

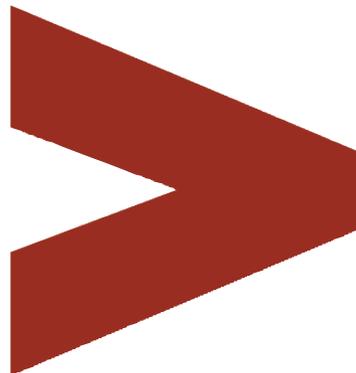
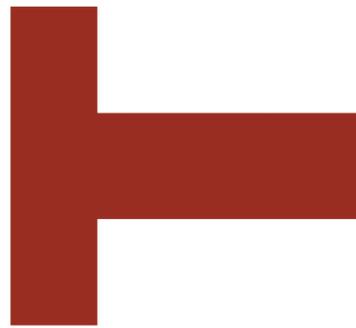
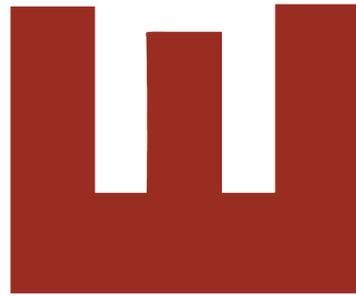
Utah Voter Information Pamphlet



**2007
Special
Election
November 6**

Early Voting Instructions, Page 9
Electronic Voting Instructions, Page 10

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LEAVE YOUR PRINT

STATE OF UTAH
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



GARY R. HERBERT
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

September 1st, 2007

Utah Voters:

This November, Utahns have the responsibility to vote on a referendum for the first time since 1974. This special election provides a unique opportunity for voters to fulfill their civic responsibility. I have prepared this pamphlet to help you understand the referendum process and the school voucher issue.

As the Chief Election Officer for the State of Utah, I am working hard to make your voting experience as safe, simple, and secure as possible. If you have any questions you can visit my website <http://www.LeaveYourPrint.com>, call my office at 1.800.995.VOTE (8683) or contact me via e-mail at gherbert@utah.gov.

On our website, we answer many frequently asked questions, including:

- *Where do I vote?*
- *How do I register to vote?*
- *When is the election?*
- *What type of voting equipment will be used?*
- *How do I vote early?*
- *Where can I learn more about the school voucher issue?*

Utah has a great tradition of turning out to vote in large numbers and making informed decisions at the polls; I encourage everyone to continue with this tradition. After all, it is your voice—your vote—so speak out and leave your print on Utah.

Sincerely,



Gary R. Herbert
Gary R. Herbert
Lieutenant Governor

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A.

CITIZEN'S STATE REFERENDUM NUMBER 1

The full text of the measure may be found at the Utah legislature website: <http://le.utah.gov/~2007/htmdoc/hbillhtm/HB0148.htm>

BALLOT TITLE

In February 2007, the Utah Legislature passed H.B. 148, Education Vouchers. This bill will take effect only if approved by voters. The bill:

FOR
 AGAINST

Senate: 19-10-0
House: 38-37-0

- Establishes a scholarship program for:
 - qualifying school-age children who newly enroll in eligible private schools; and
 - lower income school-age children who continue their enrollment in eligible private schools;
- Provides for scholarships within that program of \$500 to \$3,000, depending on family size and income, increasing those scholarship amounts in future years; and
- Allows school districts to retain some per-student funding for scholarship students who transfer to private schools.

Are you for or against H.B. 148 taking effect?

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS

Citizen's State Referendum Number 1 Impartial Analysis

General Background on Citizen's State Referendum Number 1

Citizen's State Referendum Number 1 asks Utahns to vote for or against implementation of H.B. 148, Education Vouchers, which the Legislature passed in February 2007. H.B. 148 establishes the Parent Choice in Education Program, which provides state-funded scholarships for qualifying children to attend eligible private schools.

Another bill that was passed by the Legislature in February 2007 is H.B. 174, Education Voucher Amendments. H.B. 174 makes changes to the Parent Choice in Education Program.

The Utah Supreme Court ruled that if a majority of voters vote for implementation of H.B. 148, then the Parent Choice in Education Program under H.B. 148 and H.B. 174 will be established. If a majority of voters vote against implementation of H.B. 148, then the Program will not be established.

