GENERAL ELECTION

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2020

POLLS ARE OPEN FROM 7:00 A.M. TO 8:00 P.M. ON ELECTION DAY
BALLOTS BEGIN BEING MAILED OCTOBER 13

Note:

This electronic version of the voter information pamphlet contains general voting information for all Utah voters. To view voting information that is specific to you, visit vote.utah.gov, enter your address, and click on “Sample Ballot, Profiles, Issues.”

For audio and braille versions of the voter information pamphlet, please visit blindlibrary.utah.gov.
Utah Voter,

Welcome to Utah’s 2020 General Election Voter Information Pamphlet. We designed this pamphlet to provide voters across our state with important information that will help them navigate the upcoming election.

Each of our elections is unique, and this one is no different. Voters across the state will embark on making decisions that will guide the government that they have for years to come.

Throughout this pamphlet you will find information on the candidates that will represent you federally, in statewide office, in the state senate and state house, and on the state board of education. You will be able to read about the seven Constitutional Amendments that will appear on your ballot as well as judicial retention elections.

In this pamphlet you will also find information aimed at helping you with the voting process like voter registration, voting methods, and communicating with your county clerk’s office. If you have questions about this information or the voting process, there is contact information for your local elections officials on page 129.

Before encouraging you to commence reading this pamphlet, we would like to highlight a few key points about this election that many voters in Utah have been curious about:

- **All active registered voters in Utah are mailed a ballot for the General Election** (regardless of party affiliation or if they requested one)
- **Every county in Utah will have an opportunity for in person voting** (early, and on Election Day)
- **If you receive a mail ballot but prefer to vote in person, please bring your mail ballot to the polling place to ‘surrender’ it when you vote.** While this is not required, it helps your local elections officials process ballots more efficiently.

Our goal this election is to ensure that all eligible Utahns are able to vote in a manner that is safe, secure, and allows each voter to make their voice heard using the voting method of their choice. We encourage you to plan ahead by checking your registration today at vote.utah.gov, and to make sure your family, friends, and neighbors know they can too.

Participating in an election means making a difference in your community, our state, and our country. Make that difference today!

Regards,

Utah Elections Office
elections@utah.gov
801-538-1041

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@ElectionsUtah
@UtahElections
VOTE.UTAH.GOV
Local Candidates and Measures: This pamphlet contains information for state candidates and measures. For information about local candidates and measures, visit vote.utah.gov or contact your county clerk’s office. You can find their contact information on page 129 of this manual.

Important Dates
Ballots begin being mailed: October 13
Register by mail, received by: 5:00 p.m. October 23
Register online by: 5:00 p.m. October 23
Register in person by: 8:00 p.m. November 3
Election Day: November 3

Who donates to campaigns?
View financial contributors to candidates and measures:
www.disclosures.utah.gov
disclosures@utah.gov
801-538-1041

Voter Qualifications:
You are eligible to vote in Utah if you are:
• at least 18 years old on or before the next General Election;
• a U.S. citizen;
• a Utah resident for at least 30 days immediately before the next election;
• not currently serving a prison or jail sentence for a felony conviction.

Moved? Update your registration.
Contact your county clerk’s office to request a ballot at your new address.

By 5:00 p.m. October 23: Have your registration received by your clerks office or updated online

OR

By November 3: Visit a local voting center in person.

Utah Political Parties

Constitution Party - www.utahconstitutionparty.com; (435) 363-4453
Democratic Party - www.utahdemocrats.org; (801) 328-1212
Green Party - www.greenpartyutah.com
Independent American Party - www.utahiap.com; (801) 400-1488
Libertarian Party - www.libertarianutah.org; (801) 742-1163
Republican Party - www.utgop.org; (801) 533-9777
United Utah Party - www.unitedutah.org; (385) 325-1620
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3. **How can I vote?**
   - How do I cast my ballot?  
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   - What I.D. do I need?  
   - County Clerk contact information  
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CANDIDATES

The following pages list the candidates who are running for office in your area. Candidates for U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives were given the opportunity to submit a 100 word statement and a photograph. The Lieutenant Governor’s Office has not edited these statements.

All candidates in this pamphlet appear in the order they will appear on your ballot. Candidates appear in random order. The current random list is:

P U Z E K W B D N O A S R J F V C M Q H I Y G X L T.

Looking for more info on legislative, school board, county, and other local candidates?

VISIT VOTE.UTAH.GOV

View your sample ballot

Read biographies for candidates in your area

Find your polling location

Jane Doe
Veterinarian
Ogden
janedoe@email.com
janedoe4office.com

Visit vote.utah.gov to read about candidates running in your area, such as the city they in and what their occupation is.
## PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Visit vote.utah.gov for more information on these candidates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice President</th>
<th>Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brock Pierce</td>
<td>Karla Ballard</td>
<td>Unaffiliated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanye West</td>
<td>Michelle Tidball</td>
<td>Unaffiliated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President R. Boddie</td>
<td>Eric C. Stoneham</td>
<td>Write-in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph R. Biden</td>
<td>Kamala D. Harris</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don Blankenship</td>
<td>William Mohr</td>
<td>Constitution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jade Simmons</td>
<td>Claudeliah J. Roze</td>
<td>Write-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo Jorgensen</td>
<td>Jeremy Cohen</td>
<td>Libertarian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Princess Khadijah M. Jacob-Fambro</td>
<td>Khadijah Maryam Jacob Sr.</td>
<td>Write-in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katherine Forbes</td>
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<td>Write-in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brian Carroll</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joe McHugh</td>
<td>Elizabeth Storm</td>
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<td>Tom Hoefling</td>
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<td>Write-in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howie Hawkins</td>
<td>Angela Walker</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloria La Riva</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unaffiliated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald J. Trump</td>
<td>Michael R. Pence</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Blake Moore’s experience makes him uniquely qualified to serve Utah. As a foreign service officer in Washington DC and Asia, Blake gained knowledge of the threats posed from foreign enemies, and what is vital and what is wasteful in government spending.

As a management consultant, Blake has helped businesses solve complex problems using data driven solutions. America’s problems need innovative solutions, not more partisan rhetoric.

Blake is committed to shrinking the national debt. He will strengthen America’s defense and intelligence capabilities, and he will be a voice for the next generation of Republicans.
U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 2

Visit vote.utah.gov for more information on these candidates

Kael Weston
Democratic Party

Seven years in two wars taught me that bad policy gets people killed. I represented our country for over a decade and my years with the State Department gave me a unique perspective on the crucial importance of leadership, service, empathy, courage, and ethics. Our politics are failing people, particularly the disenfranchised and vulnerable. Small people in big jobs create division instead of focusing on healthcare, a living wage, climate, civil rights, education, the economy. We need accountability and ethics in Congress. We need a willingness to represent the forgotten people of Utah. We need serious leadership for serious times.

Contact Information:
PO Box 522288
Salt Lake City, UT 84152
801-803-1991
kael@westonforcongress.com
westonforcongress.com

Chris Stewart
Republican Party

This candidate either did not submit a profile or declared candidacy after the deadline to submit a profile.

Contact Information:
info@stewartforutah.com

J. Robert Latham
Libertarian Party

Vote different to replace State-sponsored chaos, impoverishment, and violence with mutually-regulating order, abundance, and peace.

Vote different to declare support for an alternative to two DeepState veterans allegiance to a bipolarizing, predatory, authoritarian cartel; not civil society’s well-being.

When blue lives murder Black lives, and enjoy privileged pensions and impunity through qualified immunity, that deserves our attention.

As a juror, vote “not guilty” when the law is unjustly applied.

Vote different to continue Libertarian Justin Amash’s work, and introduce legislation to:
* Implement cabal-disrupting “service limits” on federal, state & local staffs.
* Champion proportional representation; democratic lotteries.
* Abolish intellectual property.

#VoteGold2020

Contact Information:
132 West Tabernacle
St. George, UT 84770
801-872-3133
freeutahns@live.com
freeutahns.org
U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 3

Visit vote.utah.gov for more information on these candidates

Trey Robinson
Write-in

This candidate either did not submit a profile or declared candidacy after the deadline to submit a profile.

Contact Information:
801-899-3546
treyrobinson2020@gmail.com	trey2020.com

J L F
Write-in

This candidate either did not submit a profile or declared candidacy after the deadline to submit a profile.

Contact Information:
1072 W 1100 N
Provo, UT  84604
801-372-7123
jeremyfriedbaum@gmail.com

John Curtis
Republican Party

It's an honor to represent you in Congress. I'm proud of the team I've assembled to get things done for Utah. In less than three years, we've already shepherded 8 bills through a complex legislative process to become law. Every one of these bills is locally driven and locally focused. And we're working to pass 30 more locally-driven bills. These are not message bills. They address substantial issues like human trafficking, opioids, small business, the economy, and protecting our precious resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve you. I’d be honored to serve for another two years.

Contact Information:
385-325-0655
john@johncurtis.org
johncurtis.org

Daniel Clyde Cummings
Constitution Party

I am a libertarian-leaning conservative who believes in the free and voluntary marketplace and the federal constitutional system established by our Founding Fathers, who intended that our federal government be united and strong for national defense and foreign affairs but only minimally intrusive into individual and local affairs. I pledge to legislate entirely within the strict limitations established by the Constitution and 10th Amendment; that means significant and serious decreases in the size and functions of the federal government that will include the liquidation of numerous federal departments and bureaucracies and a significant reduction in federal employment and payroll.

Contact Information:
PO Box 765
Provo, UT  84603
801-356-1893
dccmd@hotmail.com
www.dancummingsforcongress.com
Partisanship is the sand in the gears that prevents Congress from making progress, and when Congress does not take action, our serious problems keep piling up.

My policy priorities include putting Social Security on a sound financial footing, establishing stable health care policies that will endure for more than one administration, working toward a reasonable, lasting compromise on immigration, reducing the budget deficit, and providing police departments the tools and training they need to prevent the excessive use of force.

As a nation, we have the resources to work together and solve the problems that face us.

Contact Information:
1072 N 1000 E
Orem, UT  84097
801-223-9819
thomasgmcnell@gmail.com
www.mcnellforutah.com

Devin Thorpe
Democratic Party

Devin Thorpe was born in Provo, Utah. He earned a bachelor’s degree from the University of Utah and earned a graduate degree from Cornell University. Thorpe’s experience includes working as an author, speaker, journalist, CFO, and as a founder with an investment bank. He has served as a member of Rotary International since 2012.

Thorpe has bold solutions to the issues we face today, like; eradicating poverty, improving global health, and reversing climate change. He is passionate and will put people first over party. As a congressman, Thorpe promises to work hard to represent the people in Utah’s 3rd district.

Contact Information:
48 W Broadway #1903N
Salt Lake City, UT  84101
801-747-9575
devin@devinthorpe.com
devinthorpe.com
U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 4

Visit vote.utah.gov for more information on these candidates

Jonathan L. Peterson
Write-in

This candidate either did not submit a profile or declared candidacy after the deadline to submit a profile.

Jonia M Broderick
United Utah Party

I am a regular American woman: a mother, a widow, and an entrepreneur. My life has been filled with real-world experiences with other regular people.

I believe the two-party system has failed regular Americans. Special interest groups, not people, are at the heart of too much legislation. Personal and political party power, not the balance of power, governs the actions of political leaders. Extreme partisan politics, not rational solutions, dictate our course. We are not promoting the general welfare.

It’s time to change course. I will always put people and the Constitution as the foundation of her legislative work.

Contact Information:
3670 S Red Maple Rd
Salt Lake City, UT 84106
208-650-1346
jlp1997@msn.com
jlp1997.wixsite.com/instinctlogicresearch

Jonia2020@teamjonia.com
www.teamjonia.com

Burgess Owens
Republican Party

Burgess was born in the segregated South, where he saw people of all backgrounds begin to come together. He has worked tirelessly against adversity all his life. He isn’t a politician; this allows him to lead fearlessly where others cannot. As a leading advocate for our youth and with bipartisan support, Burgess has worked to put forth a new approach to combat Human Trafficking, has created Police Reform that alleviates the violence that has spread among our communities, and will work to aid small businesses during these unprecedented economic times due to the COVID-19 crisis.

Contact Information:
7676 Holden St.
Midvale, UT 84047
www.burgess4utah.com

John Molnar
Libertarian Party

This candidate either did not submit a profile or declared candidacy after the deadline to submit a profile.

Contact Information:
8204 N Cedar Springs Rd #9
Eagle Mountain, UT 84005
801-473-0905
jmolnar25@icloud.com

Contact Information:
714-876-3137
jonia2020@teamjonia.com
www.teamjonia.com

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Ben McAdams
Democratic Party

Ben McAdams served Utahns as Salt Lake County mayor before being elected to Congress. McAdams is an independent voice who puts partisanship aside while putting country and Utah first. As a husband and father of four, he prioritizes access to health care and affordable prescription drugs, and protecting children from online predators. He took on both parties in Congress, leading the fight to stop a pay raise. He is working to help Utah families and the economy recover from the coronavirus pandemic, while being fiscally responsible with taxpayer dollars, and fighting the President’s plan to restart explosive nuclear testing.

Contact Information:
PO Box 522167
Salt Lake City, UT 84152
801-560-3988
ben@benmcadams.com
benmcadams.com
Chris Peterson
Governor
Democratic Party

Chris Peterson is a former senior official at the federal Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and the U.S. Department of Defense. A fifth-generation Utahn, he is a business law professor at the University of Utah. Peterson is known for promoting honesty, fair practices, and reasonable safeguards for consumers. If elected, he will govern with integrity, teamwork, and transparency. Peterson will focus on solutions that matter to Utah families instead of privileged insiders or party elites. Peterson will work with both parties to improve public education, reduce air pollution, keep taxes low, promote affordable health care, and create good paying jobs.

Contact Information:
801-243-3180
chris@petersonforutah.com
www.petersonforutah.com

Karina Brown
Lt. Governor
Democratic Party

Karina Brown is President of the Friends of the Cache County Children’s Justice Center Board. Karina was a sponsor of the Medicaid Expansion ballot initiative (Proposition 3) in 2018. She serves on the Cache Valley Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, is Co-Chair of their Legislative Affairs Committee, and also serves as a Planning Commissioner for the City of Nibley.

As Utah Lt. Governor, Brown would oversee elections recognizing that voting is a special privilege to be preserved for all citizens irrespective of party. She is committed to ensuring Utahns make their voices heard through voting and civic engagement.

Contact Information:
435-881-2798
karina@petersonforutah.com
www.petersonforutah.com

Madeline Kazantzis
Governor
Write-in

This candidate either did not submit a profile or declared candidacy after the deadline to submit a profile.

Contact Information:
3842 Tuscany Drive #9
Santa Clara, UT  84765
910-524-1528
kazantzisforut@gmail.com

Ed Kennedy
Lt. Governor
Write-in

This candidate either did not submit a profile or declared candidacy after the deadline to submit a profile.

Contact Information:
10801 La Jolla
Cedar Hills, UT  84062
801-850-3115
hbsaleen@gmail.com
Visit vote.utah.gov for more information on these candidates

Richard T. Whitney
Governor
Write-in

This candidate either did not submit a profile or declared candidacy after the deadline to submit a profile.

Contact Information:
983 Crandall Ave
Salt Lake City, UT 84106
801-205-8200
richard_whitney@hotmail.com

Tyler Scott Batty
Governor
Write-in

This candidate either did not submit a profile or declared candidacy after the deadline to submit a profile.

Contact Information:
760 W Club Oaks Dr
Sandy, UT 84070
903-707-0099
tyler.batty84@gmail.com

Gregory C. Johnson
Lt. Governor
Write-in

This candidate either did not submit a profile or declared candidacy after the deadline to submit a profile.

Contact Information:
224 W 1530 N
Tooele, UT 84074
435-830-4082
one73rdcowbell@gmail.com
Wayne Hill
Lt. Governor
Independent American Party

Wayne Hill was born in South Ogden, attended Public Schools and graduated from Weber State University. He is married and has three grown boys with 10 grandchildren. He is also a Veteran and a founding member of the Independent American Party, currently the State Vice chair. He has owned up to 5 stores helping people hear better everyday. He has run for several offices from Utah County Commissioner, Utah State Senate, and now Lt. Gov. of Utah. He also wants Constitutional Solutions, “Less Government,” repeal of the Food Tax and less taxes overall, more transparent government with true Integrity.

Contact Information:
801-377-0111
whillhearing@gmail.com

Contact Information:
433 W 165 S
Orem, UT  84058
801-970-1076
gcduerden@gmail.com
gduerden.us

Greg Duerden
Governor
Independent American Party

Greg Duerden, an INDEPENDENT GOVERNOR, on the Independent American Party ticket. He has deep Utah roots, was born in Salt Lake City, graduated from BY High (Class of ‘67), is a Veteran of the US Air Force, has a BA in History. He is married and counts 18 children, 73 grandchildren and 6+ great-grands. That is one reason he is running and is ALL-IN for K-12 Public Education. He espouses: Real Constitutional Solutions to Government issues, “Less Government,” full repeal of the Food Tax and Gas Excise Tax, and getting Utah out of the ‘Tax and Spend’ box, now!

Contact Information:
801-791-8496
kconlin_40thstreetchiropractic@outlook.com
Spencer Cox has served as Lt. Governor with Governor Herbert since 2013. He began public service on the Fairview City Council and then served as mayor, county commissioner and state representative while leading a family-owned telecommunications company that doubled in size during the Great Recession. As the first candidate for governor in state history to visit all 248 cities and towns, Spencer won the Republican convention and Republican primary. If elected, Spencer promises to rebuild our economy, protect public health, and prioritize education. He and his wife, Abby, have four children and live on their family farm in Sanpete County.

Deidre M. Henderson
Lt. Governor
Republican Party

Senator Deidre Henderson was elected to the Utah State Senate in 2012. She currently serves as the Chair of the Senate Education Committee and previously chaired the Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee and the Senate Rules Committee. Senator Henderson is a champion of government transparency, advocates for low taxes, is dedicated to removing onerous regulations for Utah businesses, and has always been committed to listening to the voices of those who feel they are not being heard. She has been married to her husband, Gabe, for 27 years. They are the parents of five children.

Daniel Rhead Cottam
Governor
Libertarian Party

The election for governor offers real choices during a pandemic: a career politician, an attorney, or a physician who has published in statistical modeling.

It also gives the people the opportunity to decide who is best to lead during a depression: a politician, an attorney, or a small business owner who employs over 20 people.

The two main parties tacitly endorse qualified immunity, crony capitalism, the DABC, and onerous licensure laws. They pass food taxes and prevent people from taking needed medications.

I am a physician and small business owner who is ready to lead during this time of crisis.

Barry Evan Short
Lt. Governor
Libertarian Party

Utah’s Lieutenant Governor is the head administrator of all elections in Utah. It is a hugely important job, and who will hold it deserves serious attention from all Utahns.

Our elections must be fair, accurate, and open to all. I will lead within my office, and work with the legislature and our county clerks, to achieve three goals:

1. A streamlined candidate filing process
2. Universal adoption of Ranked Choice Voting
3. Reduction or abolition of excessive filing fees

Elect a Lieutenant Governor who knows what the job requires, and intends to do it right. Let’s build a better Utah.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Visit vote.utah.gov for more information on these candidates

Rudy J. Bautista
Libertarian Party

This candidate either did not submit a profile or declared candidacy after the deadline to submit a profile.

Contact Information:
136 E South Temple, Ste 1530
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
801-232-5311
rudy@boslaw.com
www.rudybautistalawyer.com

Greg Skordas
Democratic Party

I have been a Utah lawyer since 1982. I worked for eight years at the Salt Lake County Attorney’s office, rising to the position of First Assistant County Attorney. In 1992, I was Utah’s first gang prosecutor. I spent several years as head of the “Special Victims Unit” prosecuting sex crimes and crimes against children.

Utah deserves an Attorney General who will fight for you. Utah’s current leadership has stood idly by while state leaders have undermined the expressed will of the people. As your Attorney General, I will also work to create balance in our state government.

Contact Information:
560 S 300 E, Ste 225
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
801-550-6156
gskordas@schhlaw.com

Sean D. Reyes
Republican Party

As AG, I work tirelessly to protect Utah children, families, seniors and businesses from drug cartels, human traffickers, child abusers and other violent criminals.

I’ve received numerous awards for ethics/excellence in the AG Office.

I prosecute white-collar scammers and cyber predators who steal private information and hard-earned dollars from Utahns daily.

I’ve led the fight against the opioid epidemic and given addicts the help they need to recover.

I defend Utah’s laws, liberties, lands and local control from federal overregulation.

I’ve helped create life-saving resources to combat mental health issues that lead to homelessness, poverty, suicide and school violence.

Contact Information:
222 S Main, Ste 500
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
801-209-3688
info@seanreyes.com
State Auditor John ‘Frugal’ Dougall is a staunch fiscal conservative committed to key principles: fiscal discipline, limited government and a focus on performance and accountability.

Dougall is the taxpayer’s watchdog, working to ensure their tax dollars are spent legally, efficiently, and effectively. Dougall believes the State Auditor should provide the public an independent assessment of financial operation, statutory compliance, and performance management for state and local government.

As a 10-year legislator, Dougall consistently championed Utah’s taxpayers, including co-sponsoring the largest tax cut in Utah’s history and helping protect the State’s AAA bond rating and its best-managed ranking.

Vote Frugal!

Contact Information:
4968 Alpine Circle
Highland, UT 84003
801-610-9402
auditorjohndougall@gmail.com
votefrugal.com

Jeffrey L. Ostler
Constitution Party

I would love to serve a people who are great seekers of truth. My life motto is “Question Everything”. I have been auditing and examining events, papers, documents, books all of my life.

