiscal impact estimate, including the legal~~
795 ~~impact estimate, prepared by the budget officer and legal counsel is based upon reasonable~~
796 ~~assumptions, uses reasonable data, and applies accepted analytical methods to present the~~
797 ~~estimated fiscal and legal impact of the initiative.]~~

798 [~~(ii) The Supreme Court may not revise the contents of, or direct the revision of, the~~
799 ~~initial fiscal impact estimate, including the legal impact estimate, unless the plaintiffs rebut the~~
800 ~~presumption by clear and convincing evidence that establishes that the fiscal estimate,~~
801 ~~including the legal impact estimate, taken as a whole, is an inaccurate statement of the~~
802 ~~estimated fiscal or legal impact of the initiative.]~~

803 ~~[(iii) The Supreme Court may refer an issue related to the initial fiscal impact estimate,~~
804 ~~including the legal impact estimate, to a master to examine the issue and make a report in~~
805 ~~accordance with Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 53.]~~

806 ~~[(c) The Supreme Court shall certify to the local clerk an initial fiscal impact estimate,~~
807 ~~including the legal impact estimate, for the measure that meets the requirements of this~~
808 ~~section.]~~

809 Section 11. Section **20A-7-502.7** is enacted to read:

810 **20A-7-502.7. Referability to voters.**

811 (1) Within 20 days after the day on which an eligible voter files an application to
812 circulate an initiative petition under Section [20A-7-502](#), the county, city, town, or metro
813 township to which the initiative pertains shall:

814 (a) review the proposed law in the initiative application to determine whether the law is
815 legally referable to voters; and

816 (b) notify the first three sponsors, in writing, whether the proposed law is:

817 (i) legally referable to voters; or

818 (ii) rejected as not legally referable to voters.

819 (2) A proposed law in an initiative application is legally referable to voters unless:

820 (a) the proposed law is patently unconstitutional;

821 (b) the proposed law is nonsensical;

822 (c) the proposed law is administrative, rather than legislative, in nature;

823 (d) the proposed law could not become law if passed;

824 (e) the proposed law contains more than one subject as evaluated in accordance with
825 Subsection [20A-7-502\(3\)](#);

826 (f) the subject of the proposed law is not clearly expressed in the law's title;

827 (g) the proposed law is identical or substantially similar to a legally referable proposed
828 law sought by an initiative application submitted to the local clerk, under Section [20A-7-502](#),
829 within two years before the day on which the application for the current proposed initiative is
830 filed; or

831 (h) the application for the proposed law was not timely filed or does not comply with
832 the requirements of this part.

833 (3) After the end of the 20-day period described in Subsection (1), a county, city, town,

834 or metro township may not:

835 (a) reject a proposed initiative as not legally referable to voters; or

836 (b) bring a legal action, other than to appeal a court decision, challenging a proposed
837 initiative on the grounds that the proposed initiative is not legally referable to voters.

838 (4) If a county, city, town, or metro township rejects a proposed initiative, a sponsor of
839 the proposed initiative may, within 10 days after the day on which a sponsor is notified under
840 Subsection (1)(b), appeal the decision to:

841 (a) district court; or

842 (b) the Supreme Court, if the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over the appeal.

843 (5) If, on appeal, the court determines that the law proposed in the initiative petition is
844 legally referable to voters, the local clerk shall comply with Subsection [20A-7-504\(2\)](#) within
845 five days after the day on which the determination, and any appeal of the determination, is
846 final.

847 Section 12. Section **20A-7-504** is amended to read:

848 **20A-7-504. Circulation requirements -- Local clerk to provide sponsors with**
849 **materials.**

850 (1) In order to obtain the necessary number of signatures required by this part, the
851 sponsors shall, after the sponsors receive the documents described in Subsections (2)(a) and
852 (b), circulate initiative packets that meet the form requirements of this part.

853 (2) Within five days after the day on which a [~~local clerk receives an application that~~
854 ~~complies with the requirements of Section [20A-7-502](#)]~~ county, city, town, metro township, or
855 court determines, in accordance with Section [20A-7-502.7](#), that a law proposed in an initiative
856 petition is legally referable to voters, the local clerk shall furnish to the sponsors:

857 (a) one copy of the initiative petition; and

858 (b) one signature sheet.

859 (3) The sponsors of the petition shall:

860 (a) arrange and pay for the printing of all additional copies of the petition and signature
861 sheets; and

862 (b) ensure that the copies of the petition and signature sheets meet the form
863 requirements of this section.

864 (4) (a) The sponsors may prepare the initiative for circulation by creating multiple

865 initiative packets.

866 (b) The sponsors shall create those packets by binding a copy of the initiative petition,
867 a copy of the proposed law, and no more than 50 signature sheets together at the top in such a
868 way that the packets may be conveniently opened for signing.

869 (c) The sponsors need not attach a uniform number of signature sheets to each
870 initiative packet.

871 ~~[(5) (a) After the sponsors have prepared sufficient initiative packets, they shall return~~
872 ~~them to the local clerk.]~~

873 ~~[(b) The local clerk shall:]~~

874 ~~[(i) number each of the initiative packets and return them to the sponsors within five~~
875 ~~working days; and]~~

876 ~~[(ii) keep a record of the numbers assigned to each packet.]~~

877 Section 13. Section **20A-7-505** is amended to read:

878 **20A-7-505. Obtaining signatures -- Verification -- Removal of signature.**

879 (1) Any Utah voter may sign a local initiative petition if the voter is a legal voter and
880 resides in the local jurisdiction.

881 (2) (a) The sponsors shall ensure that the ~~[person]~~ individual in whose presence each
882 signature sheet was signed:

883 (i) is at least 18 years old and meets the residency requirements of Section [20A-2-105](#);
884 and

885 (ii) verifies each signature sheet by completing the verification printed on the last page
886 of each initiative packet.

887 (b) ~~[A person]~~ An individual may not sign the verification printed on the last page of
888 the initiative packet if the ~~[person]~~ individual signed a signature sheet in the initiative packet.

889 (3) (a) (i) Any voter who has signed an initiative petition may have the voter's signature
890 removed from the petition by submitting a notarized statement to that effect to the local clerk.

891 (ii) In order for the signature to be removed, the statement must be received by the
892 local clerk before ~~[he]~~ the local clerk delivers the petition to the county clerk to be certified.

893 (b) Upon receipt of the statement, the local clerk shall remove the signature of the
894 ~~[person]~~ individual submitting the statement from the initiative petition.

895 (c) No one may remove signatures from an initiative petition after the petition is

896 submitted to the county clerk to be certified.

897 Section 14. Section **20A-7-506** is amended to read:

898 **20A-7-506. Submitting the initiative petition -- Certification of signatures by the**
899 **county clerks -- Transfer to local clerk.**

900 (1) (a) The sponsors shall deliver each signed and verified initiative packet to the
901 county clerk of the county in which the packet was circulated on or before the sooner of:

902 (i) for county initiatives:

903 (A) 316 days after the day on which the application is filed; or

904 (B) the April 15 immediately before the next regular general election immediately after
905 the application is filed under Section **20A-7-502**; or

906 (ii) for municipal initiatives:

907 (A) 316 days after the day on which the application is filed; or

908 (B) the April 15 immediately before the next municipal general election immediately
909 after the application is filed under Section **20A-7-502**.

910 (b) A sponsor may not submit an initiative packet after the deadline established in this
911 Subsection (1).

912 (2) (a) No later than May 1, the county clerk shall:

913 (i) check the names of all [~~persons~~] individuals completing the verification on the last
914 page of each initiative packet to determine whether those [~~persons~~] individuals are residents of
915 Utah and are at least 18 years old; and

916 (ii) submit the name of each of those [~~persons~~] individuals who is not a Utah resident
917 or who is not at least 18 years old to the attorney general and county attorney.

918 (b) The county clerk may not certify a signature under Subsection (3) on an initiative
919 packet that is not verified in accordance with Section **20A-7-505**.

920 (3) No later than May 15, the county clerk shall:

921 (a) determine whether or not each signer is a voter according to the requirements of
922 Section **20A-7-506.3**;

923 (b) certify on the petition whether or not each name is that of a voter; and

924 (c) deliver all of the verified packets to the local clerk.

925 Section 15. Section **20A-7-506.3** is amended to read:

926 **20A-7-506.3. Verification of petition signatures.**

927 (1) (a) For the purposes of this section, "substantially similar name" means:

928 (i) the given name and surname shown on the petition, or both, contain only minor
929 spelling differences when compared to the given name and surname shown on the official
930 register;

931 (ii) the surname shown on the petition exactly matches the surname shown on the
932 official register, and the given names differ only because one of the given names shown is a
933 commonly used abbreviation or variation of the other;

934 (iii) the surname shown on the petition exactly matches the surname shown on the
935 official register, and the given names differ only because one of the given names shown is
936 accompanied by a first or middle initial or a middle name which is not shown on the other
937 record; or

938 (iv) the surname shown on the petition exactly matches the surname shown on the
939 official register, and the given names differ only because one of the given names shown is an
940 alphabetically corresponding initial that has been provided in the place of a given name shown
941 on the other record.

942 (b) For the purposes of this section, "substantially similar name" does not mean a name
943 having an initial or a middle name shown on the petition that does not match a different initial
944 or middle name shown on the official register.

945 (2) The county clerk shall use the following procedures in determining whether or not a
946 signer is a registered voter:

947 (a) When a signer's name and address shown on the petition exactly match a name and
948 address shown on the official register and the signer's signature appears substantially similar to
949 the signature on the statewide voter registration database, the county clerk shall declare the
950 signature valid.