The Parent Choice in Education Program

The Parent Choice in Education Program provides annual, state-funded scholarships for qualifying children to attend eligible private schools. Scholarships under the Program range from \$500 to \$3,000 per student, depending on family size and income. Those scholarship amounts will be increased annually by the same percentage of

increase in public school per-student funding. Under the Program, school districts will be allowed to retain some per-student funding for scholarship students who transfer to private schools.

Qualifying for a scholarship

To qualify for a scholarship under the Parent Choice in Education Program, a student must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- be born after September 1, 2001;
- be enrolled as a full-time student in a Utah public school on January 1, 2007;
- not be a Utah resident on January 1, 2007; or
- be in a lower income family.

In addition to meeting one of those criteria, to qualify for a scholarship the student's custodial parent or legal guardian must reside in Utah. The student must also be between five and 19 years old, except that a student who has not graduated from high school may qualify up to age 21. If a student with a disability already receives a Carson Smith scholarship, that student may not qualify for a scholarship under the Parent Choice in Education Program.

Eligible private schools

To be eligible to enroll students qualifying for a scholarship, a private school must meet specified requirements, including:

- meeting financial stability criteria;

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS
(continued)

- complying with certain federal, state, and local laws;
- disclosing to parents the special education services that the school provides and the cost of those services;
- administering annual student academic achievement tests;
- hiring teachers with at least a college degree or with special expertise;
- providing to parents the qualifications of the school's teachers; and
- having at least 40 students.

A school is not eligible to enroll scholarship students if the school operates in a residence, encourages illegal conduct, or is a licensed residential treatment facility.

Scholarship amounts

The Parent Choice in Education Program provides for annual scholarships ranging from \$500 to \$3,000 per student, depending on the income of the student's parents and the size of the student's family. The chart below shows examples of the scholarship amounts for which a student may qualify based on the income of the student's parents and the student's family size.

The scholarship amounts will be increased in future years by the same percentage as increases that the Legislature makes to public school per-student funding. The amount of a scholarship under the Program may not exceed the actual amount of tuition the student pays to attend the private school.

Mitigation money for school districts

Currently, each school district receives state funds under a formula that is based on the number of students enrolled in the school district. If a student transfers from a public school to a private school, the school district would, under present law, no longer receive the state per-student funding for that student.

The Parent Choice in Education Program allows a school district to continue to receive a portion of the per-student state funding for a scholarship student for a period of five years after the student transfers to a private school.

Potential conflicts with the United States or Utah Constitution

Under the Parent Choice in Education

Program, public funds will be used to provide scholarships for students who attend private schools, including private religious schools. The use of public money for students attending private religious schools may conflict with federal or state constitutional provisions that prohibit the use of public money for religious purposes. In addition, other aspects of the Program may conflict with equal protection provisions of the federal or state constitution or with state constitutional provisions relating to the State Board of Education's authority or the scope of the public education program. Because of the Program's unique characteristics and the lack of a directly applicable court ruling, it is unclear how a court would rule on any of these issues.

Fiscal impact

State impact

Based on certain assumptions, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst estimates that the Parent Choice in Education Program will cost the state:

- \$5,500,000 during the Program's first year; and
- \$71,000,000 during the Program's 13th year, after all private school students in Utah have become eligible for a scholarship.

These costs will be paid from general state tax revenues.

School districts impact

Based on certain assumptions, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst estimates that school districts statewide will together save:

- \$2,400,000 to \$11,500,000 during the Program's first year; and
- \$11,000,000 to \$28,000,000 during the Program's 13th year, after all private school students in Utah have become eligible for a scholarship.

These savings occur because school districts will have fewer students to educate as some students transfer from public to private schools. The low estimates use the state's traditional enrollment-based method for funding basic public education. The high estimates are based on average total per-pupil expenditures.

Per-student Scholarship Amounts Based on Family Size and Income				
2007-08 School Year				
Family Size (includes parent(s))	Family Income			
	\$30,000	\$70,000	\$110,000	\$150,000
2	\$2,750	\$500	\$500	\$500
4	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$500	\$500
6	\$3,000	\$2,500	\$1,750	\$500
8	\$3,000	\$2,750	\$2,000	\$1,000

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Our public education system works well. It meets the needs of most of our children. But one size does not fit all. Vouchers are educational scholarships for the small number of children whose families feel a private school best meets their needs. Governor Huntsman signed the program into law because scholarships help children.