The Utah State Auditor takes a solemn oath before God and the People, to examine and verify that elected or appointed servants are adhering strictly to the requirements of the Constitutions of Utah and the united States of America.

As Auditor, I pledge to determine if the People are being represented properly and prudently in the management of the Sovereign peoples lawful money and records to benefit

Contact Information:
2470 N Fairfield Rd
Layton, UT 84041
801-589-2029
jefftrax@gmail.com

Brian L. Fabbi
United Utah Party

Brian L. Fabbi believes that transparency and accountability are essential to a well functioning democracy. As State Auditor he will hold all state agencies accountable for their use of taxpayer funds, and ensure transparency of audits by publishing all audits unredacted. He has extensive accounting and auditing experience, and has been responsible for the accounting of all North American revenue for a large multinational corporation headquartered in Salt Lake City. He lives in West Valley City with his wife and their cat.

Contact Information:
1645 W Vivante Way Unit C7
West Valley City, UT 84119
801-995-9520
bfabbi@gmail.com
STATE TREASURER

Visit vote.utah.gov for more information on these candidates

Richard Proctor
Constitution Party

Retired
Resides in Kaysville, Utah
Ran for State Auditor in 2008 and 2012 and for Treasurer in 1916

A Constitutional Party Member for over 14 ears
Major Goal: Get our country back in line with the Constitution

My personal philosophy is:
I believe abortion is America’s national holocaust.
I believe marriage is between a man and a woman.
I believe the federal government is bound to the limited duties of the Constitution.
I believe in the right of the people to keep and bear arms of any type.
I fully support State sovereignty.

Contact Information:
270 N 900 E
Kaysville, UT  84037
801-719-6291
provis@sulmega.com

Joseph Speciale
Libertarian Party

This candidate either did not submit a profile or declared candidacy after the deadline to submit a profile.

Contact Information:
6134 Karos Circle
Taylorsville, UT  84107
385-351-5193
jmspeciale@gmail.com

David Damschen
Republican Party

I’m honored to have served as Utah’s state treasurer since 2015, working with my team to return over $140 million in lost money to Utahns, strengthening Utah’s AAA bond rating, prudently and profitably investing $18 billion in public funds, and implementing numerous money-saving treasury technologies and innovations. I continually strive to reduce the burden that Utah taxpayers bear.

With my degree in Finance and thirty years’ experience in investments, finance, and banking, I have the qualifications necessary to maintain the standards of integrity and excellence for which the Office of Utah State Treasurer is known.

Visit damschenfortreasurer.com for more information.

Contact Information:
1586 E 2200 N
Layton, UT  84040
801-554-7143
dcdamschen@gmail.com
damschenfortreasurer.com

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<tr>
<th>State Senate</th>
<th>Luz Escamilla</th>
<th>Jim Whited</th>
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<td>5132 W. Glen Park Ct. West Valley City, UT 84120 801-892-5519 <a href="mailto:white-whited@gmx.com">white-whited@gmx.com</a></td>
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<td>2094 Surrey Circle Taylorsville, UT 84129 801-566-5466 <a href="mailto:harpermcaenne@gmail.com">harpermcaenne@gmail.com</a> harpermcaenne.com</td>
<td>435-215-9731 <a href="mailto:electerikalarsen@gmail.com">electerikalarsen@gmail.com</a> electerikalarsen.com</td>
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<tr>
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<td>544 S. 2330 W. Provo, UT 84601 435-881-8425 <a href="mailto:ohara.emily@gmail.com">ohara.emily@gmail.com</a> uupforsd7.com</td>
<td>801-836-7597 <a href="mailto:mike@mikemckell.com">mike@mikemckell.com</a></td>
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<td>6103 Oak Canyon Dr. Holladay, UT 84121 801-330-0380 <a href="mailto:brian@votebrianz.com">brian@votebrianz.com</a> <a href="http://www.votebrianz.com">www.votebrianz.com</a></td>
<td>9040 S. Greenhills Dr. Cottonwood Heights, UT 84093 801-599-5753 <a href="mailto:mskriebe@gmail.com">mskriebe@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.kathleenriebe.com">www.kathleenriebe.com</a></td>
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<tr>
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<td>10167 S. 1190 W. South Jordan, UT 84095 801-548-0144 <a href="mailto:lincoln@lincolnfillmore.com">lincoln@lincolnfillmore.com</a> <a href="http://www.lincolnfillmore.com">www.lincolnfillmore.com</a></td>
<td>5413 W. Moorfield Dr. Herriman, UT 84096 801-448-3406 <a href="mailto:dan.mcclellan@gmail.com">dan.mcclellan@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.votedanmcclellan.com">www.votedanmcclellan.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Salt Lake &amp; Utah Counties</td>
<td>801-901-3580</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anderegg.jake@gmail.com">anderegg.jake@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
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<td>4162 S 2340 W Roy, UT 84067</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:drgreggbuxton@gmail.com">drgreggbuxton@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
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<td>1248 W. 1900 S. Woods Cross, UT 84087</td>
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<tr>
<td>801-599-9823</td>
<td>801-318-6303</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:toddweiler@comcast.net">toddweiler@comcast.net</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:marcigreencampbell@gmail.com">marcigreencampbell@gmail.com</a> marcuiutahsenate.com</td>
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<td>Warren Rogers</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:derrinowens40@gmail.com">derrinowens40@gmail.com</a> owensforutah.com</td>
<td><a href="mailto:warrentrogers5@outlook.com">warrentrogers5@outlook.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>435-755-7013</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:cwilson@wilsonmotor.com">cwilson@wilsonmotor.com</a> <a href="http://www.chriswilsonutah.com">www.chriswilsonutah.com</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:huntlynj@gmail.com">huntlynj@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Chuck Goode</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 N. 2400 E. Ferron, UT 84523</td>
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<tr>
<td>435-749-2828</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:iems@etv.net">iems@etv.net</a></td>
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<td>435-680-1041</td>
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<tr>
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| State House District 1 | Sherry Phipps  
Constitution Party | Joel Ferry  
Republican Party | Amber Hardy  
Democratic Party |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Box Elder & Cache Counties | 667 S 200 W  
Brigham City, UT  84302  
435-237-9822  
phipps4utahhouse@gmail.com | 780 N 1100 W  
Brigham City, UT  84302  
801-726-4032  
votejoelferry@gmail.com  
votejoelferry.com | 3930 W Highway 13  
Corinne, UT  84307  
385-264-5186  
amberhardyhd1@yahoo.com |

| State House District 2 | Jefferson R. Moss  
Republican Party |  |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Utah County | 1668 N Aspen Circle  
Saratoga Springs, UT  84045  
801-916-7386  
www.jefferson4utah.com | |

| State House District 3 | Mike Petersen  
Republican Party | Holly A. Gunther  
Democratic Party |  |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Cache County | 1505 E 2000 N  
North Logan, UT  84341  
435-770-6925  
mikep@ipsoftware.com  
voteformikepetersen.com | 725 E 2160 N  
North Logan, UT  84341  
435-512-9754  
hagunther@gmail.com | |

| State House District 4 | Mary K. DaSilva  
Democratic Party | Dan Johnson  
Republican Party |  |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Cache County | 358 Lauralin Dr.  
Logan, UT  84321  
512-736-6306  
dasilvabox@gmail.com | 526 W 600 S  
Logan, UT  84321  
435-770-7051  
dnjohnson47@gmail.com  
danjohnsonhouse4.com | |

| State House District 5 | Lauren Abell  
Democratic Party | Casey Snider  
Republican Party |  |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Box Elder & Cache County | 804-337-8650  
abell.lauren1@gmail.com | 10802 S Hwy 165  
Paradise, UT  84328  
435-770-4081  
csnider5@gmail.com  
www.caseysnider.com | |
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<td><a href="mailto:cory@corymaloy.com">cory@corymaloy.com</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:steveforutah9@gmail.com">steveforutah9@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:traviscampbellforutah@gmail.com">traviscampbellforutah@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Shawn Ferriola</td>
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<td>801-564-7618</td>
<td>Roy, UT 84067</td>
<td>United Utah Party</td>
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<td>801-368-5905</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ferriolahouse12@gmail.com">ferriolahouse12@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:tablynuono@msn.com">tablynuono@msn.com</a></td>
<td>801-725-2719</td>
<td><a href="mailto:paul@paulray.org">paul@paulray.org</a></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Olivia Jaramillo</td>
<td>801-923-3228</td>
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<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:oliviaforutah@gmail.com">oliviaforutah@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:electbradwilson@gmail.com">electbradwilson@gmail.com</a></td>
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Visit vote.utah.gov for more information on these candidates.
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<td>Douglas Sagers</td>
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<td>243 Home Towne Court</td>
<td>435-830-3485 <a href="mailto:doug_sagers@yahoo.com">doug_sagers@yahoo.com</a> douglassagers.com</td>
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<td>Clare Collard</td>
<td>Democratic Party</td>
<td>8429 W 3370 S Magna, UT 84044</td>
<td>801-520-8125 <a href="mailto:electclarecollard@gmail.com">electclarecollard@gmail.com</a> votecclare.com</td>
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<td>1561 W Talisman Dr. Salt Lake City, UT 84116</td>
<td>801-355-3874 <a href="mailto:bradborden@gmail.com">bradborden@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>812 N Sandhurst Dr. Salt Lake City, UT 84103</td>
<td>801-502-1889 <a href="mailto:jldprovost@gmail.com">jldprovost@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.jenforutah.com">www.jenforutah.com</a></td>
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<td>Joel K. Briscoe</td>
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<td>1124 E 600 S Salt Lake City, UT 84102</td>
<td>801-426-3038 <a href="mailto:joelfor25@gmail.com">joelfor25@gmail.com</a> joelbriscoe.com</td>
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<td>Cabot W. Nelson</td>
<td>United Utah Party</td>
<td>984 Simpson Avenue Salt Lake City, UT 84106</td>
<td>801-699-2090 <a href="mailto:cabot.nelson@yahoo.com">cabot.nelson@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>Karel Joy McDonough</td>
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<td>1000 S 900 E Salt Lake City, UT 84105</td>
<td>801-364-0588 <a href="mailto:kareljoy@att.net">kareljoy@att.net</a></td>
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Visit vote.utah.gov for more information on these candidates.
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<td><a href="mailto:erickhutchings@yahoo.com">erickhutchings@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:wendy@wendyforutah.com">wendy@wendyforutah.com</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:daveforut41@gmail.com">daveforut41@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:andrew@voteandrewstoddard.com">andrew@voteandrewstoddard.com</a></td>
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<td>801-673-4748</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:stevenaeliason@me.com">stevenaeliason@me.com</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:wendy@wendydavisutah.com">wendy@wendydavisutah.com</a></td>
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<td>Lee Anne Walker</td>
<td>801-942-6814 and <a href="mailto:lawalkerslc@gmail.com">lawalkerslc@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Gay Lynn Bennion</td>
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<td>Jaren L Davis</td>
<td>2845 Palma Cottonwood Heights, UT 84121 and <a href="mailto:jarenldavis@gmail.com">jarenldavis@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>47</td>
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<td>Scott Bell</td>
<td>9178 S Edenbrooke Way West Jordan, UT 84088 and <a href="mailto:sebell1975@gmail.com">sebell1975@gmail.com</a> and <a href="http://www.scottebell.com">www.scottebell.com</a></td>
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<td>Steve Christiansen</td>
<td>1994 W Olympus Peak Circle West Jordan, UT 84088 and <a href="mailto:votestevechristiansen@gmail.com">votestevechristiansen@gmail.com</a> and votestevechristiansen.com</td>
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<td>Joseph K. Shelton</td>
<td>1850 N University Ave, Apt 104 Provo, UT 84604 and <a href="mailto:shelton.joseph.k@gmail.com">shelton.joseph.k@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Keven J. Stratton</td>
<td>702 E 1160 N Orem, UT 84097 and <a href="mailto:keven@strattonlawgroup.com">keven@strattonlawgroup.com</a></td>
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<td>Lucas Ramirez</td>
<td>1771 Sage Hen Rd Orem, UT 84097 and <a href="mailto:votelucas48@gmail.com">votelucas48@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Siamak Khadjenoury</td>
<td>8848 Willow Hills Court Sandy, UT 84093 and <a href="mailto:siamakk@msn.com">siamakk@msn.com</a></td>
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<td>Robert Spendlove</td>
<td>2492 E Barcelona Dr Sandy, UT 84093 and <a href="mailto:rspendlove@gmail.com">rspendlove@gmail.com</a> and spendloveforutah.com</td>
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<td>Susan Pulsipher</td>
<td>1179 Chapel Ridge Dr South Jordan, UT 84095 and <a href="mailto:susankdp@gmail.com">susankdp@gmail.com</a> and susanpulsipher.com</td>
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<td>Emily C. Hayes</td>
<td>385-227-4015 and <a href="mailto:emilyhayeshomes@gmail.com">emilyhayeshomes@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td><strong>Jeff Stenquist</strong>&lt;br&gt;129 E 13800 S B2 #351&lt;br&gt;Draper, UT 84020&lt;br&gt;385-272-9437&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:jeff4utah@outlook.com">jeff4utah@outlook.com</a>&lt;br&gt;www.jeffstenquist.com</td>
<td><strong>David Hunt</strong>&lt;br&gt;66 Exchange Pl. Ste 201&lt;br&gt;Salt Lake City, UT 84111&lt;br&gt;801-953-7878&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:dh@hunt-pc.com">dh@hunt-pc.com</a></td>
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<td><strong>State House District 52</strong>&lt;br&gt;Salt Lake County</td>
<td><strong>Candice B. Pierucci</strong>&lt;br&gt;13457 S Corbin Valley Dr&lt;br&gt;Riverton, UT 84096&lt;br&gt;801-787-2475&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:votecandicepierucci@gmail.com">votecandicepierucci@gmail.com</a>&lt;br&gt;www.candicepierucci.com</td>
<td><strong>Catherine Voutaz</strong>&lt;br&gt;5864 Autumn Dusk Ct&lt;br&gt;Herriman, UT 84096&lt;br&gt;801-446-9062&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:voutazcatherine@gmail.com">voutazcatherine@gmail.com</a>&lt;br&gt;www.voutaz2020.com</td>
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<td><strong>Cheryl Butler</strong>&lt;br&gt;7446 Fiddlers Hollow&lt;br&gt;Park City, UT 84098&lt;br&gt;435-655-5698&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:voteccherylbutler@gmail.com">voteccherylbutler@gmail.com</a>&lt;br&gt;www.voteccherylbutler.com</td>
<td><strong>Kera Birkeland</strong>&lt;br&gt;5927 Dartmouth Dr&lt;br&gt;Morgan, UT 84050&lt;br&gt;406-570-2183&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:kerabirkeland@hotmail.com">kerabirkeland@hotmail.com</a>&lt;br&gt;kerabirkeland.com</td>
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<td><strong>State House District 54</strong>&lt;br&gt;Summit &amp; Wasatch Counties</td>
<td><strong>Mike Kohler</strong>&lt;br&gt;435-671-0165&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:mikekohler2009@gmail.com">mikekohler2009@gmail.com</a></td>
<td><strong>Meaghan Miller</strong>&lt;br&gt;PO Box 683909&lt;br&gt;Park City, UT 84068&lt;br&gt;801-635-4129&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:meaghan@votemiller54.com">meaghan@votemiller54.com</a>&lt;br&gt;votemiller54.com</td>
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<td><strong>State House District 55</strong>&lt;br&gt;Duchesne &amp; Uintah Counties</td>
<td><strong>Scott H. Chew</strong>&lt;br&gt;PO Box 126&lt;br&gt;Jensen, UT 84035&lt;br&gt;435-630-1041&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:tchew@ubtanet.com">tchew@ubtanet.com</a></td>
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United Utah Party | Kay J. Christofferson  
Republican Party |
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<td><a href="mailto:Kay@christofferson56.com">Kay@christofferson56.com</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:katemithelgratefulone@gmail.com">katemithelgratefulone@gmail.com</a></td>
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| State House District 57| Jon Hawkins  
Republican Party | Russian Garn Hatch  
Constitution Party |
| Utah County            | 1536 E 300 S    | 511 S 600 W    |
|                        | Pleasant Grove, UT 84062 | Manti, UT 84642 |
|                        | 801-368-2534    | 801-560-7978   |
|                        | jon@electjonhawkins.com | rghatch@yahoo.com |
|                        | www.electjonhawkins.com | |
| State House District 58| J. Homer Morrill  
United Utah Party | Steven J. Lund  
Republican Party |
| Juab & Sanpete Counties | PO Box 304      | PO Box 87      |
|                        | Fairview, UT 84629 | Manti, UT 84642 |
|                        | 801-699-6724    | 435-340-0557   |
|                        | jhmorrillfordistrict58@gmail.com | slundforhouse58@gmail.com |
| State House District 59| Val L. Peterson  
Republican Party | Catherine Eslinger  
United Utah Party |
| Utah County            | 528 W 1160 N    | 68 E RoseWay    |
|                        | Orem, UT 84057  | Vineyard, UT 84059 |
|                        | 801-224-4473    | 801-360-0393    |
|                        | val.peterson1@yahoo.com | catherine.eslinger@gmail.com |
|                        | www.valpeterson.com | catherine4house59.com |
| State House District 60| Tommy Williams  
Independent American Party | Nelson Abbott  
Republican Party |
| Utah County            | 195 S Palisade Dr | 195 S Palisade Dr |
|                        | Orem, UT 84097  | Orem, UT 84097  |
|                        | 801-372-2270    | 801-372-2270    |
|                        | nelson@nelsonabbott.com | nelsonabbott.com |
|                        | tommywilliams4u.tripod.com | |
| State House District 60| Christine Heath  
United Utah Party | 801-885-3372    |
| Utah County            | 195 S Palisade Dr | christine.heath1776@gmail.com |
|                        | Orem, UT 84097  | christine4utah.com |

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# Utah Legislature Candidates

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<tr>
<th>State House District 61</th>
<th>Nils Bergeson</th>
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<td>838 N 2400 W, Provo, UT 84601, 801-669-6962, <a href="mailto:marshajudkins@gmail.com">marshajudkins@gmail.com</a>, marshajudkins.com</td>
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<td>435-767-1740, <a href="mailto:narrisc@gmail.com">narrisc@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>1684 N 1500 E, Provo, UT 84604, 385-325-2877, <a href="mailto:adam@adamrobertson.vote">adam@adamrobertson.vote</a>, adamrobertson.vote</td>
<td>885 E 350 N, Provo, UT 84606, 385-225-4862, <a href="mailto:jennarakuita@gmail.com">jennarakuita@gmail.com</a></td>
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# UTAH LEGISLATURE CANDIDATES

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<th>Jefferson S. Burton</th>
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<th>Jessica O’Leary</th>
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<td>Brad Last</td>
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<td>Iron &amp; Washington Counties</td>
<td>1194 S 180 W Hurricane, UT 84737 435-817-0064 <a href="mailto:district71@infowest.com">district71@infowest.com</a></td>
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<td>Iron County</td>
<td>1005 Brook St Cedar City, UT 84721 435-559-1929 <a href="mailto:lonnieforhouse72@gmail.com">lonnieforhouse72@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaver, Garfield, Kane, Piute, San Juan, Sevier &amp; Wayne Counties</td>
<td>435-459-2800 <a href="mailto:phil@lymancpa.com">phil@lymancpa.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington County</td>
<td>3655 Rimview Circle Santa Clara, UT 84765 435-703-3688 <a href="mailto:vlsnow74@gmail.com">vlsnow74@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington County</td>
<td>393 W 300 N St. George, UT 84770 435-817-3530 <a href="mailto:walt@waltbrooks.com">walt@waltbrooks.com</a> waltbrooks.com</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington County</td>
<td>346 N Donlee Dr St. George, UT 84770 435-275-2260 <a href="mailto:eurospencer@yahoo.com">eurospencer@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>749 S St James Place Cedar City, UT 84720 435-590-1073 <a href="mailto:rexshipp@hotmail.com">rexshipp@hotmail.com</a></td>
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<td>8302 W 2800 S Cedar City, UT 84720 435-304-6500 <a href="mailto:piper@piperforutah.com">piper@piperforutah.com</a> piperforutah.com</td>
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<td>Matt Hymas</td>
<td>Brett Garner</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:hymasmw@gmail.com">hymasmw@gmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:brettlg@gmail.com">brettlg@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>801-660-9432</td>
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<td>801-550-8820</td>
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<tr>
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<td><a href="mailto:carollear@learlaw.com">carollear@learlaw.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>5256 Holladay Blvd, Holladay, UT 84117</td>
<td>801-272-3516</td>
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<tr>
<td>801-272-3516</td>
<td><a href="mailto:janetcannon@gmail.com">janetcannon@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>8906 Summer Crest Dr, Sandy, UT 84093</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:hart4utschoolboard@gmail.com">hart4utschoolboard@gmail.com</a></td>
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# STATE SCHOOL BOARD CANDIDATES

Visit vote.utah.gov for more information on these candidates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State School Board District 11</th>
<th>Tony Zani</th>
<th>Natalie J Cline</th>
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<td>4216 W Okoboji Circle</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Jordan, UT 84009</td>
<td><a href="mailto:njrobison@gmail.com">njrobison@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>801-821-7847</td>
<td>mrzani.com</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:mrzani@gmail.com">mrzani@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>225 N Main St</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Coalville, UT 84017</td>
<td>jrmm.paynefears.com</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:jrm@paynefears.com">jrm@paynefears.com</a></td>
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<td>935 E Crosswinds Dr</td>
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<td></td>
<td>801-318-4316</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:randy.boothe@gmail.com">randy.boothe@gmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="mailto:votenorton2020@gmail.com">votenorton2020@gmail.com</a></td>
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What exactly are ballot questions?
Utah law allows for people to vote on issues, including constitutional amendments and initiatives. Initiatives that qualify for the ballot become numbered propositions.