951 (b) When there is no exact match of an address and a name, the county clerk shall
952 declare the signature valid if:

953 (i) the address on the petition matches the address of ~~[a person]~~ an individual on the
954 official register with a substantially similar name; and

955 (ii) the signer's signature appears substantially similar to the signature on the statewide
956 voter registration database of the ~~[person]~~ individual described in Subsection (2)(b)(i).

957 (c) When there is no match of an address and a substantially similar name, the county

958 clerk shall declare the signature valid if:

959 (i) the birth date or age on the petition matches the birth date or age of ~~[a person]~~ an
960 individual on the official register with a substantially similar name; and

961 (ii) the signer's signature appears substantially similar to the signature on the statewide
962 voter registration database of the ~~[person]~~ individual described in Subsection (2)(c)(i).

963 (d) If a signature is not declared valid under Subsection (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c), the
964 county clerk shall declare the signature to be invalid.

965 Section 16. Section **20A-7-507** is amended to read:

966 **20A-7-507. Evaluation by the local clerk.**

967 (1) When each initiative packet is received from a county clerk, the local clerk shall
968 check off from the local clerk's record the number of each initiative packet filed.

969 (2) (a) After all of the initiative packets have been received by the local clerk, the local
970 clerk shall count the number of the names certified by the county clerk that appear on each
971 verified signature sheet.

972 (b) If the total number of certified names from each verified signature sheet equals or
973 exceeds the number of names required by Section **20A-7-501** and the requirements of this part
974 are met, the local clerk shall mark upon the front of the petition the word "sufficient."

975 (c) If the total number of certified names from each verified signature sheet does not
976 equal or exceed the number of names required by Section **20A-7-501** or a requirement of this
977 part is not met, the local clerk shall mark upon the front of the petition the word "insufficient."

978 (d) The local clerk shall immediately notify any one of the sponsors of the local clerk's
979 finding.

980 (3) If the local clerk finds the total number of certified signatures from each verified
981 signature sheet to be insufficient, any sponsor may file a written demand with the local clerk
982 for a recount of the signatures appearing on the initiative petition in the presence of any
983 sponsor.

984 (4) Once a petition is declared insufficient, the sponsors may not submit additional
985 signatures to qualify the petition for the ballot.

986 ~~[(5) (a) If the local clerk refuses to accept and file any initiative petition, any voter may~~
987 ~~apply to the supreme court for an extraordinary writ to compel him to do so within 10 days~~
988 ~~after the refusal.]~~

989 ~~[(b) If the supreme court determines that the initiative petition is legally sufficient, the~~
990 ~~local clerk shall file it, with a verified copy of the judgment attached to it, as of the date on~~
991 ~~which it was originally offered for filing in the local clerk's office.]~~

992 ~~[(c) If the supreme court determines that any petition filed is not legally sufficient, the~~
993 ~~supreme court may enjoin the local clerk and all other officers from certifying or printing the~~
994 ~~ballot title and numbers of that measure on the official ballot.]~~

995 ~~[(6)]~~ (5) A petition determined to be sufficient in accordance with this section is
996 qualified for the ballot.

997 Section 17. Section **20A-7-508** is amended to read:

998 **20A-7-508. Ballot title -- Duties of local clerk and local attorney.**

999 (1) Whenever an initiative petition is declared sufficient for submission to a vote of the
1000 people, the local clerk shall deliver a copy of the petition and the proposed law to the local
1001 attorney.

1002 (2) The local attorney shall:

1003 (a) entitle each county or municipal initiative that has qualified for the ballot
1004 "Proposition Number ___" and give it a number as assigned under Section [20A-6-107](#);

1005 (b) prepare a proposed ballot title for the initiative;

1006 (c) file the proposed ballot title and the numbered initiative titles with the local clerk
1007 within 15 days after the date the initiative petition is declared sufficient for submission to a
1008 vote of the people; and

1009 (d) promptly provide notice of the filing of the proposed ballot title to:

1010 (i) the sponsors of the petition; and

1011 (ii) the local legislative body for the jurisdiction where the initiative petition was
1012 circulated.

1013 (3) (a) The ballot title may be distinct from the title of the proposed law attached to the
1014 initiative petition, and shall express, in not exceeding 100 words, the purpose of the measure.

1015 (b) In preparing a ballot title, the local attorney shall, to the best of the local attorney's
1016 ability, give a true and impartial statement of the purpose of the measure.

1017 (c) The ballot title may not intentionally be an argument, or likely to create prejudice,
1018 for or against the measure.

1019 (d) If the initiative proposes a tax increase, the local attorney shall include the

1020 following statement, in bold, in the ballot title:

1021 "This initiative seeks to increase the current (insert name of tax) rate by (insert the tax
1022 percentage difference) percent, resulting in a(n) (insert the tax percentage increase) percent
1023 increase in the current tax rate."

1024 (4) (a) Within five calendar days after the date the local attorney files a proposed ballot
1025 title under Subsection (2)(c), the local legislative body for the jurisdiction where the initiative
1026 petition was circulated and the sponsors of the petition may file written comments in response
1027 to the proposed ballot title with the local clerk.

1028 (b) Within five calendar days after the last date to submit written comments under
1029 Subsection (4)(a), the local attorney shall:

- 1030 (i) review any written comments filed in accordance with Subsection (4)(a);
- 1031 (ii) prepare a final ballot title that meets the requirements of Subsection (3); and
- 1032 (iii) return the petition and file the ballot title with the local clerk.

1033 (c) Subject to Subsection (6), the ballot title, as determined by the local attorney, shall
1034 be printed on the official ballot.

1035 (5) Immediately after the local attorney files a copy of the ballot title with the local
1036 clerk, the local clerk shall serve a copy of the ballot title by mail upon the sponsors of the
1037 petition and the local legislative body for the jurisdiction where the initiative petition was
1038 circulated.

1039 (6) (a) If the ballot title furnished by the local attorney is unsatisfactory or does not
1040 comply with the requirements of this section, the decision of the local attorney may be
1041 appealed ~~[by a petition]~~ to the district court, or, if the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction,
1042 to the Supreme Court [that is], brought by:

- 1043 (i) at least three sponsors of the initiative petition; or
- 1044 (ii) a majority of the local legislative body for the jurisdiction where the initiative
1045 petition was circulated.

1046 (b) The ~~[Supreme Court]~~ court:

- 1047 (i) shall examine the measures and consider arguments~~[, and, in its decision,];~~ and
- 1048 (ii) may certify to the local clerk a ballot title for the measure that fulfills the intent of
1049 this section.

1050 (c) The local clerk shall print the title certified by the ~~[Supreme Court]~~ court on the

1051 official ballot.

1052 Section 18. Section **20A-7-509** is amended to read:

1053 **20A-7-509. Form of ballot -- Manner of voting.**

1054 (1) The local clerk shall ensure that the number and ballot title are presented upon the
1055 official ballot with, immediately adjacent to them, the words "For" and "Against," each word
1056 presented with an adjacent square in which the [~~elector~~] voter may indicate [~~his~~] the voter's
1057 vote.

1058 (2) [~~Electors~~] Voters desiring to vote in favor of enacting the law proposed by the
1059 initiative petition shall mark the square adjacent to the word "For," and [~~those~~] voters desiring
1060 to vote against enacting the law proposed by the initiative petition shall mark the square
1061 adjacent to the word "Against."

1062 Section 19. Section **20A-7-510** is amended to read:

1063 **20A-7-510. Return and canvass -- Conflicting measures -- Law effective on**
1064 **proclamation.**

1065 (1) The votes on the law proposed by the initiative petition shall be counted,
1066 canvassed, and delivered as provided in Title 20A, Chapter 4, Part 3, Canvassing Returns.

1067 (2) After the local board of canvassers completes its canvass, the local clerk shall
1068 certify to the local legislative body the vote for and against the law proposed by the initiative
1069 petition.

1070 (3) (a) The local legislative body shall immediately issue a proclamation that:

1071 (i) gives the total number of votes cast in the local jurisdiction for and against each law
1072 proposed by an initiative petition; and

1073 (ii) declares those laws proposed by an initiative petition that were approved by
1074 majority vote to be in full force and effect as the law of the local jurisdiction.

1075 (b) When the local legislative body determines that two proposed laws, or that parts of
1076 two proposed laws approved by the people at the same election are entirely in conflict, they
1077 shall proclaim that measure to be law that has received the greatest number of affirmative
1078 votes, regardless of the difference in the majorities which those measures have received.

1079 (c) (i) Within 10 days after the local legislative body's proclamation, any qualified
1080 voter who signed the initiative petition proposing the law that is declared by the local
1081 legislative body to be superseded by another measure approved at the same election may apply

1082 to the district court, or, if the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction, the Supreme Court to
1083 review the decision.

1084 (ii) The court shall:

1085 (A) consider the matter and decide whether [~~or not~~] the proposed laws are in conflict;
1086 and

1087 (B) certify [~~its~~] the court's decision to the local legislative body.

1088 (4) Within 10 days after the [~~Supreme Court certifies its~~] day on which the court
1089 certifies the decision, the local legislative body shall:

1090 (a) proclaim as law all [~~those~~] measures approved by the people [~~as law~~] that the
1091 [~~Supreme Court has determined~~] court determines are not in conflict; and

1092 (b) [~~of all those~~] for the measures approved by the people as law that the [~~Supreme~~
1093 ~~Court has determined~~] court determines to be in conflict, proclaim as law the [~~one~~] measure
1094 that received the greatest number of affirmative votes, regardless of the difference in
1095 majorities.