All families, no matter what their means, should have a choice in how to educate their children. Most children do well in Utah public schools, but some fall through the cracks. Sometimes a different school would help those children learn and reach their full potential. If parents of these children are wealthy, they already have a choice. But if they are not financially well off, the children are locked in a system where they are failing. Scholarships will help level the field, giving educational opportunities to families with limited resources. The scholarship amount is scaled based on income, so families with the least means will receive the largest scholarship.

These scholarships give all families in Utah a choice when it comes to their own children's education. That's why the legislature passed, and Governor Huntsman signed into law, the Parent Choice in Education Act. A YES vote on Citizen's State Referendum 1 will let parents decide what's best for their kids.

Bureaucrats and liberal unions oppose this law. This law is not about them. It's about parents and it's about letting children have an education that

works for them. It's also about avoiding a future tax increase. With 150,000 new children entering Utah schools in the next decade, it is almost inevitable that taxes will be raised to pay for those students. The availability of scholarships helps divert some of those children to private schools, using funds that were never part of the public education budget. Plus, these scholarships will actually increase the amount of money that goes to public education.

For every child that uses a scholarship, money is sent to the public school district where she would have attended. Yes, though you might not have heard this part of the story, the district gets money as if the child were attending the public schools. This is additional money put into the public education system. The scholarship program pumps new money into education while reducing class size. And it helps prevent a tax increase. Vote YES on Citizen's State Referendum 1 to guard against tax increases.

We grapple with complex issues in a large educational system. Parent choice in their child's education is just one piece of the puzzle but it is an important piece. Scholarships give every family a choice. They will help children get an individualized education that meets their needs. They will make all schools better, reduce class size and guard against a tax increase.

Vote YES on Citizen's State Referendum 1 to support the scholarship law and every family's right to choose the best educational fit for their children.

REBUTTAL TO THE ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR

STRAIGHT TALK ABOUT VOUCHERS

- **Reasonable Choices Are Available**

Utah already offers many good choices through "open enrollment" and charter schools. Taxpayers can't fund every choice.

- **Proposed Voucher Laws are Inadequate**

Even with last minute legislative "patch work," voucher laws authorize schools with too little oversight, no real coursework or attendance requirements, lax standards for teachers and minimal accountability to taxpayers. Risk of inadequate and unstable schools is high.

- **Whom Would Vouchers Help?**

Probably not the disadvantaged. Even with vouchers, parents with modest income couldn't afford to send their children to good private schools.

- **Is There "Additional Money" For Public Schools?**

No. For five years, transferring students would be double funded by taxpayers – in the private schools and the public schools they left behind. Thereafter, public school funding would be cut to reflect lost enrollment.

- **Would Vouchers Prevent Tax Increases?**

Unlikely. Subsidizing students now privately funded creates a projected deficit of almost a half billion dollars. These dollars would come from other worthy projects like health care, public safety,

and roads. *If we have extra taxpayer money, it would be better spent reducing class sizes and improving Utah's public schools.*

- **"Bureaucrats and Liberals"?**

Who are they? Not the 29,000 dedicated, caring and underpaid teachers in our neighborhood schools; also not Utah's commonsense conservative citizens who oppose another entitlement program. The real "bureaucrats and liberals" are the subsidy advocates and out-of-state voucher pushers looking for Utah to save their faltering national movement.

VOTE NO ON VOUCHERS

ARGUMENT AGAINST

WHY VOUCHERS ARE NOT FOR UTAH

- **Vouchers are More About Subsidies and Less About Choice**

Parents may choose to send their children to any public school in the local District without charge. They can also choose a private school. The issue isn't about choice, it's about whether taxpayers should subsidize existing private schools and encourage emergence of new subsidized private schools without adequate assurance of quality or accountability. Utah can't afford where that path leads.

- **Utah's Schools Deserve Continuing Support**

Utah spends the least per-pupil, yet Utah's public schools are leaders in performance. Utah is in the top 10 in graduation and one of only 7 to receive an "A" grade in preparing students for college. Most Utahns want increased investment in what works in classrooms - quality teachers, smaller classes and high expectations for all students. The last thing Utah's schools need is a liberal subsidized entitlement program that competes for scarce resources.

- **Vouchers Will Cost Taxpayers and Injure Some Public Schools**

Legislative Research projects that vouchers will cost Utah taxpayers \$429 million over the next 13 years as the students in existing private schools qualify for the subsidy. This education money will not go to public schools. To the contrary, after five years, public school funding will be reduced to reflect transfers to private schools regardless of the ability of impacted schools to reduce fixed costs. Depending upon enrollment patterns, some public schools would simply have to do more with less.