Constitutional amendments propose changes to the Utah Constitution. Any change to the constitution requires approval by voters of Utah.

A nonbinding opinion question is a question submitted to the voters by the legislature.

Ballot initiatives are changes to the law, which are initiated by citizens as a petition.

How do questions end up on the ballot?
Constitutional amendments begin as bills in the Utah State Legislature. If two-thirds of all members elected to both the House and Senate vote in favor of the bill, it is placed on the ballot for Utah voters to decide. If more than half of Utah voters vote in favor of an amendment, the Utah Constitution is amended.

The legislature passed a resolution to place a nonbinding opinion question on the ballot.

Ballot initiatives involve several steps, some of which are:

1. Sponsors file an application with the Lieutenant Governor then hold public hearings throughout the state.
2. The sponsors gather petition signatures of registered voters in Utah. They must gather at least 113,143 valid signatures from voters across the state. They must gather certain percentages of signatures in each State Senate district.
3. County clerks verify the petition signatures and the Lieutenant Governor’s Office certifies an initiative petition if it meets the signature threshold. The Lieutenant Governor’s Office numbers it as a proposition.

Who wrote the information about the questions?
The Governor’s Office of Management and Budget prepares a fiscal impact estimate prior to signature gathering. Legislative Research and General Counsel writes an impartial analysis about the proposed law, which also includes fiscal analysis.

Initiative sponsors and legislators have an opportunity to write arguments in favor and against ballot questions. They may also write rebuttals to these arguments.

What’s on my ballot?
Constitutional Amendment A (page 42)
Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to change words that apply to a single gender (such as the word “men”) to words that are not limited to a single gender (such as the word “persons”)?
STATEWIDE BALLOT QUESTIONS

Constitutional Amendment B (page 45)
Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to specify that certain requirements that a person must meet to be eligible for the office of senator or representative in the Utah Legislature apply at the time the person is elected or appointed?

Constitutional Amendment C (page 47)
Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to make the following changes to the Utah Constitution's ban on slavery and involuntary servitude:
- remove the language that allows slavery and involuntary servitude as punishment for a crime; and
- clarify that the ban does not affect the otherwise lawful administration of the criminal justice system?

Constitutional Amendment D (page 49)
Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to:
- rewrite a provision relating to municipal water rights and sources of water supply;
- allow a municipality to define the boundary of the municipality's water service area and to set the terms of water service for that area;
- state that a municipality is not prevented from:
  - supplying water to water users outside the municipality's boundary; or
  - entering into a contract to supply water outside the municipality's water service area if the water is more than what is needed for the municipality's water service area; and
- modify the basis upon which a municipality is allowed to exchange water rights or sources of water supply?

Constitutional Amendment E (page 52)
Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to:
- preserve the individual right to hunt and to fish, including the right to use traditional hunting and fishing methods subject to certain regulation; and
- establish public hunting and fishing as the preferred way of managing and controlling wildlife?

Constitutional Amendment F (page 56)
Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to:
- change when annual general sessions of the Utah Legislature begin from the fourth Monday in January to a day in January designated by a law passed by the Utah Legislature; and
- exclude state holidays that are not also federal holidays from counting towards the maximum number of days of the Utah Legislature's annual general sessions?

Constitutional Amendment G (page 59)
Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to expand the uses of money the state receives from income taxes and intangible property taxes to include supporting children and supporting people with a disability?

Tips for Reading Ballot Questions

- If a word is underlined, that means the proposed change is adding the word to Utah State Code or the Constitution.
- If a word has a line through it or is within [brackets], that means the word is currently in Utah State Code or the Constitution and the proposed change is deleting it.
- If a word is neither underlined or lined through, that means the word will remain unchanged in Utah State Code or the Constitution.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to change words that apply to a single gender (such as the word “men”) to words that are not limited to a single gender (such as the word “persons”)?

Ballot Title

☐ FOR

☐ AGAINST

Legislative Votes

Utah Senate
27 Yes 0 No 2 Not Present
Utah House of Representatives
63 Yes 0 No 12 Not Present

Bill Title & Session

2019 Legislative General Session
Senate Joint Resolution (S.J.R.) 7
Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution -- Terminology Update

IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS

Current Provisions of the Utah Constitution

The current Utah Constitution uses words in some sections that apply to a single gender. These words include men, he, his, and him. When these sections were drafted, it was common to use words that apply to a single gender.

Effect of Constitutional Amendment A

Constitutional Amendment A changes words in the Utah Constitution that apply to a single gender to reflect the more current practice of using words that are not limited to a single gender. For example, in one section the Amendment changes the word “men” to the word “persons,” and in other sections the Amendment changes “he” to “the person.”

Effective Date

If approved by voters, Constitutional Amendment A takes effect on January 1, 2021.

Fiscal Effects

The Legislative Fiscal Analyst has determined that Constitutional Amendment A will have no fiscal effect and will not result in any increase or decrease in revenue or cost to the state or to local governments.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT A

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The Utah Constitution has 237 sections. Constitutional Amendment A makes technical changes to the terminology in six of those sections, bringing them into conformity with the other 231.

Uniformity of language is important in the state constitution and state statute. When the Legislature passes bills, the terminology in existing law is regularly updated. However, all changes to the Utah Constitution require a vote of the people.

This amendment does not alter the substance or meaning of any part of the Utah Constitution. It is simply a technical update to the language in six out of the 237 sections of the Utah Constitution.

The Legislature voted unanimously for this proposed amendment. We ask you to vote FOR Constitutional Amendment A.

- Senator Deidre Henderson and Representative Candice Pierucci

No rebuttal was submitted to the argument in favor of Constitutional Amendment A.

No argument was submitted against Constitutional Amendment A.

FULL TEXT OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT A

PROPOSAL TO AMEND UTAH CONSTITUTION -- TERMINOLOGY UPDATE
2019 General Session
Utah Constitution Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
ARTICLE I, SECTION 1
ARTICLE I, SECTION 11
ARTICLE I, SECTION 12
ARTICLE VI, SECTION 7
ARTICLE VI, SECTION 20
ARTICLE VI, SECTION 33

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 Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 1, to read:
Article I, Section 1. [Inherent and inalienable rights.]
All [men] persons have the inherent and inalienable right to enjoy and defend their lives and liberties; to acquire, possess and protect property; to worship according to the dictates of their consciences; to assemble peaceably, protest against wrongs, and petition for redress of grievances; to communicate freely their thoughts and opinions, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

Section 2. It is proposed to amend Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 11, to read:
Article I, Section 11. [Courts open -- Redress of injuries.]
All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done to [him in his] the person in his or her person, property, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, which shall be administered without denial or unnecessary delay; and no person shall be barred from prosecuting or defending before any tribunal in this State, [by himself or] with or without counsel, any civil cause to which [he] the person is a party.

Section 3. It is proposed to amend Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 12, to read:
Article I, Section 12. [Rights of accused persons.]
In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation [against him], to have a copy thereof, to testify in [his] the accused's own behalf, to be confronted by the witnesses against [him] the accused, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in [his] the accused's own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases. In no instance shall any accused person, before final judgment, be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed. The accused shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself or herself; a [wife] person shall not be compelled to testify against
[her husband, nor a husband against his wife] the person's spouse, nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Where the defendant is otherwise entitled to a preliminary examination, the function of that examination is limited to determining whether probable cause exists unless otherwise provided by statute. Nothing in this constitution shall preclude the use of reliable hearsay evidence as defined by statute or rule in whole or in part at any preliminary examination to determine probable cause or at any pretrial proceeding with respect to release of the defendant if appropriate discovery is allowed as defined by statute or rule.

Section 4. It is proposed to amend Utah Constitution, Article VI, Section 7, to read:

Article VI, Section 7. [Ineligibility of legislator to office created at term for which elected.]
No member of the Legislature, during the term for which [he] the member was elected, shall be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which [he] the member was elected.

Section 5. It is proposed to amend Utah Constitution, Article VI, Section 20, to read:

Article VI, Section 20. [Service of articles of impeachment.]
No person shall be tried on impeachment, unless [he] the person shall have been served with a copy of the articles thereof, at least ten days before the trial, and after such service [he] the person shall not exercise the duties of [his] office until [he] shall have been acquitted.

Section 6. It is proposed to amend Utah Constitution, Article VI, Section 33, to read:

Article VI, Section 33. [Legislative auditor appointed.]
The Legislature shall appoint a legislative auditor to serve at its pleasure. The legislative auditor shall have authority to conduct audits of any funds, functions, and accounts in any branch, department, agency or political subdivision of this state and shall perform such other related duties as may be prescribed by the Legislature. [He] The legislative auditor shall report to and be answerable only to the Legislature.

Section 7. Submittal to voters.
The lieutenant governor is directed to submit this proposed amendment to the voters of the state at the next regular general election in the manner provided by law.

Section 8. Contingent effective date.
If the amendment proposed by this joint resolution is approved by a majority of those voting on it at the next regular general election, the amendment shall take effect on January 1, 2021.
Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to specify that certain requirements that a person must meet to be eligible for the office of senator or representative in the Utah Legislature apply at the time the person is elected or appointed?

Ballot Title

☐ FOR
☐ AGAINST

Legislative Votes

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Bill Title & Session

2019 Legislative General Session
House Joint Resolution (H.J.R.) 4
Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution -- Legislator Qualifications

Current Provisions of the Utah Constitution

Under the current Utah Constitution, to be eligible for the office of senator or representative in the Utah Legislature a person must be:

• a citizen of the United States;
• at least 25 years old; and
• a qualified voter in the senate or house district that the person will represent.

These requirements apply whether a person seeks election to the office or is appointed to fill a vacancy. The constitution does not specify when a person must meet these eligibility requirements.

Effect of Constitutional Amendment B

Constitutional Amendment B modifies the Utah Constitution to specify that a person must meet the eligibility requirements at the time of election or appointment. Under the Amendment, a person does not need to meet these requirements at another time, such as when the person submits a declaration of candidacy.

Effective Date

If approved by voters, Constitutional Amendment B takes effect on January 1, 2021.

Fiscal Effects

The Legislative Fiscal Analyst has determined that Constitutional Amendment B will have no fiscal effect and will not result in any increase or decrease in revenue or cost to the state or to local governments.
ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The State Constitution sets forth that a state legislator must be at least 25 years of age. But it does not specify by when they must be at least 25 years of age. This proposed amendment clarifies that a state legislator must be at least 25 years of age “at the time of election or appointment.” The State Constitution is silent on this issue, and therefore unclear. The “or appointment” language is also necessary in the event of a mid-term replacement.

The proposed amendment adds clarity to the Utah State Constitution and sets forth precisely by which day a person must meet the minimum age requirement to become a state legislator.

Vote FOR Constitutional Amendment B

- Representative Craig Hall and Senator Daniel McCay

No rebuttal was submitted to the argument in favor of Constitutional Amendment B.
No argument was submitted against Constitutional Amendment B.

FULL TEXT OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT B

PROPOSAL TO AMEND UTAH CONSTITUTION -- LEGISLATOR QUALIFICATIONS

2019 General Session
Utah Constitution Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
ARTICLE VI, SECTION 5
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 Utah Constitution, Article VI, Section 5, to read:
Article VI, Section 5. [Who is eligible as a legislator.]
(1) A person is not eligible to the office of senator or representative unless the person is:
(a) at the time of election or appointment:
[(a) i] (i) a citizen of the United States;
[(b) ii] (ii) at least twenty-five years of age; and
[(c) iii] (iii) a qualified voter in the district from which the person is chosen;
[(d) iv] (b) a resident of the state for three consecutive years immediately prior to:
(i) the last date provided by statute for filing for the office, for a person seeking election to the office; or
(ii) the person's appointment to the office, for a person appointed to fill a mid-term vacancy; and
[(e) v] (c) i) a resident of the district from which the person is elected for six consecutive months immediately prior to the last date provided by statute for filing for the office; or
(ii) a resident of the district for which the person is appointed to fill a mid-term vacancy for six consecutive months immediately prior to the person's appointment.
(2) A person elected or appointed to the office of senator or representative may not continue to serve in that office after ceasing to be a resident of the district from which elected or for which appointed.
Section 2. Submittal to voters.
The lieutenant governor is directed to submit this proposed amendment to the voters of the state at the next regular general election in the manner provided by law.
Section 3. Contingent effective date.
If the amendment proposed by this joint resolution is approved by a majority of those voting on it at the next regular general election, the amendment shall take effect on January 1, 2021.
Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to make the following changes to the Utah Constitution’s ban on slavery and involuntary servitude:

- remove the language that allows slavery and involuntary servitude as punishment for a crime; and
- clarify that the ban does not affect the otherwise lawful administration of the criminal justice system?

**Ballot Title**

[ ] FOR

[ ] AGAINST

**Legislative Votes**

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**Bill Title & Session**

2019 Legislative General Session

House Joint Resolution (H.J.R.) 8

Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution -- Slavery and Involuntary Servitude Prohibition

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**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS**

**Current Provisions of the Utah Constitution**

Under the current Utah Constitution, slavery and involuntary servitude are banned, except as punishment for a crime for which a person has been convicted. Involuntary servitude is when a person is forced to work for another person. It is not involuntary servitude if the person can choose not to do the work.

**Effect of Constitutional Amendment C**

Constitutional Amendment C removes the exception allowing slavery and involuntary servitude as punishment for a crime.

The Amendment also clarifies that the ban on slavery and involuntary servitude does not affect the otherwise lawful administration of the criminal justice system. For example, the Amendment does not impact the ability of a court to sentence someone to prison as punishment for a crime or the ability of prisoners to participate in prison work programs.

**Effective Date**

If approved by voters, Constitutional Amendment C takes effect on January 1, 2021.

**Fiscal Effects**

The Legislative Fiscal Analyst has determined that Constitutional Amendment C will have no fiscal effect and will not result in any increase or decrease in revenue or cost to the state or to local governments.
ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Many Utahns are surprised to learn that the concept of slavery is still found in Utah’s constitution. The language, copied from the original US Constitution, has been in Utah’s Constitution since before statehood in 1895. We believe that it is well past time that we should remove it.

Slavery is not a Utah value. It should not exist in any form, even in our prison system. Yet, the State Constitution still hints that slavery or involuntary servitude is acceptable as punishment for a crime. We believe this concept is wrong, outdated, and should be removed from our State Constitution. Whatever we may think the criminal justice system should be about, we think it should not be about slavery.

Working with the State’s Department of Corrections, we believe removing this exception for slavery and involuntary servitude from the State Constitution will not harm the State’s corrections system. This amendment would not apply to the otherwise lawful administration of any other aspect of the State’s criminal justice system. Many other states have no explicit mention of slavery in their constitutions. And others that have voted to remove similar language condoning slavery have experienced no negative impacts to their corrections systems.

By voting for this amendment, Utahans are signaling that we no longer accept this hurtful and outdated language to exist in our most important legal document. It also properly aligns our Constitutional language with the values of the vast majority of our citizens. Additionally, by removing slavery from our Utah constitution, we can also continue a conversation to examine what our prison/corrections system really ought to be.

Join us in voting FOR Amendment C to abolish the language of slavery in Utah’s Constitution once and for all!

- Representative Sandra Hollins and Senator Jacob Anderegg

No rebuttal was submitted to the argument in favor of Constitutional Amendment C.
No argument was submitted against Constitutional Amendment C.

FULL TEXT OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT C

PROPOSAL TO AMEND UTAH CONSTITUTION -- SLAVERY AND INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE PROHIBITION
2019 General Session
Utah Constitution Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
ARTICLE I, SECTION 21
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 Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 21, to read:
Article I, Section 21. [Slavery and involuntary servitude forbidden -- Limitation.]
(1) Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude[, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted,] shall exist within this State.
(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the otherwise lawful administration of the criminal justice system.
Section 2. Submittal to voters.
The lieutenant governor is directed to submit this proposed amendment to the voters of the state at the next regular general election in the manner provided by law.
Section 3. Contingent effective date.
If the amendment proposed by this joint resolution is approved by a majority of those voting on it at the next regular general election, the amendment shall take effect on January 1, 2021.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to:
- rewrite a provision relating to municipal water rights and sources of water supply;
- allow a municipality to define the boundary of the municipality’s water service area and to set the terms of water service for that area;
- state that a municipality is not prevented from:
  - supplying water to water users outside the municipality’s boundary; or
  - entering into a contract to supply water outside the municipality’s water service area if the water is more than what is needed for the municipality’s water service area; and
- modify the basis upon which a municipality is allowed to exchange water rights or sources of water supply?

**Ballot Title**

☐ FOR

☐ AGAINST

**Legislative Votes**

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**Bill Title & Session**

2020 Legislative General Session

House Joint Resolution (H.J.R.) 3
Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution -- Water Resources of Municipalities

**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS**

**Current Provisions of the Utah Constitution**

The Utah Constitution currently prohibits a municipality from selling or disposing of: (1) its water rights; or (2) its sources of water supply, such as wells, springs, or streams. The term “municipality” includes cities and towns. The current Utah Constitution requires a municipality to retain the municipality’s water rights and sources of water supply to supply water to the municipality’s residents. The constitution states that a municipality is not prevented from exchanging water rights or sources of water supply for other water rights or sources of water supply of equal value.

The constitution does not mention whether a municipality is allowed to supply water to water users outside the municipality’s boundary. Over time the need for water outside municipal boundaries has resulted in a long-standing and widespread practice by many Utah municipalities of supplying water to water users outside the municipality’s boundary.

**Effect of Constitutional Amendment D**

Constitutional Amendment D rewrites the provision of the Utah Constitution dealing with a municipality’s water rights and sources of water supply.

Amendment D allows a municipality to define the boundary of its water service area and to set the terms of water service for that area, including reasonable water service charges. The boundary of a municipality’s water service area may be different than the boundary of the municipality.

In addition, Constitutional Amendment D resolves uncertainty about the ability of a municipality to supply water to water users outside the municipality’s boundary. The Amendment states that a municipality is not prevented from:
- supplying water to water users outside the municipality’s boundary; or
- entering into contracts to supply water outside the municipality’s water service area if the water is more than what is needed for the municipality’s water service area.

Under the Amendment, a municipality will still not be allowed to sell or dispose of its water rights or sources of water supply. A municipality will continue to be able to exchange water rights or sources of water supply for other water.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT D

rights or sources of water supply. However, any such exchange will require the municipality to determine that the water rights or sources of water supply that the municipality receives in exchange will equally enable the municipality to meet the needs of its water service area.

Implementing Legislation

If Constitutional Amendment D is approved by voters, a bill passed during the 2019 General Session of the Utah Legislature will also take effect and become law. That bill is H.B. 31, Water Supply and Surplus Water Amendments.

H.B. 31 requires a municipality that provides water to water users outside the municipality's boundary to define the municipality's water service area and to create a map showing that area. The bill requires a municipality to provide water service to all end-use customers within the municipality's water service area in a manner that treats similarly situated customers the same. H.B. 31 also requires a municipality to set reasonable water rates for the water provided by the municipality. The bill requires a municipality that provides water outside its water service area to provide the water only through a contract.

Effective Date

If approved by voters, Constitutional Amendment D takes effect on January 1, 2021.

Fiscal Effects

The Legislative Fiscal Analyst has determined that Constitutional Amendment D will have no fiscal effect and will not result in any increase or decrease in revenue or cost to the state or to local governments.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The Utah Legislature unanimously passed HJR 3, proposing to Amend Utah’s Constitution to clarify the circumstances under which a municipality may provide permanent water service outside of its municipal boundaries. Art. XI, §6 was originally adopted as part of the 1896 Constitution to prohibit municipalities from selling, disposing or encumbering their water rights or water works. Instead, municipalities were directed to preserve and maintain these resources for their inhabitants. Municipalities were allowed to exchange water rights or sources of water supply of equal value, and by statute were allowed to provide water currently surplus to the municipality’s needs to others outside the municipalities’ boundaries, but any such surplus sale was subject to termination.

Notwithstanding this prohibition on permanently disposing or committing water rights, as growth and populations increased many municipalities throughout the State extended their retail water infrastructure outside their boundaries and began providing retail water service to customers who are not inhabitants of the municipality. Providing retail service outside a municipality’s boundaries filled a need by allowing development to occur in unincorporated areas lacking alternative sources of retail water service. However, all such extension of services outside a municipality’s boundaries remained subject to termination because of the prohibition contained in Art XI, §6. The lack of long-term consistency in water supply created economic uncertainty in the marketplace, which uncertainty can be eliminated by amending the original 1896 provision to validate the existing practices of many municipalities.

With approval of H.J.R. 3, legislation defines the process for a municipality to provide retail water service outside its boundaries by ordinance that will define the geographical boundaries of its designated service area; which area may include the municipality, and areas outside a municipality’s boundaries where it had extended its water infrastructure thus providing permanent retail water service within a designated service area, at reasonable rates set by ordinance. Municipalities are further authorized to provide by contract surplus water to areas outside its designated service area. Any such surplus sales contract is subject to termination, as H.J.R. 3 retains the constitutional prohibition on municipalities permanently disposing of their water rights or sources of supply, and mandates that municipalities preserve and maintain these critical assets for the inhabitants of its designated service area.