1096 Section 20. Section **20A-7-512** is amended to read:

1097 **20A-7-512. Misconduct of electors and officers -- Penalty.**

1098 (1) It is unlawful for any [~~person~~] individual to:

1099 (a) sign any name other than the [~~person's own~~] individual's own name to any initiative
1100 petition;

1101 (b) knowingly sign the [~~person's~~] individual's name more than once for the same
1102 measure at one election;

1103 (c) sign an initiative knowing the [~~person~~] individual is not a legal voter; or

1104 (d) knowingly and willfully violate any provision of this part.

1105 (2) It is unlawful for any [~~person~~] individual to sign the verification for an initiative
1106 packet knowing that:

1107 (a) the [~~person~~] individual does not meet the residency requirements of Section
1108 [20A-2-105](#);

1109 (b) the [~~person~~] individual has not witnessed the signatures of [~~those persons~~] the
1110 individuals whose names appear in the initiative packet; or

1111 (c) one or more [~~persons~~] individuals whose signatures appear in the initiative packet is
1112 either:

- 1113 (i) not registered to vote in Utah; or
 1114 (ii) does not intend to become registered to vote in Utah.
 1115 (3) ~~[Any person violating]~~ An individual who violates this part is guilty of a class A
 1116 misdemeanor.

1117 Section 21. Section **20A-7-513** is amended to read:

1118 **20A-7-513. Fiscal review -- Repeal, amendment, or resubmission.**

1119 (1) No later than 60 days after the date of an election in which the voters approve an
 1120 initiative petition, the budget officer shall:

1121 (a) for each initiative approved by the voters, prepare a final fiscal impact statement,
 1122 using current financial information and containing the information required by Subsection
 1123 **20A-7-502.5(2)**, except for the information required by Subsection **20A-7-502.5(2)(a)(vii)**; and

1124 (b) deliver a copy of the final fiscal impact statement to:

- 1125 (i) the local legislative body of the jurisdiction where the initiative was circulated;
 1126 (ii) the local clerk; and
 1127 (iii) the first ~~[five]~~ three sponsors listed on the initiative application.

1128 (2) If the final fiscal impact statement exceeds the initial fiscal impact estimate by 25%
 1129 or more, the local legislative body shall review the final fiscal impact statement and may, by a
 1130 majority vote:

- 1131 (a) repeal the law established by passage of the initiative;
 1132 (b) amend the law established by the passage of the initiative; or
 1133 (c) pass a resolution informing the voters that they may file an initiative petition to
 1134 repeal the law enacted by the passage of the initiative.

1135 Section 22. Section **20A-7-601** is amended to read:

1136 **20A-7-601. Referenda -- General signature requirements -- Signature**
 1137 **requirements for land use laws and subjurisdictional laws -- Time requirements.**

1138 ~~[(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2) or (3), a person seeking to have a local law~~
 1139 ~~passed by the local legislative body submitted to a vote of the people shall obtain legal~~
 1140 ~~signatures equal to:]~~

1141 ~~[(a) 10% of all the votes cast in the county, city, or town for all candidates for president~~
 1142 ~~of the United States at the last election at which a president of the United States was elected if~~
 1143 ~~the total number of votes exceeds 25,000;]~~

1144 ~~[(b) 12-1/2% of all the votes cast in the county, city, or town for all candidates for~~
1145 ~~president of the United States at the last election at which a president of the United States was~~
1146 ~~elected if the total number of votes does not exceed 25,000 but is more than 10,000;]~~

1147 ~~[(c) 15% of all the votes cast in the county, city, or town for all candidates for president~~
1148 ~~of the United States at the last election at which a president of the United States was elected if~~
1149 ~~the total number of votes does not exceed 10,000 but is more than 2,500;]~~

1150 ~~[(d) 20% of all the votes cast in the county, city, or town for all candidates for president~~
1151 ~~of the United States at the last election at which a president of the United States was elected if~~
1152 ~~the total number of votes does not exceed 2,500 but is more than 500;]~~

1153 ~~[(e) 25% of all the votes cast in the county, city, or town for all candidates for president~~
1154 ~~of the United States at the last election at which a president of the United States was elected if~~
1155 ~~the total number of votes does not exceed 500 but is more than 250; and]~~

1156 ~~[(f) 30% of all the votes cast in the county, city, or town for all candidates for president~~
1157 ~~of the United States at the last election at which a president of the United States was elected if~~
1158 ~~the total number of votes does not exceed 250;]~~

1159 ~~[(2) (a) As used in this Subsection (2), "land use law" includes a land use development~~
1160 ~~code, an annexation ordinance, and comprehensive zoning ordinances;]~~

1161 ~~[(b) Except as provided in Subsection (3), a person seeking to have a land use law or~~
1162 ~~local obligation law passed by the local legislative body submitted to a vote of the people shall~~
1163 ~~obtain legal signatures equal to;]~~

1164 ~~[(i) in a county or in a city of the first or second class, 20% of all votes cast in the~~
1165 ~~county or city for all candidates for president of the United States at the last election at which a~~
1166 ~~president of the United States was elected; and]~~

1167 ~~[(ii) in a city of the third, fourth, or fifth class or a town, 35% of all the votes cast in the~~
1168 ~~city or town for all candidates for president of the United States at the last election at which a~~
1169 ~~president of the United States was elected;]~~

1170 ~~[(3) (a) As used in this Subsection (3):]~~

1171 ~~[(i) "Subjurisdiction" means an area comprised of all precincts and subprecincts in the~~
1172 ~~jurisdiction of a county, city, or town that are subject to a subjurisdictional law;]~~

1173 ~~[(ii) "Subjurisdictional law" means a local law or local obligation law passed by a local~~
1174 ~~legislative body that imposes a tax or other payment obligation on property in an area that does~~

1175 ~~not include all precincts and subprecincts under the jurisdiction of the county, city, or town.]~~

1176 ~~[(b) A person seeking to have a subjurisdictional law passed by the local legislative~~
1177 ~~body submitted to a vote of the people shall obtain legal signatures of the residents in the~~
1178 ~~subjurisdiction equal to:]~~

1179 ~~[(i) 10% of the total votes cast in the subjurisdiction for all candidates for president of~~
1180 ~~the United States at the last election at which a president of the United States was elected if the~~
1181 ~~total number of votes exceeds 25,000;]~~

1182 ~~[(ii) 12-1/2% of all the votes cast in the subjurisdiction for all candidates for president~~
1183 ~~of the United States at the last election at which a president of the United States was elected if~~
1184 ~~the total number of votes does not exceed 25,000 but is more than 10,000;]~~

1185 ~~[(iii) 15% of all the votes cast in the subjurisdiction for all candidates for president of~~
1186 ~~the United States at the last election at which a president of the United States was elected if the~~
1187 ~~total number of votes does not exceed 10,000 but is more than 2,500;]~~

1188 ~~[(iv) 20% of all the votes cast in the subjurisdiction for all candidates for president of~~
1189 ~~the United States at the last election at which a president of the United States was elected if the~~
1190 ~~total number of votes does not exceed 2,500 but is more than 500;]~~

1191 ~~[(v) 25% of all the votes cast in the subjurisdiction for all candidates for president of~~
1192 ~~the United States at the last election at which a president of the United States was elected if the~~
1193 ~~total number of votes does not exceed 500 but is more than 250; and]~~

1194 ~~[(vi) 30% of all the votes cast in the subjurisdiction for all candidates for president of~~
1195 ~~the United States at the last election at which a president of the United States was elected if the~~
1196 ~~total number of votes does not exceed 250.]~~

1197 (1) As used in this section:

1198 (a) "Land use law" includes a land use development code, an annexation ordinance,
1199 and comprehensive zoning ordinances.

1200 (b) "Number of active voters" means the number of active voters in the county, city, or
1201 town on the immediately preceding January 1.

1202 (c) "Subjurisdiction" means an area comprised of all precincts and subprecincts in the
1203 jurisdiction of a county, city, or town that are subject to a subjurisdictional law.

1204 (d) "Subjurisdictional law" means a local law or local obligation law passed by a local
1205 legislative body that imposes a tax or other payment obligation on property in an area that does

1206 not include all precincts and subprecincts under the jurisdiction of the county, city, or town.

1207 (2) Except as provided in Subsection (3) or (4), an eligible voter seeking to have a local
1208 law passed by the local legislative body submitted to a vote of the people shall obtain legal
1209 signatures equal to:

1210 (a) for a metro township with a population of 100,000 or more, a city of the first class,
1211 or a county of the first class, 8.5% of the number of active voters in the metro township, city, or
1212 county;

1213 (b) for a metro township with a population of 65,000 or more but less than 100,000, a
1214 city of the second class, or a county of the second class, 11% of the number of active voters in
1215 the metro township, city, or county;

1216 (c) for a metro township with a population of 30,000 or more but less than 65,000, a
1217 city of the third class, or a county of the third class, 13% of the number of active voters in the
1218 metro township, city, or county;

1219 (d) for a metro township with a population of 10,000 or more but less than 30,000, a
1220 city of the fourth class, or a county of the fourth class, 17.5% of the number of active voters in
1221 the metro township, city, or county;

1222 (e) for a metro township with a population of 1,000 or more but less than 10,000, a city
1223 of the fifth class, or a county of the fifth class, 22% of the number of active voters in the metro
1224 township, city, or county; or

1225 (f) for a metro township with a population of less than 1,000, a town, or a county of the
1226 sixth class, 25.5% of the number of active voters in the metro township, town, or county.