- **Utah Shouldn't be the Nation's Guinea Pig**

Voucher advocates are trumpeting Utah's proposed law as the "nation's first statewide universal voucher bill." Vouchers have been adopted only in a few states primarily for the benefit of the disadvantaged or those with special needs. Utah's voucher bill contains no such limitation. It subsidizes persons with income exceeding \$100,000. Utah, with its conservative values, should not lead the nation in this experiment in social engineering.

- **Vouchers Could Become Tools for Cultural Division**

Voucher proponents foresee development of many and varied types of private schools. They share a common design to divide from the main stream. Private schools will naturally arise from perceived academic superiority, social or economic status, religious preferences, lifestyle or political philosophy, undesirable student mix, or a desire to be more exclusive. Such schools have always existed, but not at taxpayer expense. During the last half century we have reduced segregation and enhanced equal opportunity in public schools. We should not embrace a system that could reverse what we have worked hard to achieve.

- **The Voucher Bill has Constitutional Problems**

Utah has many excellent and valued parochial schools at every education level. They all depend on private funding. This is consistent with Utah's unique history and its Constitution which expressly prohibits direct public funding of church-sponsored schools. House Bill 148 adopts a legally questionable scheme to funnel money to these schools. Vouchers are made payable to parents, but mailed directly to the parochial schools for deposit in their bank accounts. This invites a costly and divisive court battle.

REBUTTAL TO THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST

It's simple. A vote for vouchers is a vote to improve education.

If you vote "Yes,"

- school funding will improve
- children's options and opportunities will increase
- academic achievement will go up
- parents will gain a stronger voice within the system

Why is there such a fuss over 0.0025% of the education budget? Because some people think the status quo is good enough.

Let's do better. Vote FOR Vouchers to improve education.

Sincerely,

Steve Urquhart
Utah State Representative

B.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

GENERAL INFORMATION

How do I register to vote?

- **Online:** Download and print a Utah Voter Registration Form. Once completed, mail the form to your county clerk's office. If possible, include a photocopy of your driver's license or another form of picture identification with the registration form, otherwise you will be required to present identification at the polls.
- **Phone Book:** There is also a voter registration form in The White Pages (located at the end of the blue section). This form can be photocopied. Once completed, it should be mailed to your county clerk's office. If possible, include a photocopy of your driver's license or another form of picture identification with the registration form, otherwise you will be required to present identification at the polls.
- **Drivers License & State Agency Offices:** Registration forms are also available at State Agency Offices, including the Division of Driver Licenses, Division of Workforce Services, Utah State Department of Health, Women, Infant and Children (WIC) Offices, the Division of Services for People with Disabilities, the Department of Rehabilitation, and public colleges and universities.

When do I register to vote?

Postmark Deadline: Voter registration forms must be postmarked before October 9, 2007 or be presented in person to county clerk before October 22, 2007. To verify the status of your voter registration, please contact your County Clerk's office.

When to Re-register?

Voter registration is valid for life, unless you move, change your name, or wish to affiliate with a different party. To change your voter registration status for any of the mentioned reasons, simply fill out a new voter registration form.

What are the requirements?

- Be at least 18 years-old on or before the day of the election.
- Be a citizen of the United States.
- Be a resident of Utah for at least 30 days before the election. An applicant is considered a resident of Utah if he or she has his or her principal place of residence within Utah and intends to continue to reside within Utah indefinitely.

Where do I vote?

For polling locations contact your county clerk's office (contact information provided on the last page of this pamphlet).

EMPLOYEE'S RIGHT TO TIME OFF FOR ELECTION

NOTE: This section does not apply to an employee who has three or more hours between the time polls open and close during which the employee is not employed on the job.

Each employer shall allow any voter to be absent from service or employment on election day for not more than two hours between the time the polls open and close.

Remember:

- The voter shall apply for a leave of absence before election day.
- The employer may specify the hours during which the employee may be absent.
- If the employee requests the leave of absence at the beginning or end of the work shift, the employer shall grant that request.
- The employer may not deduct from an employee's usual salary or wages because of the absence.

PROVISIONAL BALLOT

Provisional voting was mandated under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) to ensure that every eligible voter who is registered or who believes they are registered can cast a ballot in federal elections with the knowledge that a fair process will be followed to determine if the provisional ballot is eligible to be counted.