Unanimously approved by both the Senate and the House, H.J.R. 3, also retained authorization to exchange water right or water sources that will equally enable the municipality to meet the needs of its designated service area. A municipality may also exchange water works to allow economies of scale in providing critical infrastructure.
The sponsors recommend passage of this amendment to validate the long-standing practice of many municipalities of providing retail water service outside their boundaries creating economic certainty of continued service to these areas at reasonable rates.

-Senator Ralph Okerlund and Representative Keven Stratton

No rebuttal was submitted to the argument in favor of Constitutional Amendment D. No argument was submitted against Constitutional Amendment D.

FULL TEXT OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT D

PROPOSAL TO AMEND UTAH CONSTITUTION -- WATER RESOURCES OF MUNICIPALITIES

2019 General Session

Utah Constitution Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

ARTICLE XI, SECTION 6

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 Utah Constitution, Article XI, Section 6, to read:

Article XI, Section 6. [Municipal water rights and sources of water supply.]

[No municipal corporation, shall directly or indirectly, lease, sell, alien or dispose of any waterworks, water rights, or sources of water supply now, or hereafter to be owned or controlled by it; but all such waterworks, water rights and sources of water supply now owned or hereafter to be acquired by any municipal corporation, shall be preserved, maintained and operated by it for supplying its inhabitants with water at reasonable charges: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any such municipal corporation from exchanging water rights, or sources of water supply, for other water rights or sources of water supply of equal value, and to be devoted in like manner to the public supply of its inhabitants.]

(1) A municipality that owns, acquires, or controls water rights or sources of water supply to supply water to the public:

(a) may not directly or indirectly lease, sell, alienate, or dispose of any of those water rights or sources of water supply;

(b) shall preserve and maintain those water rights and sources of water supply to supply water to the municipality's inhabitants and others within the municipality's designated water service area; and

(c) may by ordinance designate the geographic limits of the municipality's water service area and define the terms of service, including water service charges that are reasonable.

(2) Nothing in Subsection (1) may be construed to prevent a municipality from:

(a) supplying water to retail consumers outside the municipality's boundary but within the municipality's designated water service area for reasonable charges established by ordinance;

(b) contractually committing to supply water outside the municipality's designated water service area, if the water supplied is in excess of the water needed for the municipality's designated water service area; or

(c) exchanging water rights or sources of water supply for other water rights or sources of water supply that the municipality determines will equally enable the municipality to meet the needs of its designated water service area.

Section 2. Replacing previous resolution -- Submittal to voters

The lieutenant governor is directed to submit this proposed amendment to the voters of the state at the next regular general election in the manner provided by law and to withdraw and not submit to voters H.J.R. 1, Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution -- Municipal Water Resources, passed during the 2019 General Session. This joint resolution replaces and supersedes H.J.R. 1, Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution -- Municipal Water Resources.

Section 3. Contingent effective date.

If the amendment proposed by this joint resolution is approved by a majority of those voting on it at the next regular general election, the amendment shall take effect on January 1, 2021.

Utah Voter Information Pamphlet 51
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to:
- preserve the individual right to hunt and to fish, including the right to use traditional hunting and fishing methods subject to certain regulation; and
- establish public hunting and fishing as the preferred way of managing and controlling wildlife?

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<td>☐ AGAINST</td>
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<td>House Joint Resolution (H.J.R.) 15</td>
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Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution -- The Right to Hunt and Fish

**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS**

Constitutional Amendment E adds a section to the Utah Constitution that preserves the individual right to hunt and to fish, including the right to use traditional hunting and fishing methods. The Amendment also establishes public hunting and fishing as the preferred way of managing and controlling wildlife.

Under Constitutional Amendment E, the right to use traditional hunting and fishing methods may be affected by laws, rules, and regulations that:
- promote wildlife conservation and management;
- provide reasonable regulation of hunting and fishing activities; or
- preserve the future of hunting and fishing.

Constitutional Amendment E states that the Amendment does not affect:
- laws related to trespass or property rights;
- the state’s authority over its natural resources; or
- the state’s duty to manage lands that the state received when Utah became a state.

**Effective Date**

If approved by voters, Constitutional Amendment E takes effect on January 1, 2021.

**Fiscal Effects**

The Legislative Fiscal Analyst has determined that Constitutional Amendment E will have no fiscal effect and will not result in any increase or decrease in revenue or cost to the state or to local governments.

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR**

Including the right to hunt and fish in Utah’s constitution ensures these opportunities are protected for future generations of Utahns.

Recognized as “natural rights” for most of human history, the right to hunt and fish has been understood as the right to procure healthy, natural food for oneself and family. However, special interests are actively working to take away these opportunities and, in a growing number of States, they have been successful. In Europe, before the founding of our country the legal
right to hunt had been limited to nobles and the monarchy. But on the American continent settlers found bountiful wildlife and the freedom to pursue it. From native peoples they learned to depend on food from the land. They viewed the equal rights to hunt and fish as proof of their liberty.

Though these rights were understood, these were not included in the United States Constitution. They were left to the states. In the Pennsylvania constitution of 1776, the right to “fowl and hunt in seasonable times...and...to fish” was enshrined. Vermont’s constitution adopted similar language in 1777. Recently, many other states have noted the need to protect these rights and amended their constitutions to do it. At least 20 other states have passed such legislation. These include our neighboring states of Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. Utah has no similar constitutional protections.

The need for states to constitutionally protect hunting and fishing was spurred by actions of special interests who have succeeded at removing opportunities to hunt and fish in other states. In California, Colorado, New Jersey and elsewhere, special interests whittle away at hunting - attacking specific seasons, hunting methods and even certain types of game. The same special interests openly declare that they will continue this fight. Unfortunately, their actions are uninformed and short sighted. They are removing a source for citizens to procure healthy, natural organic food. They are also removing the management tools and funding that state wildlife agencies depend on.

Utah has vibrant and varied wildlife populations. Those populations exist because of the contributions of hunters, anglers, and sport shooters – not despite them. Since the 1800’s they have supported reasonable regulation of hunting and fishing. In fact, money from the sale of licenses and taxes on firearms, fishing gear and archery equipment fund most wildlife and habitat conservation in the United States - nearly $2 billion each year.

Utah will continue to protect wildlife resources for all citizens, allocate wildlife resources following rules of law, protect against frivolous and illegitimate killing of wildlife, provide equal opportunity for everyone to hunt and fish, and manage wildlife using the best science available. This amendment does not change that.

The equal right to hunt and fish in America is part of our unique history. It continues to sharpen our appreciation of nature and the world around us. It is a sign of our liberty and responsibility. Amendment E ensures these opportunities and experiences are available for all Utahns, today and in the future.

Vote FOR Amendment E

-Representative Casey Snider and Senator Allen M. Christensen

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Our right to hunt and fish is not under attack.

Hunting and fishing are important in Utah and already enjoy strong protections here. However, they are not so threatened or vital they must be enshrined in our state’s most sacred document.

The proponent of Amendment E acknowledges that hunting and fishing will continue to be protected for generations to come, with or without this constitutional amendment. The words above are worth repeating:

“Utah will continue to protect wildlife resources for all citizens. . .[and] provide for everyone to hunt and fish. This amendment does not change that.”

If we agree that we will continue enjoy and protect our right to hunt and fish – even without this amendment – why do we need it?

The proponent rightly states that the United States Constitution does not mention hunting or fishing. Was it an oversight by our founding fathers, or did they wisely recognize that the pages of the constitution should be filled with sacred truths, not occupied by cherished recreational activities?
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT E

If we look to our neighboring states like the proponent does, we see that Arizona rejected a similar constitutional amendment at the ballot box. We see that Colorado quashed a similar proposal before it could even go to an election. Sixteen other states have done the same, including the conservative states of West Virginia, Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina, Kansas, and Indiana. Most states have not degraded their constitutions by adding these unnecessary protections. Neither should we.

Vote AGAINST Amendment E.

- Representative Marsha Judkins and Senator Karen Mayne

ARGUMENT AGAINST

Hunting and fishing are essential and undeniable parts of Utah’s cultural identity and economy and protected in statute. We love and cherish many things about our great state. Few are so vital they must be enshrined in our state’s most sacred document.

The Second Amendment in the U.S. Constitution and our Utah Constitution guarantee our rights to keep and bear arms and individuals’ rights to protect themselves and their families. These sacred constitutional liberties are not about hunting and fishing. We should not dilute them by adding to them or defining them as something they are not.

If we do not carefully scrutinize what goes into it, the entire document will lose value. That is not to say that we should not protect hunting and fishing—we absolutely should. But if we do not draw a line between rights that are fundamental and privileges that extend from those rights, we will no longer be able to tell the difference.

Nobody is threatening our right to hunt and fish. Any threat is hypothetical or imaginary. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources is an agency of outdoor sports professionals and enthusiasts dedicated to preserving and managing Utah’s vibrant hunting and fishing traditions, culture, and industry. The protections and promotion that they provide is woven deep into the laws of our state and are not going anywhere.

Legislative supporters of Amendment E admit that the amendment will not make any meaningful difference in how hunting and fishing is managed in the state. It will have no meaningful impact on people’s access to hunting and fishing. These activities are and will continue to be open to all. Without the amendment, you will still be able to hunt and fish, and the state will continue to promote and protect these activities as they always have.

No one is even considering taking away our hunting and fishing rights, so why are we considering inserting unnecessary language into our constitution?

By adding this amendment, we will dilute our fundamental rights, like our right to protect ourselves and families, our right to free speech, and our right to peaceably assemble.

Vote NO to protect the power of our constitutional rights. Vote no on amendment E.

- Senator Karen Mayne and Representative Marsha Judkins

FULL TEXT OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT E

PROPOSAL TO AMEND UTAH CONSTITUTION -- THE RIGHT TO HUNT AND FISH
2020 General Session
Utah Constitution Sections Affected:
ENACTS:
ARTICLE I, SECTION 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 enact Utah Constitution Article I, Section 30, to read:
Article I, Section 30. [Right to hunt and fish.]
(1) The individual right of the people to hunt and to fish is a valued part of the State’s heritage and shall be forever preserved for the public good.
(2) The right under Subsection (1) includes the right to use traditional methods to hunt and to fish, subject only to statute, and rules and regulations adopted as provided by statute, to:
(a) promote wildlife conservation and management;
(b) provide reasonable regulation of hunting and fishing activities; and
(c) preserve the future of hunting and fishing.
(3) Public hunting and fishing shall be the preferred means of managing and controlling wildlife.
(4) This section does not affect:
(a) the law relating to trespass or property rights;
(b) the State’s sovereign authority over the State’s natural resources; or
(c) the State’s obligation to manage lands granted to the State under the Enabling Act.

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

Section 3. Contingent effective date.
If the amendment proposed by this joint resolution is approved by a majority of those voting on it at the next regular general election, the amendment shall take effect on January 1, 2021.
Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to:
- change when annual general sessions of the Utah Legislature begin from the fourth Monday in January to a day in January designated by a law passed by the Utah Legislature; and
- exclude state holidays that are not also federal holidays from counting towards the maximum number of days of the Utah Legislature’s annual general sessions?

**Ballot Title**

- ☐ FOR
- ☐ AGAINST

**Legislative Votes**

- **Utah Senate**
  - 29 Yes
  - 0 No
  - 0 Not Present

- **Utah House of Representatives**
  - 50 Yes
  - 24 No
  - 1 Not Present

**Bill Title & Session**

- 2020 Legislative General Session
- Senate Joint Resolution (S.J.R.) 3
- Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution -- Annual General Session of the Legislature

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**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS**

**Current Provisions of the Utah Constitution**

The Utah Constitution currently requires each annual general session of the Utah Legislature to begin on the fourth Monday in January.

The Utah Constitution also states that an annual general session may not exceed 45 calendar days, excluding federal holidays. The constitution does not exclude state holidays from the 45-day limit. In other words, state holidays that are not also federal holidays count towards the 45-day limit.

**Effect of Constitutional Amendment F**

Constitutional Amendment F changes the start day of annual general sessions of the Utah Legislature from the fourth Monday in January to a day in January designated by a law passed by the Utah Legislature.

The amendment also excludes state holidays that are not also federal holidays from counting towards the 45-day limit of annual general sessions of the Utah Legislature.

**Effective Date**

If approved by voters, Constitutional Amendment F takes effect on January 1, 2021.

**Fiscal Effects**

The Legislative Fiscal Analyst has determined that Constitutional Amendment F will have no fiscal effect and will not result in any increase or decrease in revenue or cost to the state or to local governments.
ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The Legislature has changed the start date of the annual General Legislative Session twice in the last two decades. One change was to accommodate the 2002 Winter Olympics. Another change was to avoid overlapping the Martin Luther King Jr holiday in 2008. More changes will likely be needed in the future, especially if the state hosts another Winter Olympics.

The Utah Constitution sets the start date of the General Legislative Session. Changing the Constitution to adjust something as simple as the start date of the General Legislative Session is a lengthy process that costs taxpayers money. Each time the start date needs to be adjusted, a bill must be passed a year in advance and then voters must approve the change in the following November election.

This Constitutional Amendment F does not change the number of days the Legislature is in session, it remains at 45 days, and still preserves the guidelines in the Utah Constitution pertaining to the General Legislative Session while allowing the Legislature to be flexible.

As the Utah Constitution now dictates, the session would still need to begin in January and run for only 45 consecutive days, with the exception of federal and state holidays. The only change included in Constitutional Amendment F is removing the specific January start date from the Constitution and instead specifying the January start date in statute. The Legislature would be enabled to set the start date by passing a bill. This will allow for more adaptability in determining a start date.

Vote for flexibility. Vote for saving taxpayer’s money. Vote FOR Constitutional Amendment F.

-Senator Ann Millner and Representative Mike McKell

No rebuttal was submitted to the argument in favor of Constitutional Amendment F.
No argument was submitted against Constitutional Amendment F.

FULL TEXT OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT F

PROPOSAL TO AMEND UTAH CONSTITUTION -- ANNUAL GENERAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

2020 General Session
Utah Constitution Sections Affected:

AMENDS:
ARTICLE VI, SECTION 2
ARTICLE VI, Section 16

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 Utah Constitution, Article VI, Section 2, to read:

Article VI, Section 2. [Time and location of annual general sessions -- Location of sessions convened by the Governor or Legislature -- Sessions convened by the Legislature.]

(1) Annual general sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the seat of government and shall begin on [the fourth Monday in January designated by statute].

(2) A session convened by the Governor under Article VII, Section 6 and a session convened by the Legislature under Subsection (3) shall be held at the seat of government, unless convening at the seat of government is not feasible due to epidemic, natural or human-caused disaster, enemy attack, or other public catastrophe.

(3) (a) The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall by joint proclamation convene the Legislature into session if a poll conducted by the President and Speaker of their respective houses indicates that two-thirds of all members elected to each house are in favor of convening the Legislature into session because in their opinion a persistent fiscal crisis, war, natural disaster, or emergency in the affairs of the State necessitates convening the Legislature into session. (b) The joint proclamation issued by the President and Speaker shall specify the business for which the Legislature is to be convened, and the Legislature may not transact any business other than that specified in the joint proclamation, except that the Legislature may provide for the expenses of the session and other matters incidental to the session.
(c) The Legislature may not be convened into session under this Subsection (3) during the 30 calendar days immediately following the adjournment sine die of an annual general session of the Legislature.
(d) In a session convened under this Subsection (3), the cumulative amount of appropriations that the Legislature makes may not exceed an amount equal to 1% of the total amount appropriated by the Legislature for the immediately preceding completed fiscal year.
(e) Nothing in this Subsection (3) affects the Governor’s authority to convene the Legislature under Article VII, Section 6.

Section 2. It is proposed to amend Utah Constitution, Article VI, Section 16, to read:

**Article VI, Section 16. [Duration of sessions.]**

Except in cases of impeachment:
(1) no annual general session of the Legislature may exceed 45 calendar days, excluding state holidays and federal holidays;
(2) no session of the Legislature convened by the Governor under Article VII, Section 6 may exceed 30 calendar days; and
(3) no session of the Legislature convened by the Legislature under Article VI, Section 2, Subsection (3) may exceed 10 calendar days.

Section 3. **Submittal to voters.**
The lieutenant governor is directed to submit this proposed amendment to the voters of the state at the next regular general election in the manner provided by law.

Section 4. **Contingent effective date.**
If the amendment proposed by this joint resolution is approved by a majority of those voting on it at the next regular general election, the amendment shall take effect on January 1, 2021.
Shall the Utah Constitution be amended to expand the uses of money the state receives from income taxes and intangible property taxes to include supporting children and supporting people with a disability?

**Ballot Title**

☐ FOR

☐ AGAINST

**Legislative Votes**

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<th>Utah Senate</th>
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**Bill Title & Session**

2020 Legislative General Session
Senate Joint Resolution (S.J.R.) 9
Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution -- Use of Tax Revenue

**Impartial Analysis**

**Current Provisions of the Utah Constitution**

Under the current Utah Constitution, the money the state receives from income taxes or from a tax on intangible property must be used only to support the systems of public education and higher education. Currently, the state taxes income but does not tax intangible property. Intangible property includes property such as stocks, bonds, patents, and copyrights.

**Effect of Constitutional Amendment G**

Constitutional Amendment G expands the allowable uses of the money the state receives from income taxes or from a tax on intangible property to include supporting children and supporting people with a disability.

**Effective Date**

If approved by the voters, Constitutional Amendment G takes effect on January 1, 2021.

**Fiscal Effects**

The Legislative Fiscal Analyst has determined that Constitutional Amendment G will not result in any increase or decrease in revenue or cost to the state or to local governments.

Currently income taxes in the state total about $5 billion annually, which is spent to support public education and higher education. In addition, the state spends about $600 million annually of non-income tax money on programs for children and programs that benefit people with a disability. The amount of income tax money that will be spent in future years to support children and to support people with a disability will depend on how the Utah Legislature decides to allocate income tax money.
ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

With Constitutional Amendment G, Utah will protect and stabilize funding for education, children and individuals with disabilities for years to come. During the 2020 legislative session, Amendment G was supported by the following education groups:

- Utah State Board of Education
- Utah School Boards Association
- Utah School Superintendents Association
- Utah Association of Public Charter Schools
- Utah Public Employees Association
- Utah Education Association
- Utah PTA
- Utah Taxpayers Association

The proposal includes:

Funding Assurance – Income tax is the least stable source of education funding. Amendment G stabilizes education funding and creates safeguards to ensure Utah is prepared to fund future growth and adjust for inflation.

Amendment G continues the dedicated revenue source to fund education and expands the services funded through income tax. This expansion acknowledges the increasing importance of physical and mental health for academic success. This amendment gives Utah more flexibility to support our children’s learning outcomes.

Safety Net – Amendment G is specifically designed for economic uncertainty when income tax revenues shrink. The proposal protects education funds and moves current K-12 education funding into a constitutionally protected account. It also ensures education funding will automatically grow by tying it to enrollment growth and inflation, providing K-12 education greater security and stability. The Utah Legislature is committed to supporting Utah’s educators and has increased education funding by $1 billion in the last five years.

Amendment G provides educational security in funding, especially in down years like 2020. Utah’s students and educators deserve funding stability and security.

Vote FOR Constitutional Amendment G.

- Senator Daniel McCay and Representative Mike Schultz

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The proponents for Constitutional Amendment G – SJR 9, Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution – Use of Tax Revenue, selectively choose to discuss what the amendment hopes to accomplish, not what it does. They argue that it “...stabilizes education funding and creates safeguards to ensure Utah is prepared to fund future growth and adjust for inflation.” This sounds nice, but that isn’t reflected in the text of the amendment itself.

Amendment G takes away the current constitutional guarantee that Utah income tax revenues are dedicated to education, and it proposes to also pay for vital social services programs with those guaranteed funds.

Amendment G will pit our public education system, including charter schools, against all other programs for children and people with disabilities. This is a lose-lose scenario for all affected. Our schools are still dead last in the nation in per-pupil funding. Even before the recession and COVID-19 economic downturn, this amendment was a recipe for disaster.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT G

Now, as we must do everything possible to keep our schools funded and stable, Amendment G is a threat to our children’s education and our critical services for individuals with a disability.

Vote AGAINST Amendment G.

-Senator Luz Escamilla and Representative LaWanna “Lou” Shurtliff

ARGUMENT AGAINST

Amendment G lessens protections for students with disabilities and opens the door wider for vouchers by allowing income tax money, currently only available to spend on education, to be spent on children and adults with a disability.

During tax reform, one option that was continuously negative to the public was amending the state constitution to remove a requirement that income taxes be used only for education. Amendment G chips away at that guaranteed funding source by allowing income tax dollars to be spent on people with a disability. Those tax dollars could be misused for vouchers to send students with disabilities to non-public schools. I am of the firm belief that public education dollars belong in our public schools.

Vouchers also may lessen protections for students with a disability. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act strongly protects students with a disability from discrimination if they attend a school receiving federal financial assistance, which would include Utah public schools. Amendment G is concerning because it could allow for students with disabilities to receive vouchers to non-public schools, where those students are not as protected against discrimination as they are in our public school system.

Utah continues to rank 51st in the nation in per-pupil spending. Voting to allow money that is constitutionally guaranteed to go to public education to be spent on other budget priorities is not the most prudent way to improve our public education system, especially in a year when budgets will be cut.

Please join me in voting AGAINST Amendment G.

