

# Utah Voter Information Pamphlet

**General Election  
November 6, 1990**



Compiled by **W. VAL OVESON, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**

In cooperation with the Utah State Legislature  
**Arnold Christensen, President of the Senate**  
**Nolan E. Karras, Speaker of the House**

Impartial Analysis by **Richard V. Strong, Director**  
**Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel**





STATE OF UTAH  
**Lieutenant Governor**

**W. Val Oveson**  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

203 STATE CAPITOL BUILDING  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84114

September 26, 1990

Dear Fellow Utahn:

On November 6, voters throughout our state will have the opportunity to participate in one of the greatest privileges that we as Americans enjoy. -- the right to freely elect our public office holders. This is a right in which I encourage all of you to participate.

Along with the privilege of voting for the candidates of your choice, you will also have the opportunity to vote on two proposed amendments to the Utah State Constitution and an initiative.

This Voter Information Pamphlet has been prepared to help you better understand the proposed amendments to our state's constitution and the initiative. The pamphlet contains information on the proposed constitutional amendments and the initiative which I believe will be of assistance to you as you make your decisions how to vote. Included also is information on balloting procedures and registering to vote.

I urge you to study the pamphlet, along with other information, so that when you go to the polls you will be able to make sound, informed choices on these very important issues.

Best wishes and I'll see you at the polls.

Sincerely,

W. VAL OVESON  
Lieutenant Governor

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### INSTRUCTIONS FOR READING THE TEXT OF THE BALLOT PROPOSALS

- (1) Underlined words and numbers represent new language being added or current language that is being moved from another section.
- (2) Bracketed and lined-through words or numbers represent current language being deleted or current language that is being moved to another section.
- (3) All other language is the current language, which is retained without change.

**Example:** (1) Notwithstanding any general or special provisions of the Constitution, [the Legislature] in order to insure continuity of state and local government operations [in periods of emergency resulting from] when such operations are seriously disrupted as a result of natural or man-made disaster or disaster caused by enemy attack [shall have the power and immediate duty (1) to] , the Legislature may:

**Present Language:** Notwithstanding any general or special provisions of the Constitution, the Legislature in order to insure continuity of state and local government operations in periods of emergency resulting from disaster caused by enemy attack shall have the power and immediate duty (1) to . . .

**Proposed Revision:** (1) Notwithstanding any general or special provisions of the Constitution, in order to insure continuity of state and local government operations when such operations are seriously disrupted as a result of natural or man-made disaster or disaster caused by enemy attack, the Legislature may:



For



Against



# Proposition No. 1

## Official Ballot Title:

Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to allow counties, cities, and towns to establish special districts to provide health care services?

## SPECIAL DISTRICTS AMENDMENT

Vote cast by the members of the 1989 Legislature on final passage:  
HOUSE (75 members): Yeas, 55; Nays, 3; Absent, 17.  
SENATE (29 members): Yeas, 24; Nays, 0; Absent, 5.

## Impartial Analysis

The state constitution presently grants the Legislature the power to authorize any county, city, or town to create special districts for the purpose of providing one or any combination of the following services:

- (1) water;
- (2) sewerage;
- (3) drainage;
- (4) flood control;
- (5) garbage;
- (6) hospital;
- (7) transportation;
- (8) recreation; and
- (9) fire protection.

Proposition 1 deletes "hospital" from this list and replaces it with "health care." This change would broaden the ability of local governments to establish special districts for health care purposes. Proposition 1 also clarifies the language of the provision.

### Effective Date

Proposition 1 takes effect January 1, 1991.

### Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact on counties, cities, and towns will depend on whether they establish health care districts, the level and type of services those districts provide, and the cost of facilities constructed and equipped to provide the services.

## Arguments For

**Proposition 1 gives local areas greater flexibility to meet the health care needs of its citizens.** The present constitution allows counties, cities, and towns to create special districts to provide special services, such as fire protection, flood control, sewer, water, and hospitals. In addition to hospital care, there are many other health care needs that must be met. By replacing the word "hospital" with "health care," Proposition 1 gives local governments greater flexibility to meet not only hospital needs but other health care needs of its citizens.

**Proposition 1 gives local areas more efficient choices in providing health care.** In many areas of Utah, especially rural areas, hospitals may not be the most effective way to provide health care services. By replacing the word "hospital" with "health care," Proposition 1 gives local areas other options that can meet their particular health care needs.

A vote **FOR** Proposition 1 is a vote for more efficient health care choices and greater flexibility in making health care services available throughout the state.

Vote **FOR** Proposition 1!

Representative Joseph M. Moody  
77 West 100 North  
Delta, Utah 84624

## Rebuttal To

### *Arguments For Proposition No. 1*

(No opposing argument was submitted.)



## **Arguments Against**

(No opposing argument was submitted.)

## **Rebuttal To**

*Arguments Against Proposition No. 1*

(Rebuttal not necessary.)