1227 (3) Except as provided in Subsection (4), an eligible voter seeking to have a land use
1228 law or local obligation law passed by the local legislative body submitted to a vote of the
1229 people shall obtain legal signatures equal to:

1230 (a) for a metro township with a population of 65,000 or more, a city of the first or
1231 second class, or a county, 20% of the number of active voters in the metro township, city, or
1232 county; or

1233 (b) for a metro township with a population of less than 65,000, a city of the third,
1234 fourth, or fifth class, or a town, 35% of the number of active voters in the metro township, city,
1235 or town.

1236 (4) An eligible voter seeking to have a subjurisdictional law passed by the local

1237 legislative body submitted to a vote of the people shall obtain legal signatures of the residents
 1238 in the subjurisdiction equal to:

1239 (a) for a subjurisdiction with a population of 100,000 or more, 8.5% of the number of
 1240 active voters in the subjurisdiction;

1241 (b) for a subjurisdiction with a population of 65,000 or more but less than 100,000,
 1242 11% of the number of active voters in the subjurisdiction;

1243 (c) for a subjurisdiction with a population of 30,000 or more but less than 65,000, 13%
 1244 of the number of active voters in the subjurisdiction;

1245 (d) for a subjurisdiction with a population of 10,000 or more but less than 30,000,
 1246 17.5% of the number of active voters in the subjurisdiction;

1247 (e) for a subjurisdiction with a population of 1,000 or more but less than 10,000, 22%
 1248 of the number of active voters in the subjurisdiction; or

1249 (f) for a subjurisdiction with a population of less than 1,000, 25.5% of the number of
 1250 active voters in the subjurisdiction.

1251 ~~[(4)]~~ (5) (a) Sponsors of any referendum petition challenging, under Subsection ~~[(1)]~~;
 1252 ~~(2), or (3)]~~ (2), (3), or (4), any local law passed by a local legislative body shall file the
 1253 application within ~~[five]~~ seven days after the ~~[passage of]~~ day on which the local law was
 1254 passed.

1255 (b) Except as provided in Subsection ~~[(4)]~~ (5)(c), when a referendum petition has been
 1256 declared sufficient, the local law that is the subject of the petition does not take effect unless
 1257 and until the local law is approved by a vote of the people.

1258 (c) When a referendum petition challenging a subjurisdictional law has been declared
 1259 sufficient, the subjurisdictional law that is the subject of the petition does not take effect unless
 1260 and until the subjurisdictional law is approved by a vote of the people who reside in the
 1261 subjurisdiction.

1262 ~~[(5)]~~ (6) If the referendum passes, the local law that was challenged by the referendum
 1263 is repealed as of the date of the election.

1264 ~~[(6)]~~ (7) Nothing in this section authorizes a local legislative body to impose a tax or
 1265 other payment obligation on a subjurisdiction in order to benefit an area outside of the
 1266 subjurisdiction.

1267 Section 23. Section **20A-7-602** is amended to read:

1268 **20A-7-602. Local referendum process -- Application procedures.**

1269 (1) ~~[Persons]~~ An eligible voter wishing to circulate a referendum petition shall file an
1270 application with the local clerk.

1271 (2) The application shall contain:

1272 (a) the name and residence address of at least five sponsors of the referendum petition;

1273 (b) a certification indicating that each of the sponsors~~[(t)]~~ is a resident of Utah; ~~[and]~~

1274 ~~[(ii) (A) if the referendum challenges a county local law, has voted in a regular general
1275 election in Utah within the last three years; or]~~

1276 ~~[(B) if the referendum challenges a municipal local law, has voted in a regular
1277 municipal election in Utah within the last three years;]~~

1278 (c) a statement indicating that each of the sponsors has voted in an election in Utah in
1279 the last three years;

1280 ~~[(e)]~~ (d) the signature of each of the sponsors, [attested to] acknowledged by a notary
1281 public; and

1282 ~~[(d)]~~ (e) (i) if the referendum challenges an ordinance or resolution, one copy of the
1283 law; or

1284 (ii) if the referendum challenges a local law that is not an ordinance or resolution, a
1285 written description of the local law, including the result of the vote on the local law.

1286 Section 24. Section **20A-7-602.5** is amended to read:

1287 **20A-7-602.5. Initial fiscal and legal impact estimate -- Preparation of estimate.**

1288 (1) Within three working days after the day on which the local clerk receives an
1289 application for a referendum petition, the local clerk shall submit a copy of the application to
1290 the county, city, or town's budget officer.

1291 (2) (a) The budget officer, together with legal counsel, shall prepare an unbiased, good
1292 faith estimate of the fiscal and legal impact of repealing the law the referendum proposes to
1293 repeal that contains:

1294 (i) a dollar amount representing the total estimated fiscal impact of repealing the law;

1295 (ii) if repealing the law would increase or decrease taxes, a dollar amount representing
1296 the total estimated increase or decrease for each type of tax that would be impacted by the law's
1297 repeal and a dollar amount representing the total estimated increase or decrease in taxes that
1298 would result from the law's repeal;

1299 (iii) if repealing the law would result in the issuance or a change in the status of bonds,
1300 notes, or other debt instruments, a dollar amount representing the total estimated increase or
1301 decrease in public debt that would result;

1302 (iv) a listing of all sources of funding for the estimated costs that would be associated
1303 with the law's repeal, showing each source of funding and the percentage of total funding that
1304 would be provided from each source;

1305 (v) a dollar amount representing the estimated costs or savings, if any, to state and
1306 local government entities if the law were repealed;

1307 (vi) the legal impacts that would result from repealing the law, including:

1308 (A) any significant effects on a person's vested property rights;

1309 (B) any significant effects on other laws or ordinances;

1310 (C) any significant legal liability the city, county, or town may incur; and

1311 (D) any other significant legal impact as determined by the budget officer and the legal
1312 counsel; and

1313 (vii) a concise explanation, not exceeding 100 words, of the above information and of
1314 the estimated fiscal impact, if any, if the law were repealed.

1315 (b) (i) If repealing the law would have no fiscal impact, the local budget officer shall
1316 include a summary statement in the initial fiscal impact statement in substantially the following
1317 form:

1318 "The (title of the local budget officer) estimates that repealing the law this referendum
1319 proposes to repeal would have no significant fiscal impact and would not result in either an
1320 increase or decrease in taxes or debt."

1321 (ii) If repealing the law is estimated to have a fiscal impact, the local budget officer
1322 shall include a summary statement describing the fiscal impact.

1323 (iii) If the estimated fiscal impact of repealing the law is highly variable or is otherwise
1324 difficult to reasonably express in a summary statement, the local budget officer may include in
1325 the summary statement a brief explanation that identifies those factors impacting the variability
1326 or difficulty of the estimate.

1327 (3) Within 25 calendar days after the day on which the local clerk submits a copy of the
1328 application under Subsection (1), the budget officer shall:

1329 (a) deliver a copy of the initial fiscal impact estimate, including the legal impact

1330 estimate, to the local clerk's office; and

1331 (b) mail a copy of the initial fiscal impact estimate, including the legal impact estimate,
1332 to the first [~~five~~] three sponsors named in the application.

1333 Section 25. Section **20A-7-602.7** is enacted to read:

1334 **20A-7-602.7. Referability to voters.**

1335 (1) Within 20 days after the day on which an eligible voter files an application to
1336 circulate a referendum petition under Section 20A-7-602, the county, city, town, or metro
1337 township to which the initiative pertains shall:

1338 (a) review the application to determine whether the proposed referendum is legally
1339 referable to voters; and

1340 (b) notify the first three sponsors, in writing, whether the proposed referendum is:

1341 (i) legally referable to voters; or

1342 (ii) rejected as not legally referable to voters.

1343 (2) A proposed referendum is legally referable to voters unless:

1344 (a) the proposed referendum challenges an action that is administrative, rather than
1345 legislative, in nature;

1346 (b) the proposed referendum challenges more than one law passed by the local
1347 legislative body; or

1348 (c) the application for the proposed referendum was not timely filed or does not
1349 comply with the requirements of this part.

1350 (3) After the end of the 20-day period described in Subsection (1), a county, city, town,
1351 or metro township may not:

1352 (a) reject a proposed referendum as not legally referable to voters; or

1353 (b) challenge, in a legal action or otherwise, a proposed referendum on the grounds that
1354 the proposed referendum is not legally referable to voters.

1355 (4) If a county, city, town, or metro township rejects a proposed referendum, a sponsor
1356 of the proposed referendum may, within 10 days after the day on which a sponsor is notified
1357 under Subsection (1)(b), appeal the decision to:

1358 (a) district court; or

1359 (b) the Supreme Court, if the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over the appeal.

1360 (5) If, on appeal, the court determines that the proposed referendum is legally referable

1361 to voters, the local clerk shall comply with Subsection 20A-7-604(2) within five days after the
1362 day on which the determination, and any appeal of the determination, is final.

1363 Section 26. Section **20A-7-603** is amended to read:

1364 **20A-7-603. Form of referendum petition and signature sheets.**

1365 (1) (a) Each proposed referendum petition shall be printed in substantially the
1366 following form:

1367 "REFERENDUM PETITION To the Honorable ____, County Clerk/City
1368 Recorder/Town Clerk:

1369 We, the undersigned citizens of Utah, respectfully order that (description of local law or
1370 portion of local law being challenged), passed by the ____ be referred to the voters for their
1371 approval or rejection at the regular/municipal general election to be held on
1372 _____(month\day\year);

1373 Each signer says:

1374 I have personally signed this petition;

1375 I am registered to vote in Utah or intend to become registered to vote in Utah before the
1376 certification of the petition names by the county clerk; and

1377 My residence and post office address are written correctly after my name."

1378 (b) The sponsors of a referendum shall attach a copy of the law that is the subject of the
1379 referendum to each referendum petition.