Previously registered voters who have moved within the State of Utah, but have not reregistered at their new address, are allowed to vote at their new polling location. Provisional ballots also allow people who register through a Driver's License Agency or other public agency and whose name does not appear on the Official Register (for whatever reason) to vote at their new polling location.

Remember, a provisional ballot could be used if the voter's name is not found on the Official Register, the poll worker is not satisfied that he or she has not provided valid voter identification, if he or she does not have residence in the voting precinct, or under any other circumstance

EARLY VOTING

In order to be eligible to participate in early voting, voters must be registered to vote by October 9, 2007.

In order to vote during the early voting period voters must present valid voter identification. This is either a form of identification that bears the name and photograph of the voter or two forms of identification that bear the name of the voter and provide evidence of voter's residence.

ABSENTEE VOTING

Who can vote absentee?

Any person who is registered to vote may vote by absentee ballot.

NOTE: A registered voter who is hospitalized or otherwise confined to a medical or long-term care institution after the deadline for filing an application for an absentee ballot may still obtain an absentee ballot by contacting the County Clerk. The absentee voting application form may only be used on election day and must be returned to the election officer before the polls close on election day.

How can I obtain an absentee ballot?

You may vote absentee by mail or in-person in the county clerk's office. A separate absentee ballot application must be filled out for each election. This form is also available online.

When is the deadline for applying for an absentee ballot?

- For regular absentee voting the ballot application must be received no later than the Friday before the election, November 2, 2007.
- For overseas voters, the clerk should receive the application no later than 20 days before the election (October 17, 2007).

described in the Utah code 20A-3-202.

All provisional voters will be asked for photo identification AND for proof of current residence at the polls. This information allows us to ensure that provisional voters were in fact previously registered to vote and to ensure that people are voting in their correct precinct. If both conditions are met, the vote will be counted. If either condition is not met, the vote will not be counted.

You can find the status of your provisional ballot directly on our website <http://elections.utah.gov> or by contacting your county clerk's office. You will need the unique identification number (six digit) printed on the detachable stub of the provisional ballot. If you forget or lose your stub, you can call the Office of the Lieutenant Governor at 801-538-1041 or 1-800-995-VOTE to receive the status of your provisional ballot. Please allow for 10-14 days after each election for this information to be available.

The early voting period will begin on October 23 and will continue through November 2. The polls will be open for a minimum of four hours during each early voting day and will close at 5 p.m. on November 2. Every registered voter who arrives at the polls before the time scheduled for closing of the polls will be allowed to vote. Please contact your county clerk's office for details on times, days, and locations.

- Individuals using an absentee ballot in the office of their county clerk, must apply for the ballot no later than the day before the election, November 5, 2007.

NOTE: The ballot is only valid if it is clearly postmarked before (not on) election day, and received in the county clerk's office before noon on the day of the official canvass.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit <http://elections.utah.gov>
- Contact your county clerk (see page 13)
- Contact the Office of the Lieutenant Governor at (801) 538-1041 or 1-800-995-VOTE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TOUCH-SCREEN BALLOTS

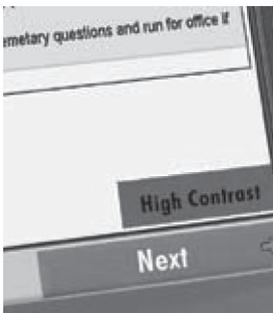
Learn how to use the new electronic voting machine. These step-by-step instructions will guide you through the voting process. For an electronic demonstration, please visit the website www.LeaveYourPrint.com.

1. START



Insert voter access card. Push firmly until card clicks. Do not remove card until finished voting.

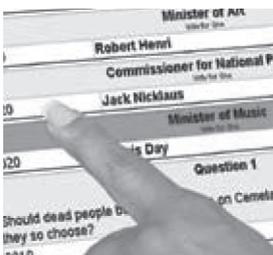
2. READ "INSTRUCTIONS" SCREEN



If needed, touch "Large Text" or "High Contrast" to improve readability.

Touch "Next" to continue.

3. VOTE FOR CANDIDATES/ISSUES



Touch the box next to your selection. An "X" will appear. To change or cancel your selection, touch the box again. The "X" will disappear. Touch "Next" to see the next page of the ballot or "Back" to see a previous page.