**COMPLETE TEXT OF PROPOSITION NO. 1  
SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICTS RESOLUTION**

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE PROPOSING TO AMEND THE UTAH CONSTITUTION; ALLOWING COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS TO ESTABLISH SPECIAL DISTRICTS TO PROVIDE HEALTH CARE SERVICES; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 3. If approved by the electors of the state, the amendment proposed by this joint resolution shall take effect on January 1, 1991.

THIS RESOLUTION PROPOSES TO CHANGE THE UTAH CONSTITUTION AS FOLLOWS:

AMENDS: ARTICLE XIV, SEC. 8

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof:

Section 1. It is proposed to amend Article XIV, Sec. 8, Utah Constitution, to read:

Sec. 8

(1) The Legislature by general ~~[law]~~ statute may authorize:

(a) any county, city, or town to establish special districts, with- in all or any part of the county, city, or town to be governed by the governing authority of the county, city, or town ~~[with power to]~~ , and each special district may provide water, sewerage, drainage, flood control, garbage, ~~[hospital,]~~ transportation, recreation, health care, and fire protection services or any combination of these services ~~[and may authorize the county, city, or town: (1)]~~ in accordance with that statute;

(b) any county, city, or town to levy taxes upon the taxable property in ~~[only]~~ such ~~[districts]~~ special district for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, equipping, operating, and maintaining facilities required for any or all of ~~[these]~~ such services~~[-]; and (2)]~~

(c) any special district to issue bonds of ~~[these districts]~~ the special district for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, and equipping any of these facilities without regard to the limitations of Sections 3 and 4 of this Article XIV but subject to such limitation on the aggregate amount of these bonds which may be outstanding at any one time as may be provided by ~~[law; but the]~~ statute.

(2) The authority to levy taxes upon the taxable property in these districts and to issue bonds of these districts payable from taxes levied on the taxable property in them shall be conditioned upon the assent of a majority of the qualified electors of the district voting in an election for this purpose to be held as provided by ~~[law]~~ statute.

(3) Any such district created by a county may contain all or part of any incorporated municipality or municipalities but only with the consent of the governing authorities thereof. ~~[Laws in effect at the time of the adoption of this section and districts established pursuant to these laws shall not be affected by the adoption of this section.]~~

Section 2. The lieutenant governor is directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the state of Utah at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

For



Against



# Proposition No. 2

## EMERGENCY POWERS AMENDMENT

Vote cast by the members of the 1990 Legislature on final passage:  
HOUSE (75 members): Yeas, 68; Nays, 0; Absent, 7.  
SENATE (29 members): Yeas, 26; Nays, 0; Absent, 3.

### Official Ballot Title:

Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to allow the Legislature to adopt measures to insure the continuity of government operations when those operations are seriously disrupted as a result of natural or man-made disaster?

## Impartial Analysis

The state constitution presently grants the Legislature the following emergency powers in case of a disaster caused by enemy attack:

(1) to provide for prompt and temporary succession to public offices when those persons in office become unavailable to carry out their powers and duties; and

(2) to adopt necessary and proper measures for insuring the continuity of government operations, including government financing.

Proposition 2 expands the circumstances under which these emergency powers could be used by allowing the Legislature to exercise those powers when government operations are seriously disrupted as a result of a natural or man-made disaster. Proposition 2 also clarifies the language of the provision.

### Effective Date

Proposition 2 takes effect January 1, 1991.

### Fiscal Impact

There is no immediate impact on state or local revenues. Proposition 2 would allow the Legislature to provide emergency government financing in times of natural or man-made disaster.

## Arguments For

As strange as it may seem, our present constitution allows the Legislature to provide for a continuity of government only in cases of enemy attacks. There is no mention of legislative power to react to man-made or natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, fires, radiation leakage, and other such disasters. This amendment corrects that oversight and clearly provides the power for the Legislature to strategically plan for future contingencies.

A vote for Proposition 2 is needed for good emergency planning, effective management of disasters once they occur on both the state and local level, and a quick return to normalcy once the disaster has been abated.

Vote **FOR** Proposition 2!

Senator Lyle W. Hillyard  
175 East 100 North  
Logan, Utah 84321

## Rebuttal To

### *Arguments For Proposition No. 1*

(No opposing argument was submitted.)

## **Arguments Against**

(No opposing argument was submitted.)

## **Rebuttal To**

*Arguments Against Proposition No. 1*

(Rebuttal not necessary.)