1380 (2) Each signature sheet shall:

1381 (a) be printed on sheets of paper 8-1/2 inches long and 11 inches wide;

1382 (b) be ruled with a horizontal line three-fourths inch from the top, with the space above
1383 that line blank for the purpose of binding;

1384 (c) contain the title of the referendum printed below the horizontal line;

1385 (d) contain the word "Warning" printed or typed at the top of each signature sheet
1386 under the title of the referendum;

1387 (e) contain, to the right of the word "Warning," the following statement printed or
1388 typed in not less than eight-point, single-leaded type:

1389 "It is a class A misdemeanor for an individual to sign a referendum petition with any
1390 other name than the individual's own name, or to knowingly sign the individual's name more
1391 than once for the same measure, or to sign a referendum petition when the individual knows

1392 that the individual is not a registered voter and knows that the individual does not intend to
1393 become registered to vote before the certification of the petition names by the county clerk.";

1394 (f) contain horizontally ruled lines three-eighths inch apart under the "Warning"
1395 statement required by this section;

1396 (g) be vertically divided into columns as follows:

1397 (i) the first column shall appear at the extreme left of the sheet, be five-eighths inch
1398 wide, be headed with "For Office Use Only," and be subdivided with a light vertical line down
1399 the middle;

1400 (ii) the next column shall be 2-1/2 inches wide, headed "Registered Voter's Printed
1401 Name (must be legible to be counted)";

1402 (iii) the next column shall be 2-1/2 inches wide, headed "Signature of Registered
1403 Voter";

1404 (iv) the next column shall be one inch wide, headed "Birth Date or Age (Optional)";
1405 and

1406 (v) the final column shall be 4-3/8 inches wide, headed "Street Address, City, Zip
1407 Code";

1408 (h) spanning the sheet horizontally beneath each row on which a registered voter may
1409 submit the information described in Subsection (2)(g), contain the following statement printed
1410 or typed in not less than eight-point, single-leaded type: "By signing this petition, you are
1411 stating that you have read and understand the law this petition seeks to overturn."; and

1412 (i) at the bottom of the sheet, contain the following statement: "Birth date or age
1413 information is not required, but it may be used to verify your identity with voter registration
1414 records. If you choose not to provide it, your signature may not be verified as a valid signature
1415 if you change your address before petition signatures are verified or if the information you
1416 provide does not match your voter registration records."

1417 (3) The final page of each referendum packet shall contain the following printed or
1418 typed statement:

1419 "Verification

1420 State of Utah, County of _____

1421 I, _____, of _____, hereby state that:

1422 I am a resident of Utah and am at least 18 years old;

1423 All the names that appear in this referendum packet were signed by ~~[persons]~~
 1424 individuals who professed to be the ~~[persons]~~ individuals whose names appear in it, and each
 1425 of ~~[them signed his]~~ the individuals signed the individual's name on it in my presence;

1426 I believe that each individual has printed and signed ~~[his]~~ the individual's name and
 1427 written ~~[his]~~ the individual's post office address and residence correctly, and that each signer is
 1428 registered to vote in Utah or intends to become registered to vote before the certification of the
 1429 petition names by the county clerk.

1430 _____ "

1431 (4) The forms prescribed in this section are not mandatory, and, if substantially
 1432 followed, the referendum petitions are sufficient, notwithstanding clerical and merely technical
 1433 errors.

1434 Section 27. Section **20A-7-604** is amended to read:

1435 **20A-7-604. Circulation requirements -- Local clerk to provide sponsors with**
 1436 **materials.**

1437 (1) In order to obtain the necessary number of signatures required by this part, the
 1438 sponsors shall, after the sponsors receive the documents described in Subsections (2)(a) and
 1439 (b), circulate referendum packets that meet the form requirements of this part.

1440 (2) Within five days after the day on which a ~~[local clerk receives an application that~~
 1441 ~~complies with the requirements of Section 20A-7-602]~~ county, city, town, metro township, or
 1442 court determines, in accordance with Section 20A-7-602.7, that a proposed referendum is
 1443 legally referable to voters, the local clerk shall furnish to the sponsors:

1444 (a) five copies of the referendum petition; and

1445 (b) five signature sheets.

1446 (3) The sponsors of the petition shall:

1447 (a) arrange and pay for the printing of all additional copies of the petition and signature
 1448 sheets; and

1449 (b) ensure that the copies of the petition and signature sheets meet the form
 1450 requirements of this section.

1451 (4) (a) The sponsors may prepare the referendum for circulation by creating multiple
 1452 referendum packets.

1453 (b) The sponsors shall create those packets by binding a copy of the referendum

1454 petition, a copy of the law that is the subject of the referendum, and no more than 50 signature
1455 sheets together at the top in such a way that the packets may be conveniently opened for
1456 signing.

1457 (c) The sponsors need not attach a uniform number of signature sheets to each
1458 referendum packet.

1459 (5) (a) After the sponsors have prepared sufficient referendum packets, they shall
1460 return them to the local clerk.

1461 (b) The local clerk shall:

1462 (i) number each of the referendum packets and return ~~[them]~~ the packets to the
1463 sponsors within ~~[five working days]~~ 10 days after the day on which the sponsors comply with
1464 Subsection (5)(a); and

1465 (ii) keep a record of the numbers assigned to each packet.

1466 Section 28. Section **20A-7-605** is amended to read:

1467 **20A-7-605. Obtaining signatures -- Verification -- Removal of signature.**

1468 (1) Any Utah voter may sign a local referendum petition if the voter is a legal voter and
1469 resides in the local jurisdiction.

1470 (2) (a) The sponsors shall ensure that the ~~[person]~~ individual in whose presence each
1471 signature sheet was signed:

1472 (i) is at least 18 years old and meets the residency requirements of Section **20A-2-105**;
1473 and

1474 (ii) verifies each signature sheet by completing the verification printed on the last page
1475 of each referendum packet.

1476 (b) ~~[A person]~~ An individual may not sign the verification printed on the last page of
1477 the referendum packet if the ~~[person]~~ individual signed a signature sheet in the referendum
1478 packet.

1479 (3) (a) Any voter who has signed a referendum petition may have the voter's signature
1480 removed from the petition by submitting a notarized statement to that effect to the local clerk.

1481 (b) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c), upon receipt of the statement, the local
1482 clerk shall remove the signature of the ~~[person]~~ individual submitting the statement from the
1483 referendum petition.

1484 (c) A local clerk may not remove signatures from a referendum petition after the

1485 petition has been submitted to the county clerk to be certified.

1486 Section 29. Section **20A-7-606.3** is amended to read:

1487 **20A-7-606.3. Verification of petition signatures.**

1488 (1) (a) For the purposes of this section, "substantially similar name" means:

1489 (i) the given name and surname shown on the petition, or both, contain only minor
1490 spelling differences when compared to the given name and surname shown on the official
1491 register;

1492 (ii) the surname shown on the petition exactly matches the surname shown on the
1493 official register, and the given names differ only because one of the given names shown is a
1494 commonly used abbreviation or variation of the other;

1495 (iii) the surname shown on the petition exactly matches the surname shown on the
1496 official register, and the given names differ only because one of the given names shown is
1497 accompanied by a first or middle initial or a middle name which is not shown on the other
1498 record; or

1499 (iv) the surname shown on the petition exactly matches the surname shown on the
1500 official register, and the given names differ only because one of the given names shown is an
1501 alphabetically corresponding initial that has been provided in the place of a given name shown
1502 on the other record.

1503 (b) For the purposes of this section, "substantially similar name" does not mean a name
1504 having an initial or a middle name shown on the petition that does not match a different initial
1505 or middle name shown on the official register.

1506 (2) The county clerk shall use the following procedures in determining whether or not a
1507 signer is a registered voter:

1508 (a) When a signer's name and address shown on the petition exactly match a name and
1509 address shown on the official register and the signer's signature appears substantially similar to
1510 the signature on the statewide voter registration database, the county clerk shall declare the
1511 signature valid.

1512 (b) When there is no exact match of an address and a name, the county clerk shall
1513 declare the signature valid if:

1514 (i) the address on the petition matches the address of [~~a person~~] an individual on the
1515 official register with a substantially similar name; and

1516 (ii) the signer's signature appears substantially similar to the signature on the statewide
1517 voter registration database of the [~~person~~] individual described in Subsection (2)(b)(i).

1518 (c) When there is no match of an address and a substantially similar name, the county
1519 clerk shall declare the signature valid if:

1520 (i) the birth date or age on the petition matches the birth date or age of [~~a person~~] an
1521 individual on the official register with a substantially similar name; and

1522 (ii) the signer's signature appears substantially similar to the signature on the statewide
1523 voter registration database of the [~~person~~] individual described in Subsection (2)(c)(i).

1524 (d) If a signature is not declared valid under Subsection (2)(a), (b), or (c), the county
1525 clerk shall declare the signature to be invalid.

1526 Section 30. Section **20A-7-607** is amended to read:

1527 **20A-7-607. Evaluation by the local clerk -- Determination of election for vote on**
1528 **referendum.**

1529 (1) When each referendum packet is received from a county clerk, the local clerk shall
1530 check off from the local clerk's record the number of each referendum packet filed.