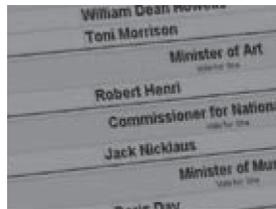
4. RECORD "WRITE-INS" (OPTIONAL)

Touch the box next to the button to return to the ballot to record your write-in entry.



Touching the box next to "Write-In" makes a keyboard appear. Type the name you wish to write-in. Touch "Record Write-In" to return to the ballot.

5. REVIEW YOUR BALLOT



A summary page will appear at the end of the ballot. Selections left blank or incomplete will be highlighted. Touch any selection to return to that page in the ballot and make changes.

6. PRINT YOUR BALLOT



Touch "Print Ballot." Your ballot will print to the right of your screen for verification. To make changes, touch "Reject Ballot." Remember, any changes must be made before touching "Cast Ballot."

7. CAST YOUR BALLOT



Touch "Cast Ballot". The printed ballot will scroll to hide your selections. No changes can be made after touching "Cast Ballot."

8. REMOVE YOUR CARD



Return the card to a poll worker.

Voting for candidates of one party

If you want to cast a "straight party" vote for all the candidates of one party, touch the box next to that party on the first page of the ballot. The box next to that party's candidates will be automatically marked on the other pages of the ballot.

You may change your vote in a particular race to the candidate from another party or to a write-in candidate. To make the change, first touch the box next to the "straight party" candidate. The X will disappear. Then, touch the box next to the candidate for whom you wish to vote. An X will appear in the box.

If you did not cast a "straight party" vote on the first page of the ballot, you will see the "straight party" selection highlighted on the summary page. If you return to this selection and mark a party, your previously marked votes will not change. However,

in any partisan races where you have not already marked a candidate, the candidate of the party you chose will be automatically marked.

Referendum

The referendum appears on the ballot in the form of a question. A vote "FOR" the referendum means that you agree with the question. A vote "AGAINST" the referendum means that you disagree with the question. To vote on the referendum, read the ballot title provided on the ballot, decide whether you are "FOR" or "AGAINST", and touch the box next to your choice.

How to get help marking your ballot

The voting machines have several features to help voters who are blind or have a disability. These features include large text, high contrast display, and audio recordings. However, voters may still ask someone of their choice to help mark their ballots. The person helping must not be a candidate, the voter's employer, an agent of the voter's employer, or an officer or agent of the voter's union. The person helping cannot in any way request, persuade, or induce the voter to vote for or against any particular candidate or issue.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPTICAL-SCAN BALLOTS

How to obtain a ballot for voting

1. Give your name and address to an election judge. You may also be required to show proof of identification or proof of residency.

2. If your name is on the official register and your right to vote has not been challenged, the election judge will give you one or more ballots.

NOTE: If an election judge has reason to doubt your identity, the judge is required either (a) to request identification from you, or (b) to have a known registered voter of the district identify you.

How to mark your ballot

Mark your ballot only with the marker provided by the election judge. If you use any other type of pen or pencil, your vote may not be counted by the optical scanner.

Completely fill in the oval next to the party or candidate of your choice. If an oval is not completely filled in, your vote may not be counted by the optical scanner.

Ballots may be printed on both the front and back. Do not forget to vote on issues that are listed on the reverse side of the ballot.

DO NOT vote on a ballot that has been previously marked, spoiled or defaced. Identification marks or a spoiled or defaced ballot will make your vote invalid. If you make a mistake, do not attempt to erase a mark. Instead, return your ballot to the election judge who will cancel the ballot and issue you a new ballot.

Voting for candidates of one party

If you want to cast a “straight party” vote for all the candidates of one party, fill in the oval next to the party symbol at the top of the ballot. You may also fill in the ovals next to each candidate’s name, but this is not necessary if you filled in the oval next to the party symbol.



Voting for candidates of more than one party

If you want to vote for candidates from more than one party, fill in the oval by the names of the candidates for whom you want to vote. If you have already voted “straight party” and then decide to vote for a candidate from another party, simply mark the oval next to the other candidate(s) of your

choice. The optical scanner will interpret a “straight party” vote as a vote for all candidates of that party except where you filled in an oval for candidate(s) of a different party.



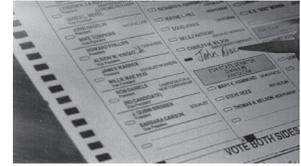
Write-in voting

You may also vote for a valid write-in candidate. Do this by legibly writing the name of the write-in candidate in the space provided on the ballot or by placing in that space a sticker containing the office and write-in candidate’s name. You must also fill in the oval next to the write-in candidate’s name.