**COMPLETE TEXT OF PROPOSITION NO. 2  
EMERGENCY POWERS AMENDMENT**

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE PROPOSING TO AMEND THE UTAH CONSTITUTION; TO CLARIFY EMERGENCY POWERS OF GOVERNMENT IN TIMES OF DISASTER; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

THIS RESOLUTION PROPOSES TO CHANGE THE UTAH CONSTITUTION AS FOLLOWS:

AMENDS: ARTICLE VI, SEC. 30

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof:

Section 1. It is proposed to amend Article VI, Sec. 30, Utah Constitution, to read:

**Sec. 30. [Continuity in government.]**

(1) Notwithstanding any general or special provisions of the Constitution, ~~[the Legislature]~~ in order to insure continuity of state and local government operations ~~[in periods of emergency resulting from]~~ when such operations are seriously disrupted as a result of natural or man-made disaster or disaster caused by enemy attack ~~[shall have the power and immediate duty (1) to]~~ , the Legislature may:

(a) provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of ~~[public offices of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment]~~ any elected or appointed public office, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices~~;~~; and ~~[(2) to]~~

(b) adopt ~~[such]~~ measures ~~[as may be]~~ necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations including, but not limited to, the financing thereof~~;~~ but subsections 1 and 2 of this section shall.

(2) Subsection (1) does not permit ~~[the]~~ these temporary public officers ~~[so appointed]~~ to act or ~~[the]~~ these temporary measures ~~[so adopted]~~ to be ~~[in contravention of]~~ contrary to the Constitution and applicable law.

**Section 2. Submittal to Voters**

The lieutenant governor is directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the state of Utah at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

**Section 3. Effective Date.**

If approved by the electors of the state, the amendment proposed by this joint resolution shall take effect on January 1, 1991.

For



Against



# Initiative A

## REMOVAL OF STATE AND LOCAL SALES TAX FROM FOOD

### Official Ballot Title:

Shall a law be enacted to remove state and local sales taxes from food, except food prepared for immediate consumption and food sold through vending machines?

### Impartial Analysis

Initiative A eliminates sales taxes on food except "food normally prepared for immediate consumption on or off the premises of the retailer and food sold through vending machines."

In Utah, sales of both food and non-food items, rentals, and some services, such as repairs, are taxed. The state rate is 5%, the county and municipal rate is 1%, and the Utah Transit Authority rate is 1/4% where the imposition of this tax rate has been approved by voters. The resort communities of Alta, Brian Head, Park City, and Springdale may charge an additional 1% rate. In addition, the revenue generated by a 1/64% rate on the state portion and a 1/64% rate on the county and municipal portion is earmarked to the Utah Sports Authority to build Winter Olympic facilities.

If food is removed from the sales tax base, the amount of money generated from sales taxes would be reduced, thereby reducing the amount of money for use by the state, counties, municipalities, resort communities, the Utah Transit Authority, and the Utah Sports Authority.

In analyzing Initiative A, the following definitions must be considered:

1. "Food" is defined by Initiative A as "food for human consumption which is eligible for purchase with food coupons issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, regardless of whether the retailer from whom the food is purchased or the purchaser participates in the Food Stamp Program."

2. "Retailer" is defined in current law as a "person engaged in a regularly organized retail business ... who is selling to the user or consumer and not for resale."

3. "Immediate consumption" is not defined in current law nor by Initiative A.

Food actually purchased through the food stamp program is currently exempt from sales taxes and would continue to be exempt whether or not Initiative A is approved by voters. Sales taxes would still be paid on all non-food items in grocery stores.

#### Effective Date

Initiative A takes effect July 1, 1991.

#### Fiscal Impact

The removal of sales taxes on food would reduce government revenues by approximately \$113,000,000 each year. The annual breakdown is as follows:

State	\$90,000,000
Municipalities and Counties*	18,400,000
Utah Transit Authority	4,000,000
Utah Sports Authority	<u>600,000</u>
TOTAL	\$113,000,000

\*Includes resort communities

## Arguments For

If citizens vote yes to eliminate the sales tax on food, every citizen in Utah—man, woman, or child—will get the equivalent of 3-1/2 weeks of free food each year. Utahns are some of the highest taxed and lowest paid people in the U.S. We need to reduce the tax burden on our people. State and local governments have been growing rapidly while personal income after inflation has been shrinking. In the last nine years the per-capita state and local tax burden has grown from \$964 in 1981 to \$1,554 in 1989, a whopping 62% increase. At the same time, however, per-capita disposable income in Utah has grown only 31%, from \$7,432 to \$9,800 and Utah's average weekly wage has risen only 21%, from \$284 to \$344, ranking us 49th in the nation (University of Utah's Bureau of Economic and Business Research). With inflation up 36% since 1981, personal incomes have deteriorated badly, while government has been growing and taking a larger percentage of personal incomes. Eliminating the sales tax from food will help correct this imbalance.

Utah can afford to remove the sales tax from food because (1) state surpluses are growing at a rate greater than the amount of taxes lost from removing the sales tax from food, (2) unfair loopholes in the tax system brought on by special-interest control of state government could and should be closed, and (3) government waste and unwise use of tax dollars should be curtailed.

Surplus. Surpluses are now accruing at the rate of \$28 million per quarter, or \$112 million per year. The food tax removal will cut about \$90 million per year. Thus the surplus alone would more than compensate for the food tax.