-Representative LaWanna “Lou” Shurtliff

In 1946, Utah’s voters dedicated the state’s income tax revenues for the sole purpose of funding education. On numerous occasions since, voters have sustained and reaffirmed that commitment. Once again, voters are being asked to consider using income tax for other purposes. This constitutional amendment seems simple and sounds harmless. However, adding these few words to Article XIII, Section 5 of the Utah Constitution means suddenly pitting hundreds of vital social services programs against our already underfunded public education system. Utah consistently ranks 51st in the nation in per-pupil funding. The last thing we need to be doing right now is diverting even more funds away from our schools. Combined with significant economic uncertainty, this constitutional amendment poses a serious threat to both our public education system AND to vital programs for children and individuals with disabilities.

Last year’s failed attempt at tax reform was flawed because it only addressed the sales tax side of our revenue structure. This amendment is equally flawed because it only addresses the income tax side. To meet the demands of our rapidly growing and changing state, we will need to roll up our sleeves and do the hard work needed to address both sides of the equation, then gain the support and buy-in of you, the voters. That is the responsible way forward. Amendment G is not the answer.

Please join me in voting AGAINST Amendment G

-Senator Luz Escamilla
It’s important to remember that Amendment G was supported by the following education groups during the 2020 legislative session:

- Utah State Board of Education
- Utah School Boards Association
- Utah School Superintendents Association
- Utah Association of Public Charter Schools
- Utah Public Employees Association
- Utah Education Association
- Utah PTA
- Utah Taxpayers Association

The same watchdogs that fight for and guard Utah’s public education funding are the same organizations that support Amendment G. Utahns are rightfully concerned about education funding and can have confidence in Amendment G.

Amendment G is the key to a larger education funding stabilization initiative that unlocks ongoing funding for education, including an additional amount for enrollment growth and inflation. It also protects education funding from cuts during an economic downturn by creating a sizeable education stabilization fund that can be utilized in times of economic troubles. Current funding mechanisms are highly volatile revenue sources that disproportionately harm our education system during economic downturns.

During turbulent years like 2020, Utah students and educators deserve education funding stability and security, which only Amendment G can provide.

Vote FOR Constitutional Amendment G.

-Senator Daniel McCay and Representative Mike Schultz

PROPOSAL TO AMEND UTAH CONSTITUTION -- USE OF TAX REVENUE
2020 General Session
Utah Constitution Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 5
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 Utah Constitution, Article XIII, Section 5, to read:
Article XIII, Section 5. [Use and amount of taxes and expenditures.]
(1) (a) The Legislature shall provide by statute for an annual tax sufficient, with other revenues, to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the State for each fiscal year.
(b) If the ordinary expenses of the State will exceed revenues for a fiscal year, the Governor shall:
(i) reduce all State expenditures on a pro rata basis, except for expenditures for debt of the State; or
(ii) convene the Legislature into session under Article VII, Section 6 to address the deficiency.
(2) (a) For any fiscal year, the Legislature may not make an appropriation or authorize an expenditure if the State’s expenditure exceeds the total tax provided for by statute and applicable to the particular appropriation or expenditure.
(b) Subsection (2)(a) does not apply to an appropriation or expenditure to suppress insurrection, defend the State, or assist in defending the United States in time of war.
(3) For any debt of the State, the Legislature shall provide by statute for an annual tax sufficient to pay:
(a) the annual interest; and
(b) the principal within 20 years after the final passage of the statute creating the debt.
(4) Except as provided in Article X, Section 5, Subsection (5)(a), the Legislature may not impose a tax for the purpose of a political subdivision of the State, but may by statute authorize political subdivisions of the State to assess and collect taxes for their own purposes.
(5) All revenue from taxes on intangible property or from a tax on income shall be used:
(a) to support the systems of public education and higher education as defined in Article X, Section 2[:]; and
(b) to support children and to support individuals with a disability.
(6) Proceeds from fees, taxes, and other charges related to the operation of motor vehicles on public highways and proceeds from an excise tax on liquid motor fuel used to propel those motor vehicles shall be used for:
(a) statutory refunds and adjustments and costs of collection and administration;
(b) the construction, maintenance, and repair of State and local roads, including payment for property taken for or damaged by rights-of-way and for associated administrative costs;
(c) driver education;
(d) enforcement of state motor vehicle and traffic laws; and
(e) the payment of the principal of and interest on any obligation of the State or a city or county, issued for any of the purposes set forth in Subsection (6)(b) and to which any of the fees, taxes, or other charges described in this Subsection (6) have been pledged, including any paid to the State or a city or county, as provided by statute.
(7) Fees and taxes on tangible personal property imposed under Section 2, Subsection (6) of this article are not subject to Subsection (6) of this Section 5 and shall be distributed to the taxing districts in which the property is located in the same proportion as that in which the revenue collected from real property tax is distributed.
(8) A political subdivision of the State may share its tax and other revenues with another political subdivision of the State as provided by statute.
(9) Beginning July 1, 2016, the aggregate annual revenue from all severance taxes, as those taxes are defined by statute, except revenue that by statute is used for purposes related to any federally recognized Indian tribe, shall be deposited annually into the permanent State trust fund under Article XXII, Section 4, as follows:
(a) 25% of the first $50,000,000 of aggregate annual revenue;
(b) 50% of the next $50,000,000 of aggregate annual revenue; and
(c) 75% of the aggregate annual revenue that exceeds $100,000,000.
Section 2. Submittal to voters.
The lieutenant governor is directed to submit this proposed amendment to the voters of the state of Utah at the next regular general election in the manner provided by law.
Section 3. Contingent effective date.
If the amendment proposed by this joint resolution is approved by a majority of those voting on it at the next regular general election, the amendment shall take effect on January 1, 2021.
How does Utah choose its judges?

The Utah Constitution states: “Selection of judges shall be based solely upon consideration of fitness for office without regard to any partisan political consideration.” To fulfill this mandate, Utah selects its state court judges through a process called Merit Selection.

Merit Selection involves four steps: 1) nomination, 2) appointment, 3) confirmation, and 4) retention election. A committee of lawyers and other citizens selected by the Governor reviews judicial applications, conducts interviews, and then nominates the five best-qualified applicants for each trial court judgeship and the seven best-qualified applicants for each appellate court judgeship. The Governor then interviews all nominees and appoints one, who must then be confirmed by a majority of the Utah State Senate.

After confirmation and the first three years of service, the new judge’s name appears on the ballot for a “yes” or “no” retention vote by the public to determine whether the judge may serve another term of office. Supreme Court justices serve 10-year terms; all other judges serve six-year terms.

Why does Utah use Merit Selection? This method of selecting judges is widely considered the best way to balance the need for judges to be accountable to the public with the equally important need for the judiciary to function independently. Judges serve the public and should answer to the public. That’s why Utah has retention elections – to give every citizen the right to weigh in on judges. Of equal importance, though, every judge must resolve disputes impartially and make decisions based only on the facts and the law. To do so, judges must be insulated from public pressure and politics. That’s why all judicial candidates are non-partisan and why Utah does not have contested elections for judgeships.

What exactly are judicial retention elections?

If a judge seeks an additional term of office, the Utah Constitution requires that the judge run in a retention election. In that election, a simple majority of “yes” votes earns the judge another term in office.

The retention election helps keep judges independent by insulating them from partisan politics. At the same time, by allowing every voter to weigh in, the election process ensures that judges remain accountable to the public. To cast an informed vote, the public can first read about the judges either in the Utah Voter Information Pamphlet or online at judges.utah.gov or vote.utah.gov.
How does Utah evaluate its judges?

The Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission (JPEC) is an independent, 13-member group of lawyers and other citizens. Each of the three branches of government appoints an equal number of its members.

The Commission must by law evaluate all judges twice during their terms of office. The first evaluation gives the judges the opportunity for self-improvement. The second evaluation gives the public information to use in casting their votes. As part of the second evaluation, the Commission votes on whether or not to recommend the judge for another term in office. Sometimes, the votes will not total 13. This happens when a commissioner does not vote because of personal or professional relationships with a judge that could affect an unbiased evaluation or when a commissioner is absent from the meeting at which the vote is taken.

The evaluation includes several elements. Online surveys are sent to attorneys, court staff, and jurors. In addition, trained courtroom observers spend a minimum of two hours in each judge's courtroom and submit written reports of their observations on each judge. Each judge must also meet ethical standards as well as court standards for judicial education, timeliness, and fitness to serve. Finally, the Commission considers comments submitted to judges.utah.gov from members of the public who have first-hand experience with a judge. The Commission considers all this information, and then each commissioner casts a vote either for or against recommending the judge for another term of office.

By law, judges have the right to see the results of their evaluation before making the decision to run for another term of office in a judicial retention election. If the judge chooses to run for retention election, the report on the judge is made available to the public in the Voter Information Pamphlet and online at judges.utah.gov. If the judge chooses not to run for retention election, the evaluation is, by law, a protected record.

What criteria must a judge meet to “pass” a judicial evaluation?

If a judge meets the eight performance standards in the table below, it is presumed that the Commission will recommend that the voters retain the judge for another term of office. If the judge fails to meet the standards, it is presumed that the Commission will not recommend retention. If the Commission does not go along with a presumption or chooses to make no retention recommendation at all, it must explain in detail the reasons for its action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Criteria</th>
<th>Performance Standard</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Legal Ability, including:</td>
<td>The judge must earn an average score of 3.6 or higher on a scale of 1 to 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. demonstrates understanding of the substantive law and any relevant rules of procedure and evidence;</td>
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<td>b. attends to factual and legal issues before the court;</td>
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<td>c. adheres to precedent and clearly explains departures from precedent;</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. grasps the practical impact on the parties of the judge's rulings, including the effect of delay and increased litigation expense;</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. writes clear judicial opinions; and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>f. explains clearly the legal basis for judicial opinions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Judicial Temperament &amp; Integrity, including:</td>
<td>The judge must earn an average score of 3.6 or higher on a scale of 1 to 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. demonstrates courtesy toward court participants;</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. maintains decorum in the courtroom;</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. demonstrates judicial demeanor and personal attributes that promote public trust and confidence in the judicial system;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
d. demonstrates preparedness for oral argument;
e. avoids impropriety or the appearance of impropriety;
f. displays fairness and impartiality toward all parties; and
g. communicates clearly, including the ability to explain the basis for written rulings, court procedures, and decisions.

3. Administrative Performance, including:
   a. manages workload effectively;
   b. shares proportionally the workload within the court or district; and
   c. issues opinions and orders without unnecessary delay.

4. Procedural Fairness, which focuses on the treatment judges accord people in their courts, including:
   a. Neutrality:
      • displays fairness and impartiality to all court participants;
      • acts as a fair and principled decision maker who applies rules consistently across court participants and cases;
      • explains how rules are applied and how decisions are reached; and
      • listens carefully and impartially;
   b. Respect:
      • treats all people with dignity;
      • helps interested parties understand decisions and what the parties must do as a result;
      • demonstrates adequate preparation to hear scheduled cases;
      • acts in the interest of the parties, not out of demonstrated personal prejudices;
      • demonstrates awareness of the effect of delay on court participants;
      • demonstrates interest in the needs, problems, and concerns of court participants;
   c. Voice:
      • gives parties the opportunity, where appropriate, to give voice to their perspectives or situations and demonstrates that they have been heard;
      • behaves in a manner that demonstrates full consideration of the case as presented through witnesses, arguments, pleadings, and other documents; and
      • attends, where appropriate, to the participants’ comprehension of the proceedings.

The judge must earn an average score of 3.6 or higher on a scale of 1 to 5.

The judge must have no more than one public reprimand issued by the Utah Supreme Court during the judge’s current term.

The Judicial Council must certify the judge has met this standard.

Utah Voter Information Pamphlet
7. Timeliness: whether the judge has met time requirements for ruling on cases taken under advisement. The Judicial Council must certify the judge has met this standard.

8. Physical and mental competence: whether the judge is fit for office. The Judicial Council must certify the judge has met this standard.

What about justice court judges?

Justice court judges are selected through a merit selection process roughly similar to state court judges, except that the appointing authority is the municipality or county rather than the governor. Justice court judges serve six-year terms of office and stand for retention elections like state court judges.

Justice courts vary widely in terms of case loads and the numbers of attorneys appearing in the court. Based on this variation, there are three levels of evaluations to which a justice court judge may be subject.

- Full evaluation: These justice court judges preside over the courts with the highest caseloads and are thus subject to the same standards and evaluation measures as state court judges (#1-8 above). Nine justice court judges on the ballot received a full evaluation in 2020.

- Mid-level evaluation: These justice court judges preside over medium-sized courts where fewer attorneys appear regularly. The mid-level evaluation includes interviews with court users, including litigants and those who accompany them to court, attorneys, court staff, interpreters, bailiffs and others. These judges must also meet judicial discipline standard (#5 above) and performance standards established by the Judicial Council (#6-8 above). Nine justice court judges on the ballot received a mid-level evaluation in 2020.

- Basic evaluation: These justice court judges preside over the smallest courts in Utah. They must meet judicial discipline standard (#5 above) and performance standards established by the Judicial Council (#6-8 above). Five justice court judges on the ballot received a basic evaluation in 2020.

Some justice court judges have multiple courts and retention election years. For these judges, JPEC selects one retention election year as the “controlling cycle” and conducts its evaluations as if all the judge’s courts had the same election year. As a consequence, JPEC reuses a judge’s prior evaluation for this year’s election for a a small number of judges (four in 2020).
Utah Supreme Court

Visit JUDGES.UTAH.GOV for more information about this judge

Honorable John A. Pearce

- Serving The State of Utah
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 12 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed to the Utah Supreme Court in 2015, Justice John Pearce’s scores are consistent with his appellate court peers on all minimum performance standards. Ninety-six percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents say that Justice Pearce is fair and respectful. They compliment him for his diligence, thoughtfulness, and well-written opinions. Justice Pearce meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Justice John A. Pearce was appointed to the Utah Supreme Court in 2015. Prior to joining the Supreme Court, he served on the Utah Court of Appeals. Justice Pearce started his legal career at Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati in Palo Alto, California before returning to Utah to work at Jones Waldo where he was a shareholder and a member of the firm’s management committee. He left Jones Waldo to serve as general counsel to Governor Gary R. Herbert. Justice Pearce currently chairs the Utah State Court Standing Committee on Technology and sits on the Utah Center for Legal Inclusion’s board of directors. He was chair of the Indigent Juvenile Representation Committee and has been a member of the Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee and the Government Records Access and Management Act Working Group. Justice Pearce holds a degree in economics from the University of Utah and a Juris Doctor from the University of California, Berkeley. Justice Pearce teaches statutory interpretation and legislative process as an adjunct professor at the S.J. Quinney College of Law.

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers.
Appointed to the Utah Court of Appeals in 2010, Judge Michele Christiansen Forster’s scores are consistent with her appellate court peers on all scored minimum performance standards. Ninety percent of survey respondents recommend her for retention. Respondents describe this judge as excellent. Survey ratings of judicial attributes characterize Judge Christiansen Forster as notably patient. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Associate Presiding Judge Michele M. Christiansen Forster was appointed to the Utah Court of Appeals in June 2010, after serving for three years as a district court judge in Salt Lake County’s Third District Court. After graduating from the University of Utah College of Law, she clerked for U.S. District Court Judge Tena Campbell. She then worked in private practice at Parsons Behle & Latimer, as a federal prosecutor at the United States Attorney’s Office, and as general counsel for Governor Jon Huntsman, Jr. Judge Christiansen Forster currently serves as co-chair of the Utah State Bar’s Pro Bono Commission, on the executive committees of Women Lawyers of Utah and the Salt Lake County Bar Association, as president of the David K. Watkiss-Sutherland II American Inn of Court, and as an adjunct professor at the University of Utah S.J. Quinney College of Law.

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers.
Appointed in 2017, Judge Diana Hagen’s scores are statistically above the average of her appellate court peers on integrity and judicial temperament and consistent with her peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-three percent of survey respondents recommend her for retention. Respondents describe this judge as excellent, thoughtful, and dedicated. They also laud Judge Hagen’s comprehensive approach to legal analysis and her efforts to render the correct decision. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Diana Hagen was appointed to the Utah Court of Appeals in June 2017 by Governor Gary Herbert. She received her law degree with honors from the University of Utah in 1998. After working as a law clerk to a federal judge and as an associate at a large law firm, she joined the United States Attorney’s Office, serving as the District of Utah’s appellate chief and later as first assistant. During her seventeen years as a federal prosecutor, she handled hundreds of criminal appeals as well as high-profile trials, including the Elizabeth Smart kidnapping case and the murder of Millard County Sheriff’s Deputy Josie Greathouse Fox. She also served as president of multiple legal associations and as an adjunct professor of law at the University of Utah, where she was named the 2015 Alumna of the Year. Judge Hagen currently chairs both the Judicial Branch Education Committee and the Oversight Committee for the Office of Professional Conduct, and serves on the Utah Sentencing Commission and the Utah Commission on Civic and Character Education.
Appointed to the Utah Court of Appeals in 2017, Judge Ryan Harris’s scores are consistent with his appellate court peers on all scored minimum performance standards. Eighty-one percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents describe the judge as intelligent, and they praise the judge for his diligence and timely rulings. However, survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Harris is less open-minded than his peers and characterize him as particularly impatient. A few respondents express concerns about a disrespectful tone during oral argument and in written opinions. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Ryan M. Harris was appointed to the Utah Court of Appeals in June 2017 by Governor Gary Herbert. Prior to his appointment, he served as a trial judge in the Third District Court for nearly six years, where he also served as Associate Presiding Judge. While a trial judge, Judge Harris twice received the Judicial Excellence Award from the Litigation Section of the Utah State Bar. Judge Harris received an undergraduate degree from Brigham Young University, and a law degree from Stanford Law School. After law school, he served as a judicial clerk to the Honorable Stephen Anderson of the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. Following his clerkship, Judge Harris practiced law in Salt Lake City at the firm of Jones, Waldo, Holbrook & McDonough. Judge Harris is a past chairperson of the Litigation Section of the Utah State Bar, and is also currently an adjunct professor of law at the University of Utah’s S.J. Quinney College of Law.
Utah Court of Appeals

Visit JUDGES.UTAH.GOV for more information about this judge

Honorable David N. Mortensen

- Serving The State of Utah
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed to the Utah Court of Appeals in 2016, Judge David Mortensen’s scores are consistent with his appellate court peers on all scored minimum performance standards. Eighty-eight percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents find the judge to be engaging and intelligent. They admire the judge’s thoughtfulness and “command of the law.” However, a few express concern with the tone of his opinions, describing them as “flippant” and overly rhetorical. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge David N. Mortensen was appointed to the Utah Court of Appeals in May 2016 by Gov. Gary R. Herbert. Prior to his appointment, Judge Mortensen served as a trial judge in the Fourth District Court for almost ten years where he served multiple terms as the presiding judge and associate presiding judge. He graduated from the J. Reuben Clark Law School at Brigham Young University in 1993. He was in private practice as a trial attorney before becoming a judge. Judge Mortensen previously served as a member of the Utah Judicial Council and the Board of District Court Judges. He is currently the chair of the Court Facilities Planning Committee and is a member of the Utah State Court’s Technology Committee. Judge Mortensen serves on the Judicial Conduct Commission. In addition, he is a member of the A. Sherman Christensen Inn of Court. Judge Mortensen received the 2016 Distinguished Service Award from the Government and Politics Legal Society of the J. Reuben Clark Law School.

4.3 4.4 4.5 4.7 4.7
Legal Ability

4.3 4.4 4.5 4.7 4.7
Integrity & Judicial
Temperament

4.3 4.4 4.5 4.7 4.7
Administrative
Skills

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers.
Utah Court of Appeals

Honorable Gregory K. Orme

- Serving The State of Utah
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 1987, Judge Gregory Orme’s scores are consistent with his appellate court peers on all scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-one percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Several respondents value the judge’s respectful demeanor, describing the judge as kind and courteous, and as someone who generally authors well-reasoned opinions. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Gregory K. Orme, who grew up in Ogden, is the court’s Presiding Judge. He graduated from the University of Utah, magna cum laude, in 1975. Three years later, he received his law degree, with high honors, from George Washington University in Washington D.C. In 1987, after several years in private law practice in Salt Lake City, he was appointed to the Utah Court of Appeals by Gov. Norm Bangerter. He has been on the court continuously since then, during which time he served an earlier term as the court’s Presiding Judge and four terms as the court’s representative on the Utah Judicial Council. He also served for twelve years on the Utah Sentencing Commission. Judge Orme received the Utah State Bar’s award for Young Lawyer of the Year in 1986 and its award for Judge of the Year in 2007. He received the Judicial Excellence award, presented by Utah State Bar’s Litigation Section, each of the last three years.
Appointed in 2016, Judge Jill Pohlman’s scores are consistent with her appellate court peers on all minimum performance standards. All forty-four respondents (100%) recommend that Judge Pohlman be retained. Respondents comment that the judge is thoughtful, diligent, and authors well-reasoned opinions. Survey ratings of judicial attributes characterize Judge Pohlman as notably respectful and patient. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Jill M. Pohlman was appointed to the Utah Court of Appeals in 2016 by Governor Gary Herbert. Prior to her appointment, she was a partner at the law firm of Stoel Rives LLP in Salt Lake City. During her nineteen years there, she maintained a complex civil litigation practice, which included administrative, trial, and appellate work. Judge Pohlman graduated with distinction from the University of Utah and received her Juris Doctorate from the S.J. Quinney College of Law at the University of Utah, where she served on the Utah Law Review and graduated Order of the Coif. Following her graduation, she clerked for Judge David K. Winder of the United States District Court for the District of Utah. Judge Pohlman sits on the Utah Supreme Court’s Advisory Committee on the Rules of Appellate Procedure and the Judicial Council’s Committee on Judicial Outreach. She is also a member of the Utah State Bar Litigation Section executive committee, and she has served on the Utah Supreme Court’s Ethics and Discipline Committee and the Utah Supreme Court’s Diversion Committee.
Justice court judges who receive a basic evaluation are required to meet four minimum performance standards. The Utah Judicial Council has certified to the Commission that Judge Trevor Layne Cook met the following standards:

1. He participated annually in no less than 30 hours of continuing legal education for each year of his current term;
2. He met the time standards established for all cases held under advisement; and
3. He was determined to be physically and mentally competent for office.