Non-partisan candidates Judicial, State School Board, Local School Board, and similar offices are non-partisan contests. They are located either in the right column or on the reverse side of the ballot. The ballot contains instructions designating the number of candidates that should be voted for each office.

Referendum

Referendum appears on the ballot in the form of a question.



A vote “FOR” a referendum means that you agree with the question. A vote “AGAINST” a referendum means that you disagree with the question. To vote on the referendum, read the ballot title provided on the ballot, decide whether you are “FOR” or “AGAINST” the referendum, and fill in the oval for the appropriate response.

How to get help marking your ballot

Voters who are blind, have a disability, or are unable to read or write English, may be helped by someone of their choice. The person helping must not be a candidate, the voter’s employer, an agent of the voter’s employer, nor an officer or agent of the voter’s union. The person helping cannot in any way request, persuade, or induce the voter to vote for or against any particular candidate or issue.



State of Utah Mail-in Voter Registration Form

Voter Instructions

You may use this form to:

- register to vote in Utah
- change your name or address on your voter registration record
- register with a party or change your party affiliation

To register to vote in Utah, you must:

- be a citizen of the United States
- have resided in Utah at least 30 days immediately before the next election
- be at least 18 years old on or before the next election
- first time voters must include a copy of a valid form of photo identification or proof of residence (or present it at the polls)

Mail-in registration instructions

- Complete all required information
- If you have registered to vote with a different name or address, complete the change of information section
- **A driver license or state identification number is required. If you do not have a driver license or a state identification card, please write "None" in the space designated for driver license or state identification and fill in the last 4 digits of your social security number**
- Read the voter declaration and citizenship affidavit and sign and date below
- Mail the form to your county clerk's office (addresses are on the back of this form)

Deadline for submitting this form

This form must be postmarked at least 30 days before an election or be presented in person to the county clerk at least 15 days before an election for you to be eligible to vote in that election. If you register less than 30 days before an election you may only vote on Election Day and not during early voting.

For more information

If you need more information, contact your county clerk at the number listed on the back of this form, or call the Lieutenant Governor's Office at (801) 538-1041 or 1-800-995-VOTE.

Use pen – Please print clearly

NOTICE: In order to be allowed to vote in a voting precinct for the first time or to vote during the early voting period before the date of the election, you must present valid voter identification to the poll worker before voting as follows: (1) a valid form of photo identification that shows your name, photograph, and current address; or, (2) two different forms of identification that show your name and current address.

Are you a citizen of the United States of America? Yes No **Will you be 18 years of age on or before election day?** Yes No
Qualifications: If you check no in response to either of these questions do not complete this form.

Name (required) Last			First	Middle	Date of Birth (required, month/day/year)	
Home Address (required, principal place of residence)				City	State	Zip Code
Mailing Address (required if different from home address)				City	State	Zip Code
County of Residence (required)				Phone Number (optional)		
Political Party: (optional) <input type="checkbox"/> Unaffiliated (no party preference) <input type="checkbox"/> Constitution <input type="checkbox"/> Democrat <input type="checkbox"/> Republican						Driver License or State Identification #
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____						State Issued
						Place of Naturalization (if applicable) _____ Date _____
						I am a person with a disability (optional) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

If previously registered and/or changing personal information, also fill out this section.

Name on Previous Registration	Address on Previous Registration	City	County	State	Zip Code
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Read and sign below

Voter Declaration: I do swear (or affirm), subject to penalty of law for false statements, that the information contained in this form is true and that I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Utah, residing at the above address. I will be at least 18 years old on or before the next election and I will have resided in Utah for 30 days immediately before the next election. I am not a convicted felon currently incarcerated for commission of a felony.

Citizenship Affidavit: I hereby swear and affirm, under penalties for voting fraud set forth below in Utah Code Section 20A-2-401, that I am a citizen and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information above is true and correct.

Signature _____	Date (month/day/year) _____
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(The above signature applies to the Voter Declaration and the Citizenship Affidavit)

In accordance with Section 20A-2-401, the penalty for willfully causing, procuring, or allowing yourself to be registered to vote if you know you are not entitled to register to vote is up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$2,500.

Office use only:	
Type of ID _____	
Voting precinct _____	Voting ID # _____
MIVR05 03/2007	

COUNTY CLERKS

Please contact your County Clerk for information about:

- Early voting times and locations.
- Status of provisional ballot.
- Municipal and local district elections.