Loopholes. Special interests with powerful lobbyists get big sales tax exemptions. Why shouldn't the average citizen, then, get an exemption for food?

Wasteful and Unwise Spending. According to the Governor's own Committee on Cost-effective Government, over \$200 million is lost annually because of duplication of service, lax management, and too much bureaucracy. At the state level, Syncrete, cold fusion prior to confirmation, ski industry subsidies, lake pumps, and procedures at Timpanogos Mental Health, and at the local level Select Telephone and Lake Wasatch are just a few examples of unwise spending. Cutting wasteful spending will allow budget adjustments without hurting essential-service and human-service programs.

Why cut taxes on food rather than some other tax? Income, property, and gasoline taxes in Utah are high. However, the sales tax is the most out of line, with Utah sales tax on food being the third highest in the nation. Utah's income taxes are 11th highest, and property taxes about 22nd highest. Sales tax on food is the most regressive tax. (The lower one's income the greater the percentage going to food tax.) It is one of the only tax cuts that would help people making less than \$40,000 per year. Thirty-two states do not tax food, the most basic necessity. Utah shouldn't either!

Merrill Cook, Chairman  
The Independent Party of Utah  
2026 Beneficial Life Tower  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

## Rebuttal To

### Arguments For Initiative A

Three-and-a-half weeks of free food? Utahns don't expect something for nothing.

Utahns are fair-minded and believe that everyone who benefits from government services should help pay for them. The sales tax on food gives everyone the opportunity to support this great state. On average, states that exempt food from sales tax have higher property and sales tax rates than states that don't.

Proponents of Initiative A remain unclear as to their purpose:

First, proponents claim we have a state government surplus that would cover the cost of removing the sales tax on food. Collection of sales taxes last year exceeded projections by \$5.6 million, hardly enough to cover the \$90 million loss. Proponents also ignore court cases that could cost the state over \$200 million.

Second, proponents would eliminate tax privileges given to unnamed "special interests." If they are referring to the sales tax exemption that ended June 30, 1989, given to Kennecott Copper for modernization, then we might ask what would Utah's economy be like without a revitalized copper industry?

Third, proponents suggest that removing the sales tax off food will make government more efficient. Like it did in New Jersey? New York? Massachusetts? Cutting taxes does not guarantee efficiency. In 1988, the nation on average spend \$4,527 per student, Utah \$2,454. Still, more Utah students took college entrance exams and scored above national averages.

Vote for elected officials who will strive to give us essential government services and a fair tax structure. Vote **NO** on this arbitrary and isolated tax proposal!

Representative Nolan E. Karras  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
2195 West 4250 South  
Roy, Utah 84067



## Arguments Against

### Initiative A is confusing as to its true purpose:

(1) If Initiative A is to help lower income people, it does so **INEFFICIENTLY**. A family of four whose annual income exceeds \$60,000 will receive an average tax reduction of \$270, while people whose annual incomes are below \$20,000 will receive an average tax reduction of only \$170. Food stamp purchases are already exempt from the sales tax and so people who rely on stamps will realize no benefit. There are much better methods of helping these individuals.

(2) If Initiative A is to shift the tax burden, it does not accomplish this directly. But if it is adopted, the pressures will be very high to replace that lost revenue with **INCREASED** property, utility, or income taxes, or all three, especially at the local government level, where communities rely heavily on these taxes.

(3) If Initiative A is to change the state's tax base, it does so arbitrarily while adding a significant **LOOPHOLE**. For example, one of the largest segments of the sales tax base is the tourist industry. Yet the initiative would allow tourists to buy food without helping to pay for public services they use while visiting the state.

**Initiative A is not a good way to reduce taxes in Utah.** Tax reduction is a worthy goal, but must be done in the context of a budget process where resources and needs can be evaluated and understood. In both 1988 and 1989 all income tax rates were cut, lowering, for example, the top rate from 7.75% to 7.2%. This is the more responsible way to cut taxes.

**Initiative A makes our tax base less stable.** Removing food from the sales tax base, the most stable part of the base, makes sales tax a **LESS RELIABLE** source of revenue. Revenues will fluctuate with every change in the economy. Good tax policy means keeping a broad base with low rates.

**Initiative A would significantly reduce state government services.** Sales tax from food comprises over 10% of the general funds of the state (\$90 million out of \$860 million). Initiative A would result in large **CUTS** in the budgets of higher education, health and human services, economic development, public safety, prisons, and other vital services. Even public education would be cut because it too receives general fund moneys.

**Initiative A would significantly reduce local government revenues.** Local governments would lose \$23 million, a loss that would be distributed **UNEVENLY** among the various communities. In some communities, food sales comprise as much as 25% of taxable sales and as little as 3% in others. For example, Sale Lake City would lose over \$2 million of revenue.

An **ARBITRARY** and **ISOLATED** change in the tax structure does not serve the best interests of Utah. This is why this proposal was defeated in 1980 and why it should be defeated again in 1990.