1531 (2) Within [~~15~~] two days after the day on which the local clerk receives each
1532 referendum packet from a county clerk, the local clerk shall:

1533 (a) count the number of the names certified by the county clerks that appear on each
1534 verified signature sheet;

1535 (b) if the total number of certified names from each verified signature sheet equals or
1536 exceeds the number of names required by Section **20A-7-601** and the requirements of this part
1537 are met, mark upon the front of the petition the word "sufficient";

1538 (c) if the total number of certified names from each verified signature sheet does not
1539 equal or exceed the number of names required by Section **20A-7-601** or a requirement of this
1540 part is not met, mark upon the front of the petition the word "insufficient"; and

1541 (d) notify any one of the sponsors of the local clerk's finding.

1542 (3) If the local clerk finds the total number of certified signatures from each verified
1543 signature sheet to be insufficient, any sponsor may file a written demand with the local clerk
1544 for a recount of the signatures appearing on the referendum petition in the presence of any
1545 sponsor.

1546 (4) (a) If the local clerk refuses to accept and file any referendum petition, any voter

1547 may apply to [~~the Supreme Court~~] a court for an extraordinary writ to compel the local clerk to
 1548 do so within 10 days after the refusal.

1549 (b) If [~~the Supreme Court~~] a court determines that the referendum petition is legally
 1550 sufficient, the local clerk shall file it, with a verified copy of the judgment attached to it, as of
 1551 the date on which it was originally offered for filing in the local clerk's office.

1552 (c) If [~~the Supreme Court~~] a court determines that any petition filed is not legally
 1553 sufficient, the [~~Supreme Court~~] court may enjoin the local clerk and all other officers from:

1554 (i) certifying or printing the ballot title and numbers of that measure on the official
 1555 ballot for the next election; or

1556 (ii) as it relates to a local tax law that is conducted entirely by absentee ballot,
 1557 certifying, printing, or mailing the ballot title and numbers of that measure under Section
 1558 [20A-7-609.5](#).

1559 (5) A petition determined to be sufficient in accordance with this section is qualified
 1560 for the ballot.

1561 (6) If a referendum relates to legislative action taken after April 15, the election officer
 1562 may not place the referendum on an election ballot until the following year.

1563 Section 31. Section **20A-7-608** is amended to read:

1564 **20A-7-608. Ballot title -- Duties of local clerk and local attorney.**

1565 (1) Whenever a referendum petition is declared sufficient for submission to a vote of
 1566 the people, the local clerk shall deliver a copy of the petition and the proposed law to the local
 1567 attorney.

1568 (2) The local attorney shall:

1569 (a) entitle each county or municipal referendum that has qualified for the ballot
 1570 "Proposition Number ___" and give it a number as assigned under Section [20A-6-107](#);

1571 (b) prepare a proposed ballot title for the referendum;

1572 (c) file the proposed ballot title and the numbered referendum titles with the local clerk
 1573 within 15 days after the date the referendum petition is declared sufficient for submission to a
 1574 vote of the people; and

1575 (d) promptly provide notice of the filing of the proposed ballot title to:

1576 (i) the sponsors of the petition; and

1577 (ii) the local legislative body for the jurisdiction where the referendum petition was

1578 circulated.

1579 (3) (a) The ballot title may be distinct from the title of the law that is the subject of the
1580 petition, and shall express, in not exceeding 100 words, the purpose of the measure.

1581 (b) In preparing a ballot title, the local attorney shall, to the best of ~~his~~ the local
1582 attorney's ability, give a true and impartial statement of the purpose of the measure.

1583 (c) The ballot title may not intentionally be an argument, or likely to create prejudice,
1584 for or against the measure.

1585 (4) (a) Within five calendar days after the date the local attorney files a proposed ballot
1586 title under Subsection (2)(c), the local legislative body for the jurisdiction where the
1587 referendum petition was circulated and the sponsors of the petition may file written comments
1588 in response to the proposed ballot title with the local clerk.

1589 (b) Within five calendar days after the last date to submit written comments under
1590 Subsection (4)(a), the local attorney shall:

1591 (i) review any written comments filed in accordance with Subsection (4)(a);

1592 (ii) prepare a final ballot title that meets the requirements of Subsection (3); and

1593 (iii) return the petition and file the ballot title with the local clerk.

1594 (c) Subject to Subsection (6), the ballot title, as determined by the local attorney, shall
1595 be printed on the official ballot.

1596 (5) Immediately after the local attorney files a copy of the ballot title with the local
1597 clerk, the local clerk shall serve a copy of the ballot title by mail upon the sponsors of the
1598 petition and the local legislative body for the jurisdiction where the referendum petition was
1599 circulated.

1600 (6) (a) If the ballot title furnished by the local attorney is unsatisfactory or does not
1601 comply with the requirements of this section, the decision of the local attorney may be
1602 appealed ~~[by a petition]~~ to the district court, or, if the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction,
1603 to the Supreme Court [that is], brought by:

1604 (i) at least three sponsors of the referendum petition; or

1605 (ii) a majority of the local legislative body for the jurisdiction where the referendum
1606 petition was circulated.

1607 (b) The ~~[Supreme Court]~~ court:

1608 (i) shall examine the measures and consider the arguments~~[, and, in its decision,];~~ and

1609 (ii) may certify to the local clerk a ballot title for the measure that fulfills the intent of
1610 this section.

1611 (c) The local clerk shall print the title certified by the [~~Supreme Court~~] court on the
1612 official ballot.

1613 Section 32. Section **20A-7-609.5** is amended to read:

1614 **20A-7-609.5. Election on referendum challenging local tax law conducted entirely**
1615 **by absentee ballot.**

1616 (1) An election officer may administer an election on a referendum challenging a local
1617 tax law entirely by absentee ballot.

1618 (2) For purposes of an election conducted under this section, the election officer shall:

1619 (a) designate as the election day the day that is 30 days after the day on which the
1620 election officer complies with Subsection (2)(b); and

1621 (b) within 30 days after the day on which the referendum described in Subsection (1)
1622 qualifies for the ballot, mail to each registered voter within the voting precincts to which the
1623 local tax law applies:

1624 (i) an absentee ballot;

1625 (ii) a statement that there will be no polling place in the voting precinct for the
1626 election;

1627 (iii) a statement specifying the election day described in Subsection (2)(a);

1628 (iv) a business reply mail envelope;

1629 (v) instructions for returning the ballot that include an express notice about any
1630 relevant deadlines that the voter must meet in order for the voter's vote to be counted; [~~and~~]

1631 (vi) a warning, on a separate page of colored paper in boldface print, indicating that if
1632 the voter fails to follow the instructions included with the absentee ballot, the voter will be
1633 unable to vote in that election because there will be no polling place in the voting precinct on
1634 the day of the election[-]; and

1635 (vii) (A) a copy of the proposition information pamphlet relating to the referendum if a
1636 proposition information pamphlet relating to the referendum was published under Section
1637 20A-7-401.5; or

1638 (B) a website address where an individual may view a copy of the proposition
1639 information pamphlet described in Subsection (2)(b)(vii)(A).

1640 (3) A voter who votes by absentee ballot under this section is not required to apply for
1641 an absentee ballot as required by this part.

1642 (4) An election officer who administers an election under this section shall:

1643 (a) (i) obtain, in person, the signatures of each voter within that voting precinct before
1644 the election; or

1645 (ii) obtain the signature of each voter within the voting precinct from the county clerk;
1646 and

1647 (b) maintain the signatures on file in the election officer's office.

1648 (5) (a) Upon receiving the returned absentee ballots under this section, the election
1649 officer shall compare the signature on each absentee ballot with the voter's signature that is
1650 maintained on file and verify that the signatures are the same.

1651 (b) If the election officer questions the authenticity of the signature on the absentee
1652 ballot, the election officer shall immediately contact the voter to verify the signature.

1653 (c) If the election officer determines that the signature on the absentee ballot does not
1654 match the voter's signature that is maintained on file, the election officer shall:

1655 (i) unless the absentee ballot application deadline described in Section [20A-3-304](#) has
1656 passed, immediately send another absentee ballot and other voting materials as required by this
1657 section to the voter; and

1658 (ii) disqualify the initial absentee ballot.

1659 Section 33. Section [20A-7-610](#) is amended to read:

1660 **[20A-7-610. Return and canvass -- Conflicting measures -- Law effective on](#)**
1661 **[proclamation.](#)**

1662 (1) The votes on the ~~[law proposed by]~~ proposed law that is the subject of the
1663 referendum petition shall be counted, canvassed, and delivered as provided in Title 20A,
1664 Chapter 4, Part 3, Canvassing Returns.

1665 (2) After the local board of canvassers completes ~~[its]~~ the canvass, the local clerk shall
1666 certify to the local legislative body the vote for and against the ~~[law proposed by]~~ proposed law
1667 that is the subject of the referendum petition.

1668 (3) (a) The local legislative body shall immediately issue a proclamation that:

1669 (i) gives the total number of votes cast in the local jurisdiction for and against each
1670 ~~[law proposed by]~~ proposed law that is the subject of a referendum petition; and

1671 (ii) declares those laws [~~proposed by~~] that are the subject of a referendum petition that
 1672 were approved by majority vote to be in full force and effect as the law of the local jurisdiction.

1673 (b) When the local legislative body determines that two proposed laws, or that parts of
 1674 two proposed laws approved by the people at the same election are entirely in conflict, they
 1675 shall proclaim that measure to be law that has received the greatest number of affirmative
 1676 votes, regardless of the difference in the majorities which those measures have received.

1677 (4) (a) Within 10 days after the local legislative body's proclamation, any qualified
 1678 voter [~~who signed the referendum petition proposing the~~] residing in the jurisdiction for a law
 1679 that is declared by the local legislative body to be superseded by another measure approved at
 1680 the same election may apply to the district court, or, if the Supreme Court has original
 1681 jurisdiction, the Supreme Court to review the decision.