In addition, Judge Cook has not been the subject of any public reprimands issued by the Utah Supreme Court during his term of office, thus meeting the performance standard established by the Utah Legislature. Based solely on compliance with these standards, the Commission recommends retention for Judge Cook.

Appointed in 2017, Judge Trevor L. Cook serves the Rich County Justice Court. In past years, he also served as a justice court judge for the cities of Nibley and Mendon. Judge Cook graduated from Utah State University with a B.S. in management and human resources, and earned a law degree from Texas Southern University. He is also employed as in-house counsel.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Honorable Matthew C. Funk

- Serving Providence Municipal Justice Court, Cache County
- Commission Recommendation: RETAIN
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 4 of 4

Justice court judges who receive a basic evaluation are required to meet four minimum performance standards. The Utah Judicial Council has certified to the Commission that Judge Matthew C. Funk met the following standards:

1. He participated annually in no less than 30 hours of continuing legal education for each year of his current term;

2. He met the time standards established for all cases held under advisement; and

3. He was determined to be physically and mentally competent for office.

In addition, Judge Funk has not been the subject of any public reprimands issued by the Utah Supreme Court during his term of office, thus meeting the performance standard established by the Utah Legislature. Based solely on compliance with these standards, the commission recommends retention for Judge Funk.

Judge Matthew C. Funk was appointed to the Richmond Justice Court in 2009. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from Utah State University in 1996 and a Master’s degree in Accounting from Utah State University. Judge Funk serves as the treasurer for the Utah Justice Court Judges Association.

Note: Pursuant to Utah Administrative Code R597-4-1(9), and because this judge has multiple courts, the 2018 retention evaluation shall be used for the 2018, 2020, and 2022 retention elections.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Appointed in 2017, Judge Kirk Morgan’s scores are statistically above the average of his juvenile court peers on integrity and judicial temperament, administrative skills, and procedural fairness and consistent with his peers on legal ability. Ninety-eight percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents appreciate the judge for his professional temperament and honesty. They also commend the judge for his strong work ethic. Courtroom observers and respondents, alike, value the judge’s concern for the input and feelings of children in his court. A respondent sums up the sentiments of many by observing that the judge “leads by example.” Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Morgan is particularly open-minded and characterize him as notably prepared. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Morgan’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Kirk M. Morgan was appointed to the First District Juvenile Court in February 2017 by Governor Gary R. Herbert. He serves in Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties. Judge Morgan graduated from Utah State University and received his law degree from J. Reuben Clark Law School at Brigham Young University. After graduating from law school, Judge Morgan was commissioned as an officer in the United States Air Force and served as a judge advocate general. Judge Morgan also served as a Special Assistant United States Attorney in the District of Hawaii. Following his military service, Judge Morgan returned to Brigham City and became a practicing attorney and shareholder at the law firm of Mann, Hadfield & Thorne. In addition to his civil practice, Judge Morgan served as the Brigham City Attorney and as the chief deputy county attorney in the Box Elder County Attorney's Office.

![Bar Chart](Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers)
Appointed in 2010, Judge Robert Dale’s score are statistically above the average of his district court peers on legal ability and procedural fairness, and consistent with his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-eight percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. They praise the judge for his calm demeanor, thoughtful decisions, and his skillful explanations. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Dale is particularly open-minded as well as characterize him as notably respectful. Court observers compliment the judge for his consistent application of procedures and sensitivity to people’s needs, and all report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Dale’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Robert J. Dale was appointed to the Second District Court by Governor Herbert in 2010. Judge Dale earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1972 from the University of Utah, graduating magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa, and his law degree in 1976, having served on the Law Review and graduating Order of the Coif (top 10%). He litigated in private practice law firms, serving on their boards, for over thirty years. He also served on, among others, the Layton City Planning Commission, the Utah Real Estate Division Committee for drafting state-approved real estate forms, and the Utah Wildlife Federation Board of Directors.

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers.
2nd Judicial District Court

Honorable David R. Hamilton

- Serving Davis, Morgan & Weber counties
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2010, Judge David Hamilton’s scores are consistent with his district court peers on all scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-six percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Survey ratings of judicial attributes characterize Judge Hamilton as notably prepared. Respondents describe the judge as professional, approachable, and polite, and they value the judge’s efficient practices and diligence in working with others to help resolve conflicts. They, along with courtroom observers, also admire the judge’s skill in ensuring the understanding of those in court. All observers further report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear before him. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge David R. Hamilton was appointed to the Second District Court in 2010 by Governor Gary R. Herbert. He earned his bachelor’s degree in 1975 and his law degree in 1978, both from the University of Utah. Judge Hamilton is presently the chairperson of the Uniform Fine and Bail Committee. Prior to taking the bench, Judge Hamilton worked in private practice for 32 years concentrating in litigation and mediation. Judge Hamilton served as the chair of the Utah State Bar’s Fund for Client Protection (Client Security Fund) for more than 10 years. He is a past president of the Weber County Bar Association. The Utah State Bar has awarded Judge Hamilton its Distinguished Service Award.
Appointed in 2010, Judge Noel Hyde’s scores are statistically above the average of his district court peers on legal ability and consistent with his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-five percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents appreciate the judge’s excellent legal skills, professionalism, and caring demeanor. In particular, survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Hyde is attentive, ethical, and knowledgeable. Respondents and courtroom observers describe the judge as fair, bright, and diligent. Some respondents, and one observer, offer constructive suggestions to improve the judge’s performance, mostly focusing on communication skills. All observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Hyde’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Noel S. Hyde was appointed to the Second District Court in July 2010 by Gov. Gary R. Herbert. He serves primarily Morgan and Weber counties. Judge Hyde received a law degree from Brigham Young University. Prior to his judicial appointment, Judge Hyde worked as a sole practitioner for nine years in South Ogden, emphasizing business bankruptcy and complex commercial litigation. He also handled domestic cases and business reorganization matters for 19 years with the firm of Nielsen & Senior in Salt Lake City and Ogden. Judge Hyde is a member of the American Bankruptcy Institute and the Commercial Law League of America, and was a charter member and past president of the Utah Bankruptcy Lawyers Forum. He currently serves as a tax court judge, has served as a member and past chair of the Board of District Court Judges and presides over the Weber County Mental Health Court.
Appointed in 2017, Judge Jennifer Valencia’s scores are consistent with her district court peers on all minimum performance standards. Eighty-seven percent of survey respondents recommend her for retention. Respondents and courtroom observers find the judge exhibits fairness through her even-handedness. They praise the judge’s thoughtfulness and willingness to listen to and consider all arguments. However, some respondents suggest that the judge could improve her legal abilities, especially in civil areas of the law. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Valencia’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Jennifer L. Valencia is the first female appointed to the Second District Court Bench by Governor Gary R. Herbert and confirmed by the Utah State Senate, in May 2017. She serves Davis, Morgan and Weber Counties. Judge Valencia received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from Weber State University in 1994 and a Juris Doctorate from the University of Utah in 1997. Prior to her appointment to the bench, she served as an Assistant Utah Attorney General, a Salt Lake County Deputy District Attorney, and the director of the Utah Sentencing Commission. She served on various committees on behalf of the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice and on the Executive Committee of the National Association of Sentencing Commissions. Judge Valencia currently serves as a member of the Uniform Fine and Bail Committee and will preside over one of two Drug Courts in Weber County.
Justice Court – Basic Evaluation*

Visit JUDGES.UTAH.GOV for more information about this judge

Honorable Bryan Jon Memmott

- Serving Plain City Municipal Justice Court, Weber County
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 4 of 4

Justice court judges who receive a basic evaluation are required to meet four minimum performance standards. The Utah Judicial Council has certified to the Commission that Judge Bryan Jon Memmott met the following standards:

1. He participated annually in no less than 30 hours of continuing legal education for each year of his current term;
2. He met the time standards established for all cases held under advisement; and
3. He was determined to be physically and mentally competent for office.

In addition, Judge Memmott has not been the subject of any public reprimands issued by the Utah Supreme Court during his term of office, thus meeting the performance standard established by the Utah Legislature. Based solely on compliance with these standards, the Commission recommends retention for Judge Memmott.

Judge Bryan J. Memmott was first appointed as a judge in 2017. He currently serves as the judge for the cities of Plain City, South Ogden, South Weber and Woods Cross. Judge Memmott obtained a BA from BYU in 1999 and a JD from Arizona State University College of Law in 2002. During his final year of law school, 9-11 occurred. Feeling a deep desire to serve his country, Judge Memmott applied for, and was accepted as an officer and JAG in the Air Force. During this time, he was also selected and appointed as a Special Assistant United States Attorney. He honorably separated after nearly 5 years of distinguished service. Judge Memmott has worked in various areas of the law in a large law firm, his own small law firm and as in-house counsel, providing extensive litigation experience and a broad range of legal experience.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Appointed in 2017, Judge Michael Junk’s scores are statistically above the average of his justice court peers on procedural fairness and consistent with his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-seven percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents and courtroom observers applaud the judge’s professionalism and procedural fairness, chiefly his ability to provide participants with a meaningful opportunity to be heard. In particular, survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Junk is capable, ethical, and impartial. They further characterize him as notably respectful and patient. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Junk’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Michael S. Junk was appointed to the Ogden City Justice Court in January of 2017. Judge Junk received a Bachelor of Science in Economics from Weber State University in 1984. He was the outstanding graduate in Economics for 1984-1985. He then received his Juris Doctor from the University Of Utah College Of Law in 1987. Upon graduation, Judge Junk worked in the private practice of law for the law firm of Campbell & Neely. Following his private practice of law, Judge Junk prosecuted for Ogden and Riverdale cities. He also served as the Harrisville City Attorney. For more than twenty years, Judge Junk has also been an adjunct professor for Weber State University in the Business Administration Department. Judge Junk currently serves on the State Uniform Fine and Bail Committee and the Advisory Committee for the 24/7 Pilot Program.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Appointed in 2017, Judge Clay Stucki’s scores are consistent with his justice court peers on all minimum performance standards. Eighty-five percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Survey ratings of judicial attributes characterize Judge Stucki as notably respectful and patient. Respondents and courtroom observers applaud the judge’s genuine concern for court participants, as demonstrated by hearing them out and ensuring their understanding. However, some respondents suggest the judge should spend less time lecturing or giving advice. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Stucki’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Clay W. Stucki was appointed to the Ogden City Justice Court in March of 2017. He received his Juris Doctor degree from the J. Reuben Clark Law School at Brigham Young University in 1991, where he graduated summa cum laude and Order of the Coif. After law school, Judge Stucki clerked for U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Charles Wiggins and practiced in Utah for over 25 years as a partner at Parr Brown Gee & Loveless, Bennett Tueller Johnson & Deere, and Stucki Steele Pia & Anderson. Judge Stucki currently serves on the Board of Justice Court Judges, the Supreme Court’s Advisory Committee on the Rules of Civil Procedure, the Utah State Bar Continuing Legal Education Committee, and the Advisory Committee for the 24/7 Pilot Program to eliminate drunk driving in Utah. He also serves as a Sunday school teacher at the Weber County Correctional Facility and a Range Safety Officer at the Weber County Sport Shooting Complex.
Justice Court - Full Evaluation*

Honorable John Carl Ynchausti

- Serving Davis County Justice Court
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2016, Judge John Ynchausti’s scores are statistically above the average of his justice court peers on legal ability and consistent with his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-one percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents appreciate the judge’s professionalism, describing him to be kind and diligent. Although generally described as fair, a few respondents are critical of the judge’s temperament and believe he favors the prosecution. Court observers value the judge’s ability to ensure understanding through clear explanations, and all report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Ynchausti’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Ynchausti was appointed as Davis County Justice Court Judge in 2016. He received a bachelor’s degree in History from the University of Utah and a law degree from the University of Idaho. After graduation, and passing the Idaho Bar exam, he worked as a law clerk for Idaho District Judge James J. May. Then, he returned to Utah and, after passing the Utah Bar exam, practiced civil and criminal law privately. For almost 20 years he worked as Bountiful Assistant City Attorney and Prosecutor. Judge Ynchausti has served on several student and bar committees, has been a mediator, and has been appointed and served as patients’ counsel in involuntarily commitment hearings. He has trained police officers, other lawyers and judges both locally and nationally. Currently, Judge Ynchausti is a Master of the Bench in the Rex E. Lee Inn of Court, chair of the Justice Court Education Committee and a member of the Justice Court Trust and Confidence Committee.

Visit JUDGES.UTAH.GOV for more information about this judge.

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers.
Justice Court – Mid-Level Evaluation*

Judge Brian E. Brower receives positive reviews from nearly all respondents. Respondents find the judge to be compassionate toward the needs of courtroom participants. They say Judge Brower's calm, cordial manner inspires trust from those in the courtroom, and he reinforces such trust by clearly explaining information and ensuring understanding. Respondents also note that Judge Brower administers the law even-handedly. JPEC conducts interviews with court participants about the performance of mid-level evaluation judges and completed 48 interviews about the performance of Judge Brower. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Brian E. Brower was appointed to the Clearfield City Justice Court in August 2015 and to the Sunset City and Morgan County Justice Courts in December 2016. Judge Brower earned a Bachelor's degree in English Literature with a minor in Criminal Justice from Weber State University. He then graduated from the S.J. Quinney College of Law at the University of Utah. Upon graduation and passing the bar, Judge Brower worked as a Deputy County Attorney for Weber County. He later served as both the Murray City Prosecutor as well as the Layton City Prosecutor before being appointed as Clearfield's City Attorney in 2007. He served as City Attorney for eight years before his appointment to the bench.

Note: Pursuant to Utah Administrative Code R597-4-1(9), and because this judge has multiple courts, the 2018 retention evaluation shall be used for the 2018, 2020, and 2022 retention elections.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Honorable Trent Nelson

- Serving Roy/Weber County Justice Court
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 5 of 5

Judge Trent Nelson receives positive reviews from nearly all respondents. Respondents find the judge to be welcoming and kind, someone who tries to motivate litigants to do better. They say Judge Nelson cares about the various situations in which courtroom participants find themselves and does what he can to work with them. Respondents further identify the judge as consistent and adhering to procedure. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Trent Nelson was appointed to the Roy/Weber County Justice Court in February 2017, serving the communities of Roy City, unincorporated Weber County, West Haven City, and Hooper City. In December 2019, he was also appointed to the Harrisville City Justice Court. He is the presiding judge for the justice courts of the Second Judicial District (Weber, Davis, and Morgan counties). He earned a Bachelor of Economics from Weber State University, a law degree from Brigham Young University, and an MBA from Utah State University. As a lawyer, Judge Nelson was the prosecutor for Roy City, and had a private practice focused on juvenile law, family law, and estate planning. He serves on the following committees: the Utah Supreme Court’s Advisory Committee for Rules of Professional Conduct; the Child Welfare Improvement Committee (DCFS); the Weber County Subcommittee of Utah's Committee on Disproportionate Minority Contact; the Special Education Advisory Panel (State Board of Education); and the Judicial Council’s Ethics Advisory Committee.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Judge Michelle Heward was appointed to the Second District Juvenile Court by Gov. Gary Herbert in July, 2010. She presides over delinquency and child welfare cases primarily in Weber County, including an adult Family Drug Court. Judge Heward currently serves as the presiding judge for the Second District Juvenile Court. She earned her J.D. from the University of Utah in 1987 and a B.A. from Weber State University in 1982. Judge Heward started her legal career in private practice in Ogden, then worked as a deputy Weber County attorney. She subsequently taught criminal justice at Weber State as a full professor for 15 years. During a portion of that time, she also served as a justice court judge in Riverdale and South Ogden cities. Judge Heward is active on numerous boards and committees in the community.
Appointed in 2016, Judge Robert Neill’s scores are consistent with his juvenile court peers on all scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-two percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Survey ratings of judicial attributes characterize Judge Neill as notably patient. Respondents and courtroom observers describe the judge as someone who is kind, exhibits fairness through his caring behaviors, and affords dignity to all in court. They value the judge’s willingness to give everyone a voice and consider all facts and perspectives before ruling. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Neill’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Robert G. Neill was appointed to the Second District Juvenile Court by Gov. Gary R. Herbert in October 2016. He serves Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties. Judge Neill obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from Brigham Young University and received his Juris Doctorate from the S.J. Quinney College of Law at the University of Utah. Prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Neill worked as a unit chief in the Justice Division of the Salt Lake County District Attorney’s Office where he managed a variety of teams including the Screening and Misdemeanor Division, the Non-violent and General Felony Teams, the West Jordan Special Victim and Juvenile Teams, and the West Jordan Division. While at the District Attorney’s Office, he also prosecuted numerous cases including crimes perpetrated against children and delinquency cases in the juvenile court. Judge Neill currently serves as a member of the Board of Juvenile Court Judges and presides over the Davis County Family Treatment Court.
Judge Noland’s scores are statistically well above the average of his juvenile court peers on legal ability and procedural fairness, above the peer average on integrity and judicial temperament, and consistent with his peers on administrative skills. Ninety-six percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents appreciate the judge’s ability to ensure understanding of those in court. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Noland is particularly capable, knowledgeable, and impartial. Respondents and courtroom observers value the judge’s courteous and caring demeanor, as exemplified through his listening skills and ability to help those in court feel heard. All observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Noland’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Jeffrey J. Noland has served on the Second District Juvenile Court since 2010 and was appointed by Governor Gary R. Herbert. He presides in Weber and Morgan counties, with special cases in Davis County. He also presides over a juvenile problem-solving court addressing substance abuse with young people. Judge Noland is a graduate of Weber State College and the University of Utah College of Law. Before his appointment, he practiced as a deputy prosecutor, Guardian ad Litem, and a parental counsel in child welfare cases. Currently, Judge Noland serves as the chairperson of the Court Improvement Project. He also is a member of the Judicial Wellness Committee, the Utah Court Facilities Committee, and serves locally on the advisory board for the Department of Child & Family Studies at Weber State University.

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers.
Appointed in 2016, Judge Matthew Bates’ scores are statistically above the average of his district court peers on legal ability and consistent with his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-three percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents and courtroom observers say that the judge displays fairness through his courteous personality and willingness to allow all parties to express themselves. They appreciate the judge’s evenhandedness and thoughtfulness. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Bates’ court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Matthew Bates was appointed to the Utah Third District Court by Governor Gary R. Herbert in July 2016. Judge Bates graduated cum laude in 2003 from the J. Reuben Clark Law School at Brigham Young University. Prior to his appointment, he was the Chief Prosecutor in the Summit County Attorney's Office. Judge Bates also served as an Assistant Attorney General and a Deputy Salt Lake County District Attorney. He has argued dozens of criminal cases to the Utah Court of Appeals and the Utah Supreme Court, litigated civil rights cases in state and federal court, and prosecuted felony criminal cases in Salt Lake and Summit counties. Throughout his career, he has served in many capacities to improve the judiciary and the practice of law, including on the Utah Supreme Court’s Advisory Committee on the Rules of Evidence, the Board of the Utah Journal of Criminal Law, and the Utah Prosecution Council. Judge Bates is also a regular presenter at conferences for lawyers and judges in Utah and elsewhere.

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers.
3rd Judicial District Court

Visit JUDGES.UTAH.GOV for more information about this judge

Honorable Kent R. Holmberg

- Serving Salt Lake, Summit & Tooele Counties
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2017, Judge Kent Holmberg’s scores are statistically above the average of his district court peers on administrative skills and procedural fairness and consistent with his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-six percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents and courtroom observers compliment the judge for his work ethic and procedural fairness in the courtroom. They praise the judge’s professional, “unflappable” demeanor, as well as his thoughtful and courteous behaviors. In particular, survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Holmberg is ethical as well as characterize him as notably respectful and patient. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Holmberg’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Kent Robert Holmberg was appointed to the Third District Court by Governor Gary R. Herbert in December 2016 and confirmed by the Utah Senate in February 2017. He serves Salt Lake, Summit, and Tooele counties. Judge Holmberg earned a bachelor’s degree from the University of Tennessee and a law degree from William Mitchell College of Law. He has spent his legal career as a civil law practitioner. Previous to his appointment by Governor Herbert, Judge Holmberg served as an Assistant Attorney General for the State of Utah in the Litigation Division, where he was the Torts Section Director. In addition to his law practice, Judge Holmberg taught criminal justice college courses and was a certified public accountant. Judge Holmberg currently serves on the Utah Supreme Court Advisory Committee on the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and on the Standing Committee on Children and Family Law.