Vote **NO** on Initiative A!

Representative Nolan E. Karras  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
2195 West 4250 South  
Roy, Utah 84067

## Rebuttal To

### Arguments Against Initiative A

Initiative A is understandable. It will help not only low-income citizens but every other citizen as well – in every county of Utah. It is one of the only tax cuts that benefits people making less than \$40,000 per year. **THE SURPLUS BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE.** Because of huge state surpluses now accruing, the government does not have to raise other taxes or cut essential services. (These are only scare tactics.) Surpluses notwithstanding, raising teaching loads at state universities from six to eight hours per week will save taxpayers \$50 million per year and negate any need for tuition hikes. The State could divert an additional 16th cent of the general sales tax to cities and towns to counterbalance their losses.

Giving everyone the same sales tax break is no loophole. Giving only a few special interests with powerful lobbyists big sales tax breaks is a giant loophole. Thirty-two states representing almost 90% of the population of the U.S. have no sales tax on food. Taxing tourists for food is detrimental to the image they have of Utah, possibly even discouraging some retirees from living in Utah.

The government has increased taxes literally hundreds of times, almost never lowering them. This may be our last chance for a tax cut. The many signatures for Initiative A demonstrates people do not believe the government is serious about tax reduction. Strong states don't tax food. Strengthen Utah's economy by injecting \$100 million extra back into the private sector. Vote YES on Initiative A.

Merrill Cook, Chairman  
The Independent Party of Utah  
2026 Beneficial Life Tower  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

**COMPLETE TEXT OF INITIATIVE A  
REMOVAL OF STATE AND LOCAL SALES TAXES FROM FOOD**

AN ACT REMOVING THE SALES TAX FROM FOOD; AND  
PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OR BY THE  
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF UTAH:**

Section 1. Section 59-12-102 Utah Code Annotated 1953, as amended by Chapter 66, Laws of Utah 1988 is renumbered and added to as follows:

59-12-102. As used in this chapter:

(4) "Food" means all food for human consumption which is eligible for purchase with food coupons issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, regardless of whether the retailer from whom the food is purchased or the purchaser participates in the Food Stamp Program. It does not include food normally prepared for immediate consumption on or off the premises of the retailer and food sold through vending machines.

Section 2. Section 59-12-104, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended by Chapters 58, 66, and 69, Laws of Utah, 1988, is added to as follows:

59-12-104. The following sales and uses are exempt from the taxes imposed by this chapter:

and

(34) sales of food as defined in Section 59-12-102.

Section 3. This act takes effect on July 1, 1991.



# Instructions to Voters

In Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Davis, Grand, Iron, Kane, Millard, Salt Lake, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Tooele, Uintah, Utah, Washington, and Weber Counties.

## FOR VOTING BALLOTS

### HOW TO OBTAIN A BALLOT FOR VOTING

1. Give your name and address to an election judge.
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 to either, (a) request identification from you, or (b) have a known registered voter of the district identify you.

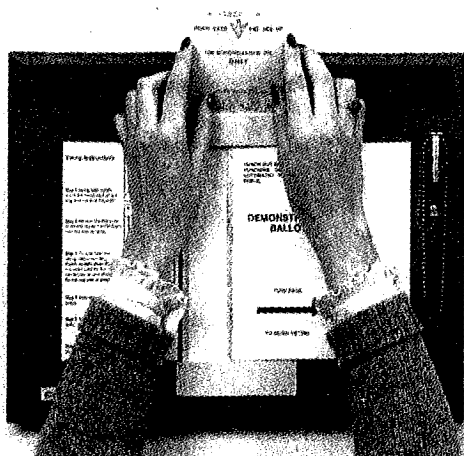
### HOW TO VOTE YOUR BALLOT

**DO NOT** vote a ballot that has been marked, spoiled, or defaced. Identification marks or a spoiled or defaced ballot will make your vote invalid. If you make a mistake, or if you have a spoiled or defaced ballot, return it to the judge, who will cancel it and issue you a new ballot.

When you receive a ballot from the election judge, immediately go alone to one of the voting booths and vote your ballot as follows:

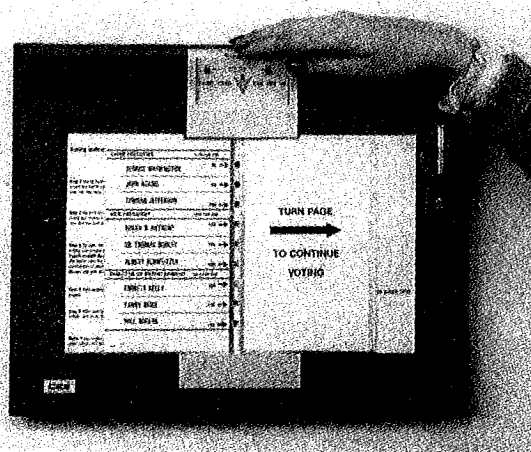
#### STEP 1

Using both hands, slide the ballot card all the way into the vote recorder.