Paul B. Barton
Beaver County
435-438-6463
P.O. Box 392
Beaver, UT 84713

Diane Freston
Duchesne County
435-738-1100
P.O. Box 270
Duchesne, UT 84021-0270

Bryan E. Thompson
Utah County
801-851-8128
100 East Center, Rm 3100
Provo, UT 84606-3106

Sandy Neill
Sanpete County
435-835-2131
P.O. Box 100
Manti, UT 84642

Luann Adams
Box Elder County
435-734-3351
01 S. Main Street
Brigham City, UT 84302-2599

Stacy Lafitte
Morgan County
801-845-4011
P.O. Box 886
Morgan, UT 84050-0886

Diana Carroll
Grand County
435-259-1321
125 E. Center
Moab, UT 84532-2492

Ryan Torgerson
Wayne County
435-836-1300
P.O. Box 189
Loa, UT 84747-0189

Jill Zollinger
Cache County
435-716-7150
179 No. Main Street
Suite 102
Logan, UT 84321

Marilyn K. Gillette
Tooele County
435-843-3140
47 So. Main
Tooele, UT 84074-2194

Sherrie Swensen
Salt Lake County
Elections Division
801-468-3427
2001 S. State Street, #S1100
Salt Lake City, UT 84190-1051

Karla Johnson
Kane County
435-644-2458
76 North Main
Kanab, UT 84741-0050

Robert P. Pero
Carbon County
435-636-3224
120 East Main
Price, UT 84501-3057

Brenda Dugmore
Emery County
435-381-5106
P.O. Box 907
Castle Dale, UT 84513-0907

Brent R. Titcomb
Wasatch County
435-654-3211
25 No. Main
Heber City, UT 84032-1827

Steven C. Wall
Sevier County
435-896-9262
P.O. Box 607
Richfield, UT 84701-0517

Vicky McKee
Daggett County
435-784-3154
P.O. Box 219
Manila, UT 84046-0219

Valeen H. Brown
Piute County
435-577-2840
P.O. Box 99
Junction, UT 84740-0099

David I. Yardley
Iron County
435-477-8340
P.O. Box 429
Parowan, UT 84761-0429

Alan D. McEwan
Weber County
801-399-8400
2380 Washington Blvd.,
Suite 320
Ogden, UT 84401-1456

Steve Rawlings
Davis County
801-451-3213
P.O. Box 618
Farmington, UT 84025-0618

Mike Wilkins
Uintah County
435-781-5361
147 East Main
Vernal, UT 84078-2643

Norm Johnson
San Juan County
435-587-3223
P.O. Box 338
Monticello, UT 84535

Norma Brunson
Millard County
435-743-6223
765 S. Highway 99, Ste. 6
Fillmore, UT 84631-5002

Camille Moore
Garfield County
435-676-8826
P.O. Box 77
Panguitch, UT 84759-0077

Calvin R. Robison
Washington County
435-634-5712
197 E. Tabernacle
St. George, UT 84770

Kent H. Jones
Summit County
435-336-3204
P.O. Box 128
Coalville, UT 84017-0128

Becky Peart
Rich County
435-793-2415
20 South Main
P.O. Box 218
Randolph, UT 84064-0218

Patricia Ingram
Juab County
435-623-3410
160 N. Main
Nephi, UT 84648-1412

STATE OF UTAH



OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

I, Gary R. Herbert, Lieutenant Governor of the State Of Utah, hereby certify that the measure contained in this pamphlet will be submitted to the voters of Utah at the election to be held throughout the state on November 6, 2007, and that this pamphlet is complete and correct according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Utah this 1st day of September, 2007 at Salt Lake City, Utah.



Gary R. Herbert
Lieutenant Governor

A Message from Utah's Lieutenant Governor

In order to make your voting experience as simple as possible, I have posted several answers to questions on my web page including:

- Where do I go to vote?
- How do I register to vote?
- When is the election?
- How do I vote early?
- How do I obtain an absentee ballot?
- Where can I learn more about the school voucher issue?

Answers to these questions and many more are found on my website: <http://www.LeaveYourPrint.com>. You can also call my office at 1.800.995.VOTE (8683), or contact me via e-mail at gherbert@utah.gov.



Sincerely,




Gary R. Herbert
Lieutenant Governor