1682 (b) The [~~Supreme Court~~] court shall:

1683 (i) consider the matter and decide whether [~~or not~~] the proposed laws are in conflict;
 1684 and

1685 (ii) certify [~~its~~] the court's decision to the local legislative body.

1686 (5) Within 10 days after the [~~Supreme Court certifies its~~] day on which the court
 1687 certifies the decision, the local legislative body shall:

1688 (a) proclaim [~~all those~~] as law all measures approved by the people [~~as law~~] that the
 1689 [~~Supreme Court has determined~~] court determines are not in conflict; and

1690 (b) [~~of all those~~] for the measures approved by the people as law that the [~~Supreme~~
 1691 ~~Court has determined~~] court determines to be in conflict, proclaim as law the [~~one~~] measure
 1692 that received the greatest number of affirmative votes, regardless of the difference in
 1693 majorities.

1694 Section 34. Section **20A-7-612** is amended to read:

1695 **20A-7-612. Misconduct of electors and officers -- Penalty.**

1696 (1) It is unlawful for [~~any person~~] an individual to:

1697 (a) sign any name other than [~~his own~~] the individual's own name to any referendum
 1698 petition;

1699 (b) knowingly sign [~~his~~] the individual's name more than once for the same measure at
 1700 one election;

1701 (c) sign a referendum knowing [~~he~~] that the individual is not a legal voter; or

- 1702 (d) knowingly and willfully violate any provision of this part.
- 1703 (2) It is unlawful for [~~any person~~] an individual to sign the verification for a
- 1704 referendum packet knowing that:
 - 1705 (a) [~~he~~] the individual does not meet the residency requirements of Section 20A-2-105;
 - 1706 (b) [~~he~~] the individual has not witnessed the signatures of [~~those persons~~] the
 - 1707 individuals whose names appear in the referendum packet; or
 - 1708 (c) one or more [~~persons~~] individuals whose signatures appear in the referendum
 - 1709 packet is either:
 - 1710 (i) not registered to vote in Utah; or
 - 1711 (ii) does not intend to become registered to vote in Utah.
 - 1712 (3) [~~Any person violating~~] An individual who violates this part is guilty of a class A
 - 1713 misdemeanor.
 - 1714 (4) The county attorney or municipal attorney shall prosecute any violation of this
 - 1715 section.

1716 Section 35. Section **20A-11-1202** is amended to read:

1717 **20A-11-1202. Definitions.**

1718 As used in this part:

- 1719 (1) "Applicable election officer" means:
 - 1720 (a) a county clerk, if the email relates only to a local election; or
 - 1721 (b) the lieutenant governor, if the email relates to an election other than a local
 - 1722 election.
- 1723 (2) "Ballot proposition" means constitutional amendments, initiatives, referenda,
- 1724 judicial retention questions, opinion questions, bond approvals, or other questions submitted to
- 1725 the voters for their approval or rejection.
- 1726 (3) "Campaign contribution" means any of the following when done for a political
- 1727 purpose or to advocate for or against a ballot proposition:
 - 1728 (a) a gift, subscription, donation, loan, advance, deposit of money, or anything of value
 - 1729 given to a filing entity;
 - 1730 (b) an express, legally enforceable contract, promise, or agreement to make a gift,
 - 1731 subscription, donation, unpaid or partially unpaid loan, advance, deposit of money, or anything
 - 1732 of value to a filing entity;

- 1733 (c) any transfer of funds from another reporting entity to a filing entity;
- 1734 (d) compensation paid by any person or reporting entity other than the filing entity for
1735 personal services provided without charge to the filing entity;
- 1736 (e) remuneration from:
- 1737 (i) any organization or the organization's directly affiliated organization that has a
1738 registered lobbyist; or
- 1739 (ii) any agency or subdivision of the state, including a school district; or
- 1740 (f) an in-kind contribution.
- 1741 (4) (a) "Commercial interlocal cooperation agency" means an interlocal cooperation
1742 agency that receives its revenues from conduct of its commercial operations.
- 1743 (b) "Commercial interlocal cooperation agency" does not mean an interlocal
1744 cooperation agency that receives some or all of its revenues from:
- 1745 (i) government appropriations;
- 1746 (ii) taxes;
- 1747 (iii) government fees imposed for regulatory or revenue raising purposes; or
- 1748 (iv) interest earned on public funds or other returns on investment of public funds.
- 1749 (5) "Expenditure" means:
- 1750 (a) a purchase, payment, donation, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, gift of money,
1751 or anything of value;
- 1752 (b) an express, legally enforceable contract, promise, or agreement to make any
1753 purchase, payment, donation, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, gift of money, or anything of
1754 value;
- 1755 (c) a transfer of funds between a public entity and a candidate's personal campaign
1756 committee;
- 1757 (d) a transfer of funds between a public entity and a political issues committee; or
- 1758 (e) goods or services provided to or for the benefit of a candidate, a candidate's
1759 personal campaign committee, or a political issues committee for political purposes at less than
1760 fair market value.
- 1761 (6) "Filing entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section [20A-11-101](#).
- 1762 (7) "Governmental interlocal cooperation agency" means an interlocal cooperation
1763 agency that receives some or all of its revenues from:

- 1764 (a) government appropriations;
- 1765 (b) taxes;
- 1766 (c) government fees imposed for regulatory or revenue raising purposes; or
- 1767 (d) interest earned on public funds or other returns on investment of public funds.
- 1768 (8) ~~[(a)]~~ "Influence" means to campaign or advocate for or against a ballot proposition.
- 1769 ~~[(b) "Influence" does not mean providing a brief statement about a public entity's~~
- 1770 ~~position on a ballot proposition and the reason for that position.]~~
- 1771 (9) "Interlocal cooperation agency" means an entity created by interlocal agreement
- 1772 under the authority of Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act.
- 1773 (10) "Local district" means an entity under Title 17B, Limited Purpose Local
- 1774 Government Entities - Local Districts, and includes a special service district under Title 17D,
- 1775 Chapter 1, Special Service District Act.
- 1776 (11) "Political purposes" means an act done with the intent or in a way to influence or
- 1777 intend to influence, directly or indirectly, any person to refrain from voting or to vote for or
- 1778 against any:
- 1779 (a) candidate for public office at any caucus, political convention, primary, or election;
- 1780 or
- 1781 (b) judge standing for retention at any election.
- 1782 (12) "Proposed initiative" means an initiative proposed in an application filed under
- 1783 Section 20A-7-202 or 20A-7-502.
- 1784 (13) "Proposed referendum" means a referendum proposed in an application filed
- 1785 under Section 20A-7-302 or 20A-7-602.
- 1786 ~~[(12)]~~ (14) (a) "Public entity" includes the state, each state agency, each county,
- 1787 municipality, school district, local district, governmental interlocal cooperation agency, and
- 1788 each administrative subunit of each of them.
- 1789 (b) "Public entity" does not include a commercial interlocal cooperation agency.
- 1790 (c) "Public entity" includes local health departments created under Title 26, Chapter 1,
- 1791 Department of Health Organization.
- 1792 ~~[(13)]~~ (15) (a) "Public funds" means any money received by a public entity from
- 1793 appropriations, taxes, fees, interest, or other returns on investment.
- 1794 (b) "Public funds" does not include money donated to a public entity by a person or

1795 entity.

1796 ~~[(14)]~~ (16) (a) "Public official" means an elected or appointed member of government
1797 with authority to make or determine public policy.

1798 (b) "Public official" includes the person or group that:

1799 (i) has supervisory authority over the personnel and affairs of a public entity; and

1800 (ii) approves the expenditure of funds for the public entity.

1801 ~~[(15)]~~ (17) "Reporting entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section
1802 20A-11-101.

1803 ~~[(16)]~~ (18) (a) "State agency" means each department, commission, board, council,
1804 agency, institution, officer, corporation, fund, division, office, committee, authority, laboratory,
1805 library, unit, bureau, panel, or other administrative unit of the state.

1806 (b) "State agency" includes the legislative branch, the Board of Regents, the
1807 institutional councils of each higher education institution, and each higher education
1808 institution.

1809 Section 36. Section 20A-11-1203 is amended to read:

1810 **20A-11-1203. Public entity prohibited from expending public funds on certain**
1811 **electoral matters.**

1812 (1) Unless specifically required by law, and except as provided in Section
1813 20A-11-1206, a public entity may not make an expenditure from public funds for political
1814 purposes ~~[or]~~, to influence a ballot proposition, or to influence a proposed initiative or
1815 proposed referendum.

1816 (2) A violation of this section does not invalidate an otherwise valid election.

1817 Section 37. Section 20A-11-1205 is amended to read:

1818 **20A-11-1205. Use of public email for a political purpose.**

1819 (1) Except as provided in Subsection (5), a person may not send an email using the
1820 email of a public entity:

1821 (a) for a political purpose;

1822 (b) to advocate for or against a ~~[ballot proposition]~~ proposed initiative, initiative,
1823 proposed referendum, or referendum; or

1824 (c) to solicit a campaign contribution.

1825 (2) The applicable election officer shall impose a civil fine against a person who

1826 violates Subsection (1) as follows:

1827 (a) up to \$250 for a first violation; and

1828 (b) except as provided in Subsection (3), for each subsequent violation committed after
1829 any applicable election officer imposes a fine against the person for a first violation, \$1,000
1830 multiplied by the number of violations committed by the person.

1831 (3) The applicable election officer shall consider a violation of this section as a first
1832 violation if the violation is committed more than seven years after the day on which the person
1833 last committed a violation of this section.