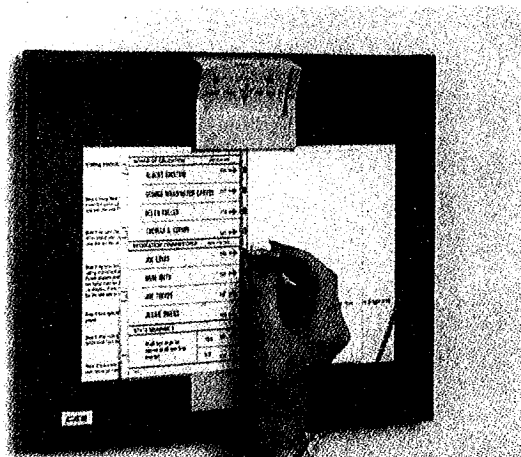
#### STEP 2

Be sure the two holes at the top of the card fit over the two red pins on the recorder.



#### STEP 3

To vote, hold the punch straight up and push down through the card in the box next to each of your choices. Follow the instructions, and vote all pages as instructed. Use the punch provided. Do not use a pen or pencil.



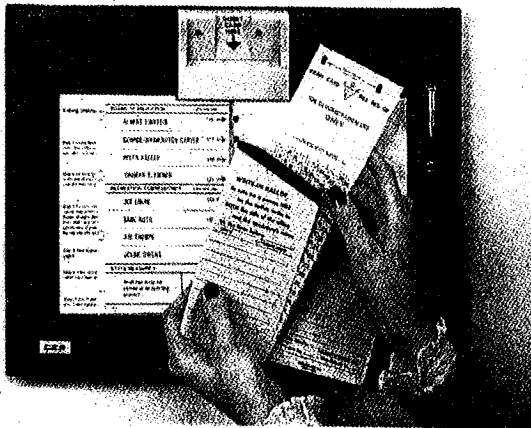
#### STEP 4

**Voting for candidates of more than one party.** If you want to vote for candidates from more than one party, you may do this by punching the ballot in the box next to the desired candidate's name on the ballot.

**Voting for candidates of one party.** If you want to cast a "straight party" vote for all the candidates of one party, punch the box next to the desired party on the first page of the ballot. If you vote "straight party" you vote for each candidate of that party. If you have already voted "straight party" and want to vote for a candidate of another party, you can do that by punching the ballot next to the candidate's name.

#### STEP 5

After voting, slide the card out of the vote recorder and place it under the flap of the write-in envelope.



#### STEP 6

After you have voted the ballot and placed it in the write-in ballot envelope, **RETURN IT TO THE ELECTION JUDGE.** Give your name. The judge will remove the stub from your ballot, deposit the write-in ballot envelope, which contains the ballot card, in the ballot box. You have now finished voting.

#### WRITE-IN VOTING

You may also vote for a valid write-in candidate. You do this by either writing the office title and the name of the candidate on the write-in ballot envelope, or by placing a sticker with the candidate's name and office printed on it on the write-in envelope. When voting a write-in candidate, **DO NOT punch a hole in the punch card ballot for the same position.**

#### NON-PARTISAN CANDIDATES

Judicial, state school board, local school board, and similar offices are non-partisan contests. They are on the last pages of your ballot. The copy of the ballot attached to the vote recorder contains instructions telling the number of persons that should be voted for in each office.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND INITIATIVES

In case of a constitutional amendment or initiative submitted to a vote of the people, you punch the ballot by the answer you want to give. The amendment or initiative will be in the form of a question. Vote **"FOR"** if you want to answer "yes" and **"AGAINST"** if you want to answer "no."

#### HOW TO GET HELP TO MARK YOUR BALLOT

If you are blind, disabled, unable to read or write, unable to read or write the English language, or physically unable to enter a polling place, you may be helped by someone you choose. The person helping you cannot be your employer, an agent of your employer, or an officer or agent of your union. The person helping you cannot in any way request, persuade, or induce you to vote for or against any particular candidate or issue.

# Instructions to Voters

In Daggett, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Juab, Morgan, Piute, Rich, San Juan, Wasatch, and Wayne counties.

## FOR VOTING BALLOTS

### HOW TO OBTAIN A BALLOT FOR VOTING

1. Give your name and address to an election judge.
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 to either, (a) request identification from you, or (b) have a known registered voter of the district identify you.