![Performance Scores](image)

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers.
Honorable Elizabeth A. Hruby-Mills

- Serving Salt Lake, Summit & Tooele counties
- Commission Recommendation: **Retain**
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2011, Judge Elizabeth Hruby-Mills’ scores are consistent with her district court peers on all scored minimum performance standards. Eighty-eight percent of survey respondents recommend her for retention. Respondents and courtroom observers find the judge exhibits fairness through her professional and courteous demeanor. They value the judge’s willingness to ensure understanding and allow people to express themselves. However, they do express varied criticism of the judge. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Hruby-Mills is more indecisive than her peers. In addition, while three of four observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in the judge’s court, one observer does not report confidence. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Elizabeth A. Hruby-Mills was appointed to the Third District Court in August 2011 by Governor Gary Herbert. Judge Hruby-Mills serves Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele counties. She is the current chair of the Standing Committee on Judicial Outreach, co-chair of the Standing Committee on Children and Family Law, the Utah Supreme Court appointed designee on the Advisory Board for the Children’s Justice Center, as well as a member of the Joint Committee on Lawyer and Judge Well-Being, and the Rules of Criminal Procedure Committee. In 2019, Judge Hruby-Mills received the Christine M. Durham Woman Lawyer of the Year award from the Women Lawyers of Utah. Judge Hruby-Mills received her juris doctorate from the S.J. Quinney College of Law at the University of Utah in 1993. She has a master’s degree in counseling from the University of Vermont and an undergraduate degree from Middlebury College. Judge Hruby-Mills was in practice with Richards Brandt Miller Nelson prior to her appointment.
Appointed in 2009, Judge Keith Kelly’s scores are consistent with his district court peers on all minimum performance standards. Ninety percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents and courtroom observers praise the judge for his diligence and the dignity he affords to courtroom participants. They appreciate the time the judge takes to address participants’ needs in the courtroom, though several respondents suggest the judge could improve his timeliness. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Kelly’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

In 2009, Judge Keith A. Kelly was appointed to Third District Court. He graduated from Stanford Law School, where he was an editor of the Stanford Law Review. Before his appointment, he worked in Salt Lake City for 23 years as a civil attorney. Judge Kelly serves as supervising tax judge for Utah, along with managing his regular civil caseload. He also serves as chair of WINGS, an interdisciplinary network of Utah guardianship stakeholders, and as a member of the Civil Model Utah Jury Instruction Committee. Judge Kelly has served as chair of the boards of trustees of the Utah Parent Center, "and Justice for All," and the Disability Law Center; as president of the Anderson Inn of Court; as a member of the Utah State Advisory Board on Children's Justice and the Utah Supreme Court's Evidence Advisory Committee; and as chair of the Utah Judicial Council’s Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee.

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers.
Honorable Todd M. Shaughnessy

- Serving Salt Lake, Summit & Tooele counties
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 12 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2011, Judge Todd Shaughnessy’s scores are statistically above the average of his district court peers on procedural fairness and consistent with his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-six percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents describe the judge as excellent, bright, and fair, and they appreciate his timely decisions. In particular, survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Shaughnessy is capable, ethical, and knowledgeable. Respondents and courtroom observers find the judge to be fully engaged and hardworking, and he considers the views of all parties. All observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Shaughnessy’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Todd Shaughnessy was appointed to the Third District Court in May 2011 by Governor Gary Herbert. Judge Shaughnessy graduated from the University of Utah College of Law, clerked on the Utah Supreme Court, and, prior to his appointment, was a partner at Snell & Wilmer in Salt Lake City. Judge Shaughnessy is a member of the Utah Judicial Council, the governing body for Utah’s judiciary, and a member of the Utah Judicial Conduct Commission. Judge Shaughnessy received the Judicial Excellence Award from the Utah State Bar’s Litigation Section in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019. He is a fellow in the American Bar Foundation, a member of the American and Utah State Bar associations, past president of the Salt Lake County Bar Association, and a Master of the Bench in the David K. Watkiss Sutherland Inn of Court.
Honorable Andrew H. Stone

- Serving Salt Lake, Summit & Tooele counties
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2010, Judge Andrew Stone’s scores are statistically above the average of his district court peers on legal ability and administrative skills and consistent with his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-three percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Stone is particularly capable and knowledgeable, as well as notably respectful. Respondents find the judge to be intelligent and fair, and they describe his rulings as both thoughtful and decisive. They appreciate Judge Stone’s diligence and timeliness, and, along with courtroom observers, value how he gives all participants the opportunity to make their arguments and share their perspectives. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Stone’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Andrew Stone was appointed to Utah’s Third District Bench in 2010. Prior to becoming a judge, he began his legal career as a judicial clerk for Judge Bruce Jenkins of the United States District Court in Utah, and went on to become a trial attorney at the United States Department of Justice based in Washington D.C. (under the Attorney General’s Honor Program). Thereafter he practiced civil litigation at Jones Waldo in Salt Lake City until his appointment to the bench. Judge Stone now serves on the Utah Supreme Court’s Advisory Committee on the Rules of Civil Procedure and the Court’s Advisory Committee on Model Utah Jury Instructions (Civil), which he currently chairs. He also chairs the Judicial Council’s Committee on Judicial Wellness and serves on the Utah State Bar’s Litigation Section Executive Committee. He is a member and previous chair of the statewide Board of District Court Judges. In 2018, he was awarded the Utah State Bar Litigation Section’s Judicial Excellence award.
Justice Court - Full Evaluation*

Honorable Michael P. Boehm
- Serving South Jordan Municipal Justice Court, Salt Lake County
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2017, Judge Michael Boehm’s scores are statistically above the average of his justice court peers on integrity and judicial temperament and administrative skills and consistent with his peers on legal ability and procedural fairness. Ninety-four percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Boehm is particularly attentive. Respondents describe the judge as a fair and excellent judge. They, along with courtroom observers, appreciate his courteous demeanor and ability to ensure understanding of those in court. All observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Boehm’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Michael Boehm was appointed to the South Jordan Justice Court in January 2017. Judge Boehm received a degree in business management from Brigham Young University. After a brief period in the corporate world, he returned to law school, graduating with honors from Thomas Jefferson School of Law in San Diego, California. Upon his graduation, Judge Boehm returned to Utah and joined the Salt Lake County District Attorney’s Office where he handled a wide range of matters, including a number of significant high-profile cases. Since his appointment, Judge Boehm has focused his efforts on implementing technological improvements throughout the court process to improve efficiency and communication. He has implemented the recommendations made in the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) to reduce recidivism by focusing on treatment rather than incarceration. Judge Boehm also implemented changes designed to safeguard the substantive and procedural due process rights of those charged with public offenses in South Jordan.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Justice Court - Full Evaluation*

Visit JUDGES.UTAH.GOV for more information about this judge

Honorable Augustus G. Chin

- Serving Holladay Municipal Justice Court, Salt Lake County
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2011, Judge Augustus “Gus” Chin’s scores are statistically well above the average of his justice court peers on integrity and judicial temperament and above his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-six percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Described as a “model judge” by one respondent, respondents and courtroom observers, alike, find that this judge exhibits fairness through his professional demeanor and conduct. They also appreciate the judge’s diligent work habits and ability to ensure understanding of those in court through his clear explanations. In particular, survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Chin is ethical, as well as characterize him as notably respectful and patient. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Chin’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Augustus G. Chin was appointed to the Holladay Justice Court, serving the cities of Holladay and Cottonwood Heights, in 2011. Judge Chin received his Juris Doctorate from the University of Utah College of Law in 1995. He has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and a minor in Spanish from the University of Utah. Judge Chin worked as a prosecutor for the Salt Lake City Prosecutor’s Office and the Summit County Attorney’s Office and as a criminal defense attorney for Wasatch Advocates and Rasmussen and Miner. Currently, he is a member of the Judicial Council where he serves on the Ad Hoc Budget and Finance Committee and on the Policy and Planning Committee. He is also a member of the Board of Justice Court Judges and the Law Related Education Board.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information

![Graph showing performance ratings](image)

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers
Justice Court – Full Evaluation*

Visit JUDGES.UTAH.GOV for more information about this judge

Honorable Paul C. Farr

- Serving Herriman and Alta Municipal Justice Courts, Salt Lake county
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2010, Judge Paul Farr’s scores are statistically above the average of his justice court peers on legal ability and procedural fairness and consistent with his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-seven percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents and courtroom observers, alike, suggest that the judge exemplifies procedural fairness, putting people at ease through his understanding nature and listening skills. They say that he ensures understanding of the process and his decisions through explaining clearly the laws and procedure. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Farr is particularly capable and open-minded. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Farr’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Paul Farr was first appointed as a judge in 2010. He currently serves in Sandy, Herriman, and Alta. Prior to his appointment Judge Farr was a partner in a Salt Lake City law firm with a civil trial practice. Judge Farr earned a J.D. from Brigham Young University, a B.S. in Criminal Justice from Weber State University and an A.S. in History from Dixie State University. He has been a member of the Utah State Bar since 2000. Judge Farr has served as a member of the Justice Court Board of Judges, the Utah Judicial Council and on many committees with the courts and the Utah Bar.

*Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers.

Visit JUDGES.UTAH.GOV for more information about this judge

Honorable Paul C. Farr

- Serving Herriman and Alta Municipal Justice Courts, Salt Lake county
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2010, Judge Paul Farr’s scores are statistically above the average of his justice court peers on legal ability and procedural fairness and consistent with his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-seven percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents and courtroom observers, alike, suggest that the judge exemplifies procedural fairness, putting people at ease through his understanding nature and listening skills. They say that he ensures understanding of the process and his decisions through explaining clearly the laws and procedure. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Farr is particularly capable and open-minded. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Farr’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Paul Farr was first appointed as a judge in 2010. He currently serves in Sandy, Herriman, and Alta. Prior to his appointment Judge Farr was a partner in a Salt Lake City law firm with a civil trial practice. Judge Farr earned a J.D. from Brigham Young University, a B.S. in Criminal Justice from Weber State University and an A.S. in History from Dixie State University. He has been a member of the Utah State Bar since 2000. Judge Farr has served as a member of the Justice Court Board of Judges, the Utah Judicial Council and on many committees with the courts and the Utah Bar.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Appointed in 2010, Judge John Mack Dow passes all the minimum standards established for retention, leading a majority of the Commission to recommend that he be retained. However, the evaluation indicates concerns with Judge Dow’s performance.

In 2019, the Utah Supreme Court publicly reprimanded Judge Dow for forwarding a short, graphic video by group text to court staff. Further, court staff reported an unprofessional work environment during the investigation of misconduct. The Commission finds the judge’s actions deeply concerning, though it recognizes that the judge has taken responsibility for his actions. He expressed meaningful remorse and voluntarily completed workplace sensitivity training. Judge Dow has committed to exercise better judgment in order to avoid future problems. In court-user interviews, Judge Dow receives positive views from most respondents, though some express criticism. Respondents find the judge to be helpful and understanding toward the needs of courtroom participants. Most respondents report that Judge Dow demonstrates respectful behaviors but also maintains a straightforward demeanor that allows him to hold courtroom participants accountable. However, a few respondents feel the judge displays disrespectful behavior. This judge meets the discipline standards set by statute of no more than one public sanction per term of office and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge John Mack Dow was appointed to the Tooele County Justice Court in May 2010. He attended Dixie College and earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Political Science from the University of Utah. He earned a Juris Doctorate Degree from Pepperdine University School of Law. Prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Dow worked for the Tooele County Attorney's Office where he prosecuted felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile cases for 15 years. Prior to this, he maintained a private practice that focused primarily on criminal defense and family law. Judge Dow worked for the Tooele County Sheriff's Office while attending college and has been a volunteer firefighter for Tooele City. He has served as president of the Tooele County Bar Association, on the Citizen's Review Board for the Division of Child and Family Services, on the Utah Firefighter's Museum Board, and was counsel for the Utah State Firefighter's Association.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Appointed in 2017, Judge Susan Eisenman’s scores are statistically above the average of her juvenile court peers on legal ability and consistent with her peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Eighty-eight percent of survey respondents recommend her for retention. Respondents emphasize that the judge knows the law, and they value the caring behaviors she exhibits in the courtroom. Court observers commend the judge’s balance of professionalism and compassion, and all report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Eisenman’s court. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Eisenman is particularly impatient. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Susan H. Eisenman was appointed to the Third District Juvenile Court in July 2017 by Governor Gary R. Herbert. She serves Salt Lake, Summit, and Tooele counties. Judge Eisenman conducts a Family Recovery Court, and also sits on the Utah Board of Juvenile Justice and the Utah State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision. Judge Eisenman graduated in 1990 from the University of California-Berkeley with a B.A. in English and received a law degree from the University of Virginia in 1994. She worked as a parental defender, a guardian ad litem, and as assistant attorney general for the child protection division at the Utah Attorney General’s Office, later moving to provide legal services to the executive director of the Department of Human Services. In 2013, she was promoted to division director of the State Agency Counsel Division. Judge Eisenman has been a mentor to new lawyers.
4th Judicial District Court

Visit JUDGES.UTAH.GOV for more information about this judge

Honorable M. James Brady

- Serving Juab, Millard, Utah & Wasatch Counties
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2010, Judge James Brady’s scores are consistent with his district court peers on all minimum performance standards. Ninety-two percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents and courtroom observers commend the judge’s calm, professional demeanor. They appreciate the judge’s diligence, experience, and commitment to controlling his court in a dignified manner. A small number of respondents express concern about whether the judge is sufficiently sensitive to victim rights. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Brady’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge M. James Brady was appointed to the Fourth District Court in 2010 by Gov. Gary Herbert. Judge Brady graduated from the J. Reuben Clark Law School at Brigham Young University in 1982. Prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Brady worked in private practice as a trial attorney with the firm of Bradford & Brady for 26 years. He served as a Deputy City Attorney for Provo (1982-1984), as City Attorney for Mapleton (1990-2002), and had the opportunity to later serve on the Mapleton City Council (2005) and as Mayor of Mapleton (2006-2007). He served as Presiding Judge of the 4th District Court (2017-2019), and is the judge assigned to Utah County’s Mental Health Court. He currently serves in the Provo Courthouse in Utah County.
Appointed in 2017, Judge Jared Eldridge’s scores are consistent with his district court peers on all scored minimum performance standards. Ninety percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents describe the judge as kind and effective. They, along with courtroom observers, indicate the judge demonstrates fairness through his diligence and clear verbal communication skills. However, one respondent and a couple of observers express concern with the judge’s detached demeanor. Three out of four observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Eldridge’s court, though one observer does not. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Jared Eldridge was appointed to the 4th District Court in May 2017 by Governor Gary R. Herbert. He serves Juab, Millard, Utah and Wasatch Counties. Judge Eldridge received his law degree from Willamette University in Salem, Oregon in 1998. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Brigham Young University Marriot School of Management in 1994. Judge Eldridge practiced in the area of government law including: human resources, contracts, taxation, land use, elections and criminal law from 1995 to 2017. Judge Eldridge served as county attorney for Juab County from 2003 to 2017. In 2017 Judge Eldridge assisted the Juab County Commission and the Indigent Defense Commission with restructuring the county public defender system which has served as a model for other counties to follow. Currently Judge Eldridge is located at the district court in Spanish Fork and currently presides over one of two drug courts in the Fourth District.
4th Judicial District Court

Visit JUDGES.UTAH.GOV for more information about this judge

Honorable Anthony L. Howell

- Serving Juab, Millard, Utah & Wasatch counties
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2016, Judge Anthony Howell’s scores are statistically above the average of his district court peers on legal ability and administrative skills and consistent with his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-three percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Howell is particularly attentive, capable, ethical, impartial, and open-minded. They also characterize him as notably patient. Respondents laud the judge for his kindness and ability to ensure a comfortable court environment, particularly for disadvantaged groups. One calls him a “judge of the people.” Along with courtroom observers, respondents describe the judge as competent and professional. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Howell’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Anthony L. Howell was appointed to the Fourth District Court in December 2016 by Gov. Gary R. Herbert. He serves Juab, Millard, Utah, and Wasatch counties. Judge Howell graduated from the J. Reuben Clark Law School at Brigham Young University in 2002. He served as a trial attorney at the Utah County Public Defender Association, from 2002 until 2011, and then as chief counsel until his appointment to the bench.

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers.
Appointed in 2009, Judge Thomas Low’s scores are consistent with his district court peers on all minimum performance standards. Eighty-five percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents and courtroom observers describe the judge as competent and efficient. They also appreciate the judge’s calm, courteous demeanor, and his willingness to allow courtroom participants to express themselves. However, a few are critical of the judge’s decision-making and suggest he strive to demonstrate his impartiality during hearings. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Low’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Thomas Low was appointed to the Fourth District Court in December 2009 by Gov. Gary R. Herbert. Judge Low received a juris doctorate, with honors, from Brigham Young University, where he was admitted into the Order of the Barristers. He also received a bachelor’s degree from Brigham Young University. Prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Low served six years as the Wasatch County Attorney. He was named County Attorney of the Year in November 2008, and was identified as a member of the 2009 Utah Legal Elite by Utah Business magazine. Prior to his service as a county attorney, he served as a deputy Wasatch County attorney, where he prosecuted felony cases, and as an attorney in private practice in Provo. Judge Low served for 8 years on the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice and on the Utah Sentencing Commission; his fellow judges have now elected him to represent them on the Board of District Court Judges.

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<th>Legal Ability</th>
<th>Integrity &amp; Judicial Temperament</th>
<th>Administrative Skills</th>
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<td>4.3</td>
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Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers.
Appointed in 2016, Judge Robert Lunnen’s scores are consistent with his district court peers on all minimum performance standards. Ninety-three percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Lunnen is notably patient. Respondents and courtroom observers find this judge demonstrates fairness through his diligence, skillful interactions with litigants, and willingness to let those in court be heard. They also appreciate the judge’s professionalism in controlling his courtroom. However, a few are critical of the judge’s decision-making and suggest he strive to demonstrate his open-mindedness throughout court proceedings. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Lunnen’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Robert C. Lunnen was appointed to the Fourth District Court in December 2016 by Governor Gary R. Herbert. He serves in Utah, Wasatch, Juab, and Millard counties. Judge Lunnen received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Brigham Young University in 1982. He obtained his law degree in 1985 from Loyola University, School of Law, New Orleans. Prior to his judicial appointment, Judge Lunnen served for 21 years as an attorney for the United States Department of Justice. He was the Criminal Chief of the United States Attorney’s Office, District of Utah, when he retired. He served two details as the United States Judicial Attaché in Bogota, Colombia and in Kabul, Afghanistan. Judge Lunnen has also served as a City Attorney, Assistant Attorney General and as a Private Practitioner. He is currently assigned to the American Fork Department of the Fourth District Court.
Appointed in 2016, Judge Kraig Powell’s scores are consistent with his district court peers on all minimum performance standards. Ninety percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Powell is particularly open-minded and characterize him as notably respectful and patient. Respondents and courtroom observers describe the judge as thorough and accommodating, and they appreciate the judge’s diligence. However, a few respondents, and a couple of observers, suggest the judge could improve his time management skills. All observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Powell’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Kraig Powell was appointed to the Fourth District Court in December 2016 by Governor Gary Herbert. Judge Powell serves Juab, Millard, Utah, and Wasatch counties. He holds M.A., J.D., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Virginia and worked as a law clerk at the Texas Court of Appeals and the Illinois Supreme Court. Prior to his judicial appointment, he practiced law in Wasatch and Summit counties, where he was city attorney for both Midway and Francis. He also served as a legislator in the Utah House of Representatives from 2009 through 2016. Judge Powell is past president of the Heber Valley Rotary Club and past chair of the Wasatch Community Foundation. He has taught as adjunct faculty at Utah Valley University and served as a commissioner on the Utah Judicial Conduct Commission. Among other duties, Judge Powell currently presides over the Utah County Veterans Court and serves as associate presiding judge of the Fourth Judicial District.
Appointed in 2017, Judge Morgan Cummings’ scores are consistent with his justice court peers on all minimum performance standards. Ninety-one percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents and courtroom observers value the judge’s professional manner and admire his dedication to providing a dignified court experience for all participants. Although generally described as fair, a few respondents believe the judge favors the prosecution. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Cummings’ court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Morgan L. Cummings was appointed to the Lehi City Justice Court in January 2017. Judge Cummings has been a member of the Justice Court Trust and Confidence Committee, and is currently serving as a member of the Board of Justice Court Judges. Judge Cummings received a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Utah in 2005, and graduated from Creighton University School of Law, *cum laude*, in 2009. Based upon his academic performance, as well as his service in local and foreign communities, Judge Cummings was inducted into the Jesuit Honor Society while in law school. Prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Cummings represented clients in civil litigation, health care, as well as business planning and funding. Judge Cummings also represented municipalities in the areas of criminal prosecution, land use and zoning, and contracts. Judge Cummings enjoys helping people turn rough times in their lives into springboards for positive change.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information*
Appointed in 2005, Judge Reed Parkin’s scores are consistent with his justice court peers on all scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-two percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Judge Parkin’s evaluation is mixed. Survey ratings of judicial attributes characterize Judge Parkin as more respectful than his peers. Respondents and courtroom observers further describe the judge as methodical and efficient. While they recognize the judge’s ability to demonstrate even-handedness, they also express some criticism. Some observers describe the judge as “impatient” and “sarcastic,” leading two of the five observers to lack confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Parkin’s court. Three other observers report confidence. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Reed S. Parkin serves the City of Orem Justice Court. This appointment occurred in June of 2010. His first appointment to the bench was in April 2005. He has previously served as justice court judge for the cities of Bluffdale, Herriman, and Heber. Judge Parkin earned an Associate of Science degree in Criminal Justice from Salt Lake Community College. He also earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Management and Master of Business Administration degree, both from the University of Phoenix. He has served on the Utah Judicial Council and the Board of Justice Court Judges. As an adjunct professor at Utah Valley University, and in the past for the University of Phoenix, Judge Parkin teaches in the school of business and has taught in criminal justice programs. Judge Parkin also volunteers time in youth programs and enjoys sporting activities. He and his wife have raised four sons.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers
Judge Randy Birch receives positive reviews from nearly all respondents. Respondents say that the judge is thoughtful, caring, and personable. They say Judge Birch sees the whole person in front of him and is interested in their well-being and does not see courtroom litigants as merely a case. Respondents laud the judge not only for his understanding but also for his desire to be just and to render to people what they deserve, according to their situations. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Randy B. Birch was appointed to the Heber City Justice Court in September 2010. He received a B.A. from Utah State University, and a J.D. from the University of Utah College of Law in 1984. Judge Birch has practiced law in Utah since 1984. He worked with various firms and was in house with a federal contractor. Judge Birch currently maintains a solo practice in Heber City handling commercial litigation, construction disputes, and personal injury matters. Prior to his appointment to the bench, he was a court approved mediator and arbitrator, served for more than 25 years as a small claims judge pro tempore in Salt Lake and Summit counties, and served on the Board of the Utah Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (UACDL). Judge Birch speaks Spanish and uses it daily.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Judge Kelly Schaeffer-Bullock receives positive reviews from all respondents. Respondents say that the judge displays a professional demeanor, makes courtroom participants comfortable, and is very respectful. They say Judge Schaeffer-Bullock is very clear and thorough in communicating so that participants understand their rights. Respondents find that the judge is helpful to them by listening to their needs and being cognizant of their circumstances and situations. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Kelly N. Schaeffer-Bullock was appointed to the Highland/Alpine City Justice Court in January 2017. Judge Schaeffer-Bullock graduated from Brigham Young University - Hawaii Campus in 2001 with a Bachelor of Arts, and later earned her Juris Doctor from the J. Reuben Clark Law School at Brigham Young University in 2008. Prior to her appointment to the bench, Judge Schaeffer-Bullock had spent the majority of her legal career as a municipal prosecutor, though she has gained civil law experience while working as in-house counsel for a Utah corporation. Judge Schaeffer-Bullock was a professional contributor and guest lecturer for several classes at the BYU Law School from 2012 through 2018. Currently, she serves as a member of the Utah Supreme Court’s Advisory Committee on the Rules of Criminal Procedure as well as the Language Access Committee. Judge Schaeffer-Bullock is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is devoted to the mission of that organization.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information*
Honorable Douglas Nielsen