1834 (4) For purposes of this section, one violation means one act of sending an email,
1835 regardless of the number of recipients of the email.

1836 (5) A person does not violate this section if:

1837 (a) the lieutenant governor finds that the email described in Subsection (1) was
1838 inadvertently sent by the person [~~described in Subsection (1),~~] using the email of a public
1839 entity[-];

1840 (b) the person is directly providing information solely to another person or a group of
1841 people in response to a question asked by the other person or group of people;

1842 (c) the information the person emails is an argument or rebuttal argument prepared
1843 under Section [20A-7-401.5](#) or [20A-7-402](#), and the email includes each opposing argument and
1844 rebuttal argument that:

1845 (i) relates to the same proposed initiative, initiative, proposed referendum, or
1846 referendum; and

1847 (ii) complies with the requirements of Section [20A-7-401.5](#) or [20A-7-402](#); or

1848 (d) the person is engaging in internal communication regarding the preparation of:

1849 (i) a written argument described in Section [20A-7-401.5](#);

1850 (ii) a written rebuttal argument described in Section [20A-7-402](#); or

1851 (iii) an initial fiscal and legal impact estimate described in Section [20A-7-502.5](#) or
1852 [20A-7-602.5](#).

1853 (6) A violation of this section does not invalidate an otherwise valid election.

1854 (7) An email sent in violation of Subsection (1), as determined by the records officer,
1855 constitutes a record, as defined in Section [63G-2-103](#), that is subject to the provisions of Title
1856 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, notwithstanding any

1857 applicability of Subsection [63G-2-103](#)(22)(b)(i).

1858 Section 38. Section **20A-11-1206** is amended to read:

1859 **20A-11-1206. Exclusions.**

1860 (1) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a public official from speaking, campaigning,
1861 contributing personal money, or otherwise exercising the public official's individual First
1862 Amendment rights for political purposes.

1863 (2) (a) ~~Nothing~~ Subject to Subsection (2)(b), nothing in this chapter prohibits a public
1864 entity from providing factual information about a ballot proposition to the public, so long as the
1865 information grants equal access to both the opponents and proponents of the ballot proposition.

1866 (b) A county or municipality may not provide any information to the public about a
1867 proposed initiative, initiative, proposed referendum, or referendum unless the county or
1868 municipality:

1869 (i) provides the information in a manner required, or expressly permitted, by law; or

1870 (ii) is directly providing information solely to a person or a group of people in response
1871 to a question asked by the person or group of people.

1872 (3) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a public entity from the neutral encouragement of
1873 voters to vote.

1874 (4) Nothing in this chapter prohibits an elected official from campaigning or
1875 advocating for or against a ballot proposition.

1876 (5) Subject to Subsection (6), a county or municipality may expend a reasonable
1877 amount of public funds to:

1878 (a) prepare and publish a written argument or written rebuttal argument in accordance
1879 with Section [20A-7-401.5](#), [20A-7-402](#), or [59-1-1604](#); or

1880 (b) prepare an argument for, and present an argument at, a public meeting under
1881 Section [20A-7-405](#) or [59-1-1605](#).

1882 (6) A county or municipality may not:

1883 (a) publish an argument or rebuttal argument prepared under Section [20A-7-401.5](#) or
1884 [20A-7-402](#), unless, at the same time and in the same manner, the county or municipality
1885 publishes each opposing argument and rebuttal argument that:

1886 (i) relates to the same proposed initiative, initiative, proposed referendum, or
1887 referendum; and

- 1888 (ii) complies with the requirements of Section 20A-7-401.5 or 20A-7-402;
1889 (b) publish an argument or rebuttal argument for or against a proposed initiative,
1890 initiative, proposed referendum, or referendum that was not prepared and submitted in
1891 accordance with Section 20A-7-401.5 or 20A-7-402; or
1892 (c) present an argument or rebuttal argument for or against a proposed initiative,
1893 initiative, proposed referendum, or referendum at a public meeting, unless the county or
1894 municipality provides equal opportunity for persons to present opposing arguments and rebuttal
1895 arguments at the public meeting.

1896 Section 39. Section **63I-2-220** is amended to read:

1897 **63I-2-220. Repeal dates, Title 20A.**

- 1898 (1) Subsection 20A-5-803(8) is repealed July 1, 2023.
1899 (2) Section 20A-5-804 is repealed July 1, 2023.
1900 (3) On January 1, 2019, Subsections 20A-6-107(2) and (4) are repealed and the
1901 remaining subsections, and references to those subsections, are renumbered accordingly.
1902 (4) On July 1, 2018, in Subsection 20A-11-101(21), the language that states "
1903 10-2a-302," is repealed.
1904 (5) On January 1, 2026:
1905 (a) In Subsection 20A-1-102[(23)] (22)(a), the language that states "or Title 20A,
1906 Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project" is repealed.
1907 (b) In Subsections 20A-1-303(1)(a) and (b), the language that states "Except as
1908 provided in Title 20A, Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project," is
1909 repealed.
1910 (c) In Section 20A-1-304, the language that states "Except for a race conducted by
1911 instant runoff voting under Title 20A, Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods
1912 Pilot Project," is repealed.
1913 (d) In Subsection 20A-3-105(1)(a), the language that states "Except as provided in
1914 Subsection (5)," is repealed.
1915 (e) In Subsections 20A-3-105(1)(b), (3)(b), and (4)(b), the language that states "Except
1916 as provided in Subsections (5) and (6)," is repealed.
1917 (f) In Subsections 20A-3-105(2)(a)(i), (3)(a), and (4)(a), the language that states
1918 "Subject to Subsection (5)," is repealed.

1919 (g) Subsection 20A-3-105(5) is repealed and the remaining subsections in Section
1920 20A-3-105 are renumbered accordingly.

1921 (h) In Subsection 20A-4-101(2)(c), the language that states "Except as provided in
1922 Subsection (2)(f)," is repealed.

1923 (i) Subsection 20A-4-101(2)(f) is repealed.

1924 (j) Subsection 20A-4-101~~(4)~~ (3) is repealed and replaced with the following:

1925 "~~(4)~~ (3) To resolve questions that arise during the counting of ballots, a counting
1926 judge shall apply the standards and requirements of Section 20A-4-105."

1927 (k) In Subsection 20A-4-102(1)(a), the language that states "or a rule made under
1928 Subsection 20A-4-101(2)(f)(i)" is repealed.

1929 (l) Subsection 20A-4-102(1)(b) is repealed and replaced with the following:

1930 "(b) To resolve questions that arise during the counting of ballots, a counting judge
1931 shall apply the standards and requirements of Section 20A-4-105."

1932 (m) In Subsection 20A-4-102(6)(a), the language that states ", except as provided in
1933 Title 20A, Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project, or a rule made
1934 under Subsection 20A-4-101(2)(f)(i)" is repealed.

1935 (n) In Subsection 20A-4-105(1)(a), the language that states ", except as otherwise
1936 provided in Title 20A, Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project," is
1937 repealed.

1938 (o) In Subsection 20A-4-105(2), the language that states "Subsection 20A-3-105(5), or
1939 Title 20A, Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project," is repealed.

1940 (p) In Subsections 20A-4-105(3), (5), and (12), the language that states "Except as
1941 otherwise provided in Title 20A, Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot
1942 Project," is repealed.

1943 (q) In Subsection 20A-4-106(1)(a)(ii), the language that states "or Title 20A, Chapter
1944 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project" is repealed.

1945 (r) In Subsection 20A-4-304(1)(a), the language that states "except as provided in Title
1946 20A, Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project," is repealed.

1947 (s) Subsection 20A-4-304(2)(a)(v) is repealed and replaced with the following:

1948 "(v) from each voting precinct:

1949 (A) the number of votes for each candidate; and

- 1950 (B) the number of votes for and against each ballot proposition;".
- 1951 (t) Subsection [20A-4-401\(1\)\(a\)](#) is repealed, the remaining subsections in Subsection (1)
- 1952 are renumbered accordingly, and the cross-references to those subsections are renumbered
- 1953 accordingly.
- 1954 (u) Title 20A, Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project, is
- 1955 repealed.
- 1956 (v) Subsection [20A-5-404\(3\)\(b\)](#) is repealed and the remaining subsections in
- 1957 Subsection (3) are renumbered accordingly.
- 1958 (w) Subsection [20A-5-404\(4\)\(b\)](#) is repealed and the remaining subsections in
- 1959 Subsection (4) are renumbered accordingly.
- 1960 (x) Section [20A-6-203.5](#) is repealed.
- 1961 (y) In Subsections [20A-6-402\(1\)](#), (2), (3), and (4), the language that states "Except as
- 1962 otherwise required for a race conducted by instant runoff voting under Title 20A, Chapter 4,
- 1963 Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project," is repealed.
- 1964 (z) In Subsection [20A-9-404\(1\)\(a\)](#), the language that states "or Title 20A, Chapter 4,
- 1965 Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project" is repealed.
- 1966 (aa) In Subsection [20A-9-404\(2\)](#), the language that states "Except as otherwise
- 1967 provided in Title 20A, Chapter 4, Part 6, Municipal Alternate Voting Methods Pilot Project," is
- 1968 repealed.
- 1969 (6) Section [20A-7-407](#) is repealed January 1, 2021.
- 1970 Section 40. **Revisor instructions.**
- 1971 The Legislature intends that the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, in
- 1972 preparing the Utah Code database for publication, replace the reference in Subsection
- 1973 [20A-7-407\(1\)\(b\)](#) from "this bill" to the bill's designated chapter number in the Laws of Utah.