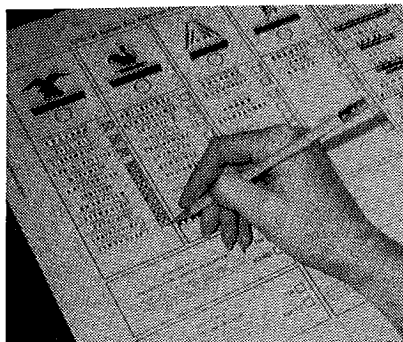
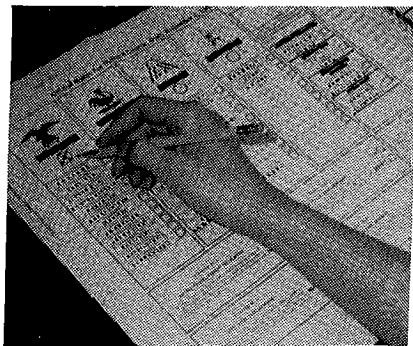
### HOW TO VOTE YOUR BALLOT

**DO NOT** vote a ballot that has been marked, spoiled, or defaced. Identification marks or a spoiled or defaced ballot will make your vote invalid. If you make a mistake, or if you have a spoiled or defaced ballot, return it to the judge, who will cancel it and issue you a new ballot.

When you receive a ballot from the election judge, immediately go alone to one of the voting booths and vote your ballot by marking it with an X as follows:

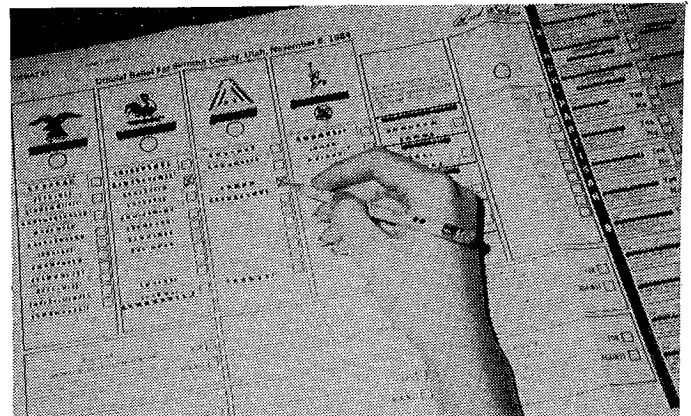
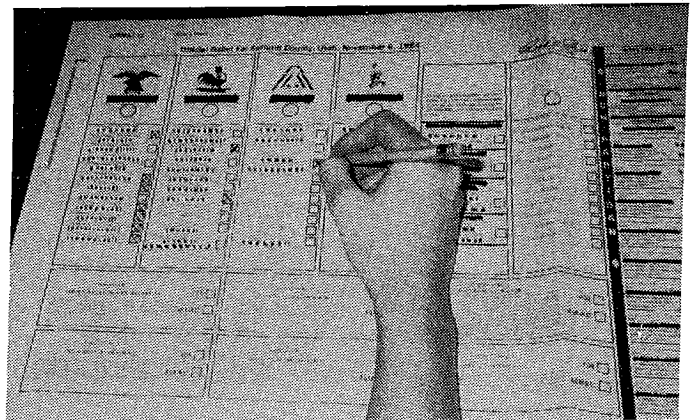
### VOTING FOR CANDIDATES OF ONE PARTY.

If you want to cast a "straight party" vote for all the candidates of one party, you may mark in the circle at the top of the list of that party's candidates, in the squares by the names of each candidate of that party, or in both the circle and the squares.



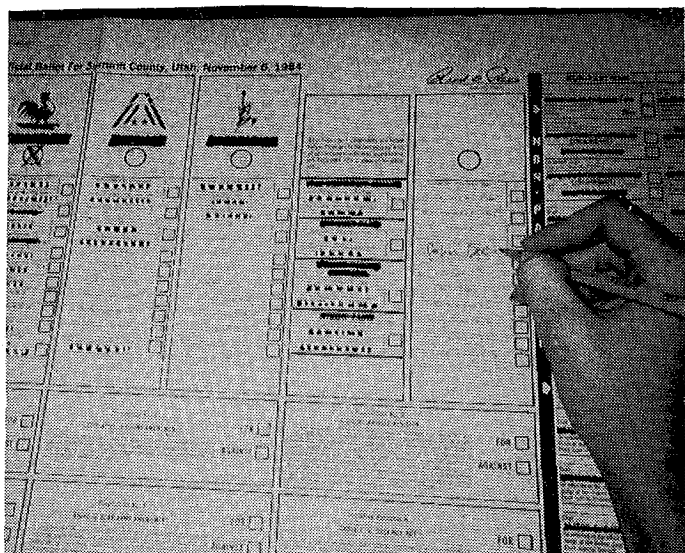
### VOTING FOR CANDIDATES OF MORE THAN ONE PARTY

If you want to vote for candidates from more than one party, you may mark in the squares by the names of the candidates for whom you want to vote without marking in any party's circle. You may also vote "straight party" by marking in the circle above one party's list, then marking in the squares by the names of the candidates of your choice of other parties.



[illegible]

You may also vote for a valid write-in candidate. You do this by either writing the name of the candidate on the ballot or by placing a sticker with the candidate's name and office printed on it on the ballot. Partisan write-in candidates should be listed or stuck in the correct office space of the blank write-in column. Non-partisan write-in candidates should be listed in the blank space for that non-partisan office. If you write in a name or put a sticker on the ballot, you have voted for that person, even if you do not make an X by the write-in name.



Judicial, state school board, local school board, and similar offices are non-partisan contests. They are located in the extreme right-hand column on the ballot. Just above the voting squares are instructions telling how many persons should be voted for each office.

[illegible]

In case of a constitutional amendment or initiative submitted to a vote of the people, you make an X in the square by the answer you want to give. The amendment or initiative will be in the form of a question. Vote **“FOR”** if you want to answer **“yes”** and **“AGAINST”** if you want to answer **“no.”**

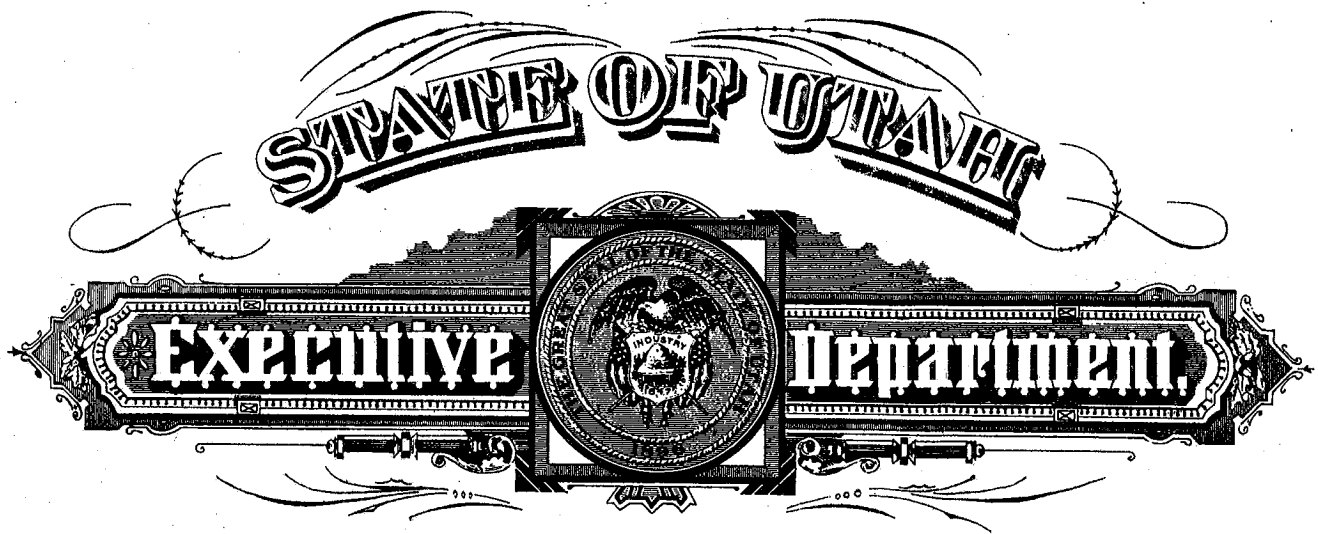
If you are blind, disabled, unable to read or write, unable to read or write the English language, or physically unable to enter a polling place, you may be helped by someone you choose. The person helping you cannot be your employer, an agent of your employer or an officer or agent of your union. The person helping you cannot in any way request, persuade, or induce you to vote for or against any particular candidate or issue.

# Notes



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I, W. VAL OVESON, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE  
STATE OF UTAH, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT the foregoing  
measures will be submitted to the voters of the State  
of Utah at the election to be held throughout the  
state on November 6, 1990, and the foregoing pamphlet  
is complete and correct according to law.



WITNESS MY HAND and the Great  
Seal of the State of Utah at  
Salt Lake City, Utah this 26th  
day of September, 1990.

*W. Val Oveson*

W. VAL OVESON  
Lieutenant Governor

## *A Message from Utah's Lieutenant Governor*

Soon you will have the opportunity to make decisions which will likely have a tremendous impact, not only on your individual life, but on the future of our state and nation.

### **November 6, 1990 is Election Day**

However, in order for you to express your opinions at the ballot box, you must be registered to vote. I have listed below the simple ways of registering to vote in Utah.

I am very proud of Utah's tradition of being among the nation's leaders in voter turnout each election year. I hope we can continue that tradition.

Remember—**be informed, be registered, and be sure to vote** on November 6.

See you at the polls.

Thank you,



W. Val Oveson  
Lieutenant Governor



### **HOW TO REGISTER TO VOTE**

If you will be 18 or older and will have been a resident of the State of Utah for 30 days preceding the election on November 6, 1990, you may register to vote by one of the following methods.

- You may register with the registration agent of your election district between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. on October 30, 31, and November 1.
- You may register at the County Clerk's office in your county during regular working hours until October 16.
- You may register by mail at any time before October 16 by mailing in the Utah Election registration form. These forms may be obtained at any bank, post office, library, county clerk's office, or political party office.