- Serving Juab, Millard, Utah & Wasatch counties
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed to the juvenile court bench in 2016, Judge Douglas Nielsen’s scores are statistically above the average of his juvenile court peers on legal ability and administrative skills and consistent with his peers on all other scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-eight percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Nielsen is notably respectful, patient, decisive, and prepared. Several respondents laud the judge’s legal knowledge and skills. Respondents and courtroom observers enthusiastically agree that he displays a courteous demeanor and excels at treating everyone in court fairly. Furthermore, they appreciate the judge’s timeliness and value that he listens and gives all court participants an opportunity to be heard. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Nielsen’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Douglas Nielsen was appointed to the bench in January 2013, first serving in the Lehi City Justice Court and Alpine/Highland City Justice Court until being appointed by Governor Herbert to the Fourth Judicial District Juvenile Court Bench in September 2016. He earned a bachelor’s degree from Utah State University in 2004 and graduated from Oklahoma City University Law School in 2007. During law school, Judge Nielsen interned for the Oklahoma County Public Defenders Association and the Utah County Public Defenders Association. In 2007, he became an associate at Young, Kester & Petro and in 2010, formed the law firm of Petro & Nielsen, where he served until his appointment to the bench. During his time in the judiciary, Judge Nielsen has served on various boards and committees including the Board of Justice Court Judges, Board of Juvenile Court Judges and as chair of the Fourth District Child Welfare Interagency Committee.

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers
Appointed in 2017, Judge Matthew Bell’s scores are statistically well above the average of his district court peers on integrity and judicial temperament, administrative skills, and procedural fairness and above the average of his peers on legal ability. Ninety-eight percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. While acknowledging that he is still developing judicial skills, they say he already embodies professionalism through his clear communication skills and thoughtfulness. Some call Judge Bell an exceptional appointment to the bench. Respondents and courtroom observers find that Judge Bell skillfully balances showing kindness to those in court while being businesslike and efficient. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Bell is particularly attentive, capable, ethical, impartial, and open-minded. They also characterize him as notably prepared. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Bell’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Matthew L. Bell was appointed to the Fifth District Court in September 2017 by Governor Gary R. Herbert. He serves Beaver, Iron, and Washington Counties. Prior to his appointment, Judge Bell worked as an Assistant United States Attorney in the District of Utah and as a Trial Attorney in the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. He graduated magna cum laude from the J. Reuben Clark Law School at Brigham Young University in 2003. Prior to law school, he served as a police officer in St. George, Utah.
Honorable John J. Walton

- Serving Beaver, Iron & Washington counties
- Commission Recommendation: **Retain**
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2005, Judge John Walton’s scores are consistent with the average of his district court peers on all scored minimum performance standards. Ninety percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Walton is particularly capable and knowledgeable. Respondents and courtroom observers, alike, find the judge to be thoughtful, one who “diligently weighs the legal issues pertaining to each case.” They say that the judge enhances confidence in the judiciary through his efficiency and timeliness. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Walton’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge John J. Walton was appointed to the Fifth District Court in 2005 by Gov. Jon M. Huntsman, Jr. Judge Walton graduated from Utah State University in 1990 and the J. Reuben Clark Law School at Brigham Young University in 1993. Before his appointment to the bench, Judge Walton served as a Deputy Washington County Attorney, where he prosecuted felony offenses. Prior to this, he was a shareholder with Jones Waldo Holbrook & McDonough, where his practice focused on civil litigation and representation of government entities. Judge Walton has presided over the Iron County Drug Court, the Iron County Mental Health Court, and the Washington County Mental Health Court. He has served as the presiding judge of the Fifth District Court, on the Court’s Committee on Children and Families, and as a member of the Utah Judicial Council.

![Graph showing judicial performance scores for Judge John J. Walton and the district court, with Minimum Performance Standard indicated]
Judge Thad Seegmiller receives positive reviews from nearly all respondents. Respondents find that the judge’s friendly, professional demeanor and approachability serve courtroom participants well. They say Judge Seegmiller is considerate and willing to work with participants to achieve success, as long as they do their part. Respondents further acknowledge the judge’s ability to ensure understanding, listen, and allow others to express themselves. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Thad D. Seegmiller was appointed to the Washington City Justice Court in January 2017. He received a Bachelor of Science from Brigham Young University and a Juris Doctor from the University of Montana School of Law. Judge Seegmiller practices law full-time as an attorney at Kirton McConkie law firm in St. George, Utah. He is a Southern Utah native and is licensed to practice law in Utah and Nevada.
Honorable Wallace A. Lee

- Serving Garfield, Kane, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier & Wayne counties
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2005, Judge Wallace Lee’s scores are statistically above the average of his district court peers on legal ability, administrative skills, and procedural fairness and consistent with his peers on integrity and judicial temperament. Ninety-five percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Lee is particularly attentive, capable, ethical, knowledgeable, impartial, and open-minded, as well as characterize him as notably respectful and prepared. Respondents and courtroom observers agree that the judge demonstrates kindness and thoroughness. They also laud the judge for his knowledge of the law, professionalism, and impartiality. All court observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Lee’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Wallace A. Lee was appointed to the Sixth District Court in October 2005 by Gov. Jon M. Huntsman, Jr. He serves Garfield, Kane, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne counties. Judge Lee received a law degree from the J. Reuben Clark Law School at Brigham Young University in 1988. After graduating from law school, he practiced with the St. George law firm of Thompson, Hughes & Reber, and later established a private practice in Panguitch and served as Garfield County Attorney and Panguitch City Attorney. Judge Lee is a member of the Utah State Bar, Southern Utah Bar, the U.S. District Court, Utah, and the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. He serves as a member of the Board of District Court Judges, and the Judicial Ethics Committee. In addition, Judge Lee is chairman of the board of the Bryce Canyon Natural History Association.
Justice court judges who receive a basic evaluation are required to meet four minimum performance standards. The Utah Judicial Council has certified to the Commission that Judge John R. Cox met the following standards:

1. He participated annually in no less than 30 hours of continuing legal education for each year of his current term;
2. He met the time standards established for all cases held under advisement; and
3. He was determined to be physically and mentally competent for office.

In addition, Judge Cox has not been the subject of any public reprimands issued by the Utah Supreme Court during his term of office, thus meeting the performance standard established by the Utah Legislature. Based solely on compliance with these standards, the Commission recommends retention for Judge Cox.

Judge John R. Cox, Jr., was appointed to the Sanpete County Justice Court in January 2010. He retired in 2009 after more than 40 years working in the executive and legislative branches of government and in private industry. Judge Cox earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and Business Administration from Rhodes College, a Master's Degree in Finance from American University, and a law degree from George Washington University.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information*
Justice court judges who receive a basic evaluation are required to meet four minimum performance standards. The Utah Judicial Council has certified to the Commission that Judge Gary D. Owens met the following standards:

1. He participated annually in no less than 30 hours of continuing legal education for each year of his current term;
2. He met the time standards established for all cases held under advisement; and
3. He was determined to be physically and mentally competent for office.

In addition, Judge Owens has not been the subject of any public reprimands issued by the Utah Supreme Court during his term of office, thus meeting the performance standard established by the Utah Legislature. Based solely on compliance with these standards, the Commission recommends retention for Judge Owens.

Judge Gary Owens was appointed to the Garfield County Justice Court in May 2016. He is a lifelong resident of Garfield County. Judge Owens has loved the opportunity to live, work, and play in rural Utah. In 1982 and 1983, he volunteered as a category 2 reserve police officer for Garfield County. Judge Owens is retired from the Utah Department of Transportation's maintenance crew and currently works as a real estate agent and part-time truck driver.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Judge Gary Johnson receives positive reviews from nearly all respondents. Respondents find that the judge respects courtroom participants in such a way that he focuses the court experience on them and their quality of life. They say Judge Johnson is skilled in exhibiting neutrality and in eschewing bias. Respondents further find that the judge accommodates participants by ensuring that people understand what is happening to them in the courtroom. As required by statute, the Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission notes that Judge Johnson received a reprimand from the Utah Supreme Court in 2013 for improper communications with parties on a single case. The Commission received no further evidence of improper conduct, and the reprimand had no influence on its retention recommendation. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Gary Johnson was appointed to the Kane County Justice Court in April 2016. Previously, Judge Johnson served as the justice court judge for Kanab City, from July 1998 until it closed in 2014, and as a judge pro tempore. He has also served as a tribal judge for the Kaibab Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe. Judge Johnson is a fourth-generation native of Kane County and has resided in Kanab for the majority of his life. He graduated from Kanab High School and later received a Bachelor of Science degree from Southern Utah University. Judge Johnson attended the National Judicial College, completing courses in special jurisdiction and advanced evidence. He also completed levels one and two of the Utah Judicial Institute. Judge Johnson served as an instructor for the Kane County Drug Court and is currently working with the drug court team to establish a misdemeanor drug court. Judge Johnson has served as an assistant football coach at Kanab High School for seventeen years.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Judge Mark McIff receives positive reviews from nearly all respondents. Respondents find the judge to have an exemplary demeanor from the bench. They say Judge McIff is open to the needs of courtroom participants and treats those who come before him with respect. Respondents suggest the judge’s consistent and impartial manner generates trust from courtroom participants. JPEC conducts interviews with court participants about the performance of mid-level evaluation judges and completed 39 interviews about the performance of Judge McIff. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Mark McIff is on the ballot in 2020 for retention as the judge in the Ephraim City, Fairview, Fountain Green, Moroni, and Spring City justice courts. He was appointed to the Fairview, Fountain Green, and Spring City courts in 2016 and was appointed to the Ephraim and Moroni courts in 2017. He received a bachelor's degree in accounting in 1995 from Southern Utah University and a juris doctorate degree in 1998 from Gonzaga University. Prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge McIff served as the Piute County Attorney, the Wayne County Attorney, Deputy Sevier County Attorney, Deputy Garfield County Attorney, and Chief Criminal Prosecutor for the Wasatch County Attorney's Office. He also served as the city prosecutor and city attorney for several cities. Additionally, Judge McIff maintained a private law practice in Central Utah during most of his career.

Note: Pursuant to Utah Administrative Code R597-4-1(9), and because this judge has multiple courts, the 2018 retention evaluation shall be used for the 2018, 2020, and 2022 retention elections.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Honorable Jon R. Carpenter

- Serving East Carbon City Municipal Justice Court, Carbon County
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 12 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 3 of 4

Did not meet the standard for timely issuance of opinions.

First appointed as a justice court judge in 2014, Judge Jon R. Carpenter receives positive reviews from nearly all respondents. Respondents find the judge to be a very respectful, positive judge through his personable approach on the bench. Possessing an even-keel, patient manner, Judge Carpenter is viewed as thoughtful and one who strives to treat everybody fairly. Above all, respondents note that the judge is very much invested in ensuring, as much as possible, the success of those who come before him in the courtroom. JPEC conducts interviews with court participants about the performance of mid-level evaluation judges and completed 46 interviews about the performance of Judge Carpenter.

Despite these commendable evaluation results, Judge Carpenter does not meet the judiciary’s minimum performance standard governing timeliness of opinions. After a meeting with Judge Carpenter, the commission is satisfied with his explanation around the single affected case and recommends unanimously that he be retained. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting education requirements and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Jon R. Carpenter was appointed to the Carbon County and Wellington City Justice Courts in May 2014 and to the East Carbon Justice Court in January 2017. Judge Carpenter received a bachelor's degree from the University of Utah and a law degree from Creighton University. After law school, Judge Carpenter served as a law clerk in the Utah Seventh District. Prior to taking the bench, Judge Carpenter practiced at a private law firm providing a wide range of legal services. Judge Carpenter is currently a member of the Board of Justice Court Judges.

Note: Pursuant to Utah Administrative Code R597-4-1(9), and because this judge has multiple courts, the 2018 retention evaluation shall be used for the 2018, 2020, and 2022 retention elections.

*See Judges Section Introduction for Justice Court Information
Honorable Craig M. Bunnell

- Serving Carbon, Emery, Grand & San Juan counties
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2016, Judge Craig Bunnell’s scores are consistent with his juvenile court peers on all scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-six percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents comment that the judge listens to all parties and maintains a level playing field in the courtroom for all. Most of all, they find this judge is fair-minded and someone who takes his role very seriously. In particular, survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Bunnell is ethical and characterize him as notably respectful. All court observers laud the judge’s favorable demeanor and report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Bunnell’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Craig M. Bunnell was appointed by Governor Gary R. Herbert to serve as a juvenile court judge for the Seventh Judicial District in July 2016. Along with handling child welfare and juvenile justice matters, he also oversees the child welfare Family Treatment Court for Carbon and Emery Counties. Judge Bunnell received his A.S. degree from the College of Eastern Utah (’81), B.S. and M.S. degrees from Brigham Young University (’84 and ’86), and J.D. degree from the University of Utah (’89). Prior to his appointment, Judge Bunnell practiced law primarily in Eastern Utah, Salt Lake City, and Washington County, with the majority of his service spent with the Utah Office of Guardian ad Litem. Judge Bunnell is certified as a child welfare law specialist by the National Association of Counsel for Children. Currently, he serves on the Utah Board of Juvenile Court Judges and several other court-system committees.

Note: By statute, judges’ scores are compared to the average of their court level peers
Appointed in 1999, Judge Mary Manley’s scores are statistically below the average of her juvenile court peers on procedural fairness and consistent with her peers on all other minimum performance standards. Ninety-four percent of survey respondents recommend her for retention. The Commission notes the commendable progress Judge Manley has made since her last evaluation. Respondents value the judge’s legal skills and dedication to her position. They, along with courtroom observers, admire the judge’s ability to balance compassion and firmness in her rulings. Survey ratings of judicial attributes indicate Judge Manley is more impatient and disrespectful as well as less impartial and open-minded than her peers. However, all observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge Manley’s court. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Appointed in 1999, Judge Mary L. Manley received her law degree from the University of Idaho in 1988. At the time of her appointment, Judge Manley was Chief Deputy County Attorney in the Emery County Attorney’s Office. Previously, she had served as Deputy County Attorney in the Washington County Attorney’s Office and as Deputy City Attorney in the St. George City Attorney’s Office. Judge Manley is a past member of the Board of Juvenile Court Judges. Currently, Judge Manley presides over both Adult and Family Drug Court in Grand County. She serves on the Supreme Court’s Advisory Committee on the Rules of Juvenile Procedure, the Court Improvement Project Committee, and the Utah Substance Use and Mental Health Advisory (USAAV+) Council. Judge Manley is the presiding judge for the Seventh District Juvenile Court.
Honorable Clark A. McClellan

- Serving Daggett, Duchesne & Uintah counties
- Commission Recommendation: Retain
- Commission Vote Count: 13 - 0 (for retention)
- Performance Standards: Passed 8 of 8

Appointed in 2010, Judge Clark McClellan’s scores are consistent with his district court peers on all scored minimum performance standards. Ninety-one percent of survey respondents recommend him for retention. Respondents commend the judge as fair and competent. They, along with courtroom observers, value the judge’s willingness to ensure understanding and allow all parties to express themselves in court. Survey ratings of judicial attributes do indicate Judge McClellan is notably impatient. Furthermore, two observers express concern with the judge’s stern and blunt manner. Four of five observers report confidence that they would be treated fairly if they were to appear in Judge McClellan’s court, but one observer does not report confidence. This judge meets discipline standards set by statute and has been certified by the Judicial Council as meeting all time standards, education requirements, and mental and physical competence standards.

Judge Clark A. McClellan was appointed to the bench in 2010 by Governor Gary Herbert. He is currently the presiding judge for the Eighth Judicial District. Judge McClellan graduated from Brigham Young University, *Magna Cum Laude* and the University of Utah College of Law, as a Leary Scholar, and *Utah Law Review* editor. Judge McClellan clerked for the Utah Supreme Court, and practiced law in Phoenix and Salt Lake. Judge McClellan’s practice included criminal prosecution in Roosevelt, Vernal, and Duchesne County. He has represented numerous private and governmental entities in civil cases. He is a member of the Board of District Court Judges, Committee on Fines and Bails, advisory committee on Child Support Guidelines, and the New Lawyer Education Committee. Judge McClellan has been a drug court judge since 2011.
HOW CAN I VOTE?

All active registered voters in Utah automatically receive a by mail ballot. Go to the next page for instructions on how to cast your ballot.

**Vote by mail**

*(Postmark your ballot by November 2nd)*

- If you forget to postmark your ballot by November 2nd, you can drop your ballot off at your county clerk’s office (page 129) or a polling location on Election Day. Your county may also have ballot drop boxes available.

**Vote early in-person**

*(October 20th - October 30th)*

- All counties conduct early voting. Visit vote.utah.gov to find early voting locations and times.

**Vote in-person on Election Day**

*(November 3rd)*

- Eligible voters can vote in-person on Election Day. All counties will have at least one polling location.
- You can visit vote.utah.gov to find the nearest Election Day polling location.
- Contact your clerk’s office (page 128) to find a location to cast or drop off your ballot on Election Day.
HOW DO I CAST MY BALLOT?

If you are voting by mail:

1. Follow the instructions on the ballot and mark your ballot.
2. After you have marked your ballot, place your ballot in the provided return envelope and seal the envelope.
3. Sign the voter declaration on the envelope. You must sign this declaration for your vote to count, and you can only sign your own envelope.*
4. Your return envelope may require postage. Postmark your ballot by November 2, 2020. If you forget to mail your ballot, you can drop it off at a ballot drop box or at your county clerk’s office on Election Day.

*Please note that instructions for mail ballots may vary depending on your county. Be sure to check and follow the specific instructions that accompany your ballot.

If you are voting in-person:

1. Present a valid form of I.D. to the poll worker and sign the official voting register.
2. The poll worker will give you a card or a blank ballot to insert into an electronic voting machine, or you may receive a paper ballot to vote.
3. Follow the instructions provided on screen or on your paper ballot.
4. Double-check your selections.
5. After you are done voting, return the electronic voting machine card to the poll worker or insert your printed ballot in the drop box.

Visit VOTE.UTAH.GOV to view your sample ballot, find your polling location, and view biographies for the candidates in your area.
HOW DO I REGISTER TO VOTE?

You can register to vote by:

- Going online to voter.utah.gov. A current Utah drivers license is required.
- Mailing a form to your county clerk. You can find a registration form on page 130 and your county clerk’s mailing address on page 129.
- Visiting your county clerk’s office. You can find your county clerk’s address on page 129.
- Registering early or on Election Day at a polling location. If you’re registering and voting on Election Day or during early voting, be sure to bring valid I.D. (see page 128) and proof of residence.

When do I register to vote?

In order to automatically receive a by mail ballot:

- Register online before 5:00 p.m. October 23, 2020.
- Deliver your voter registration to your county clerk’s office before 5:00 p.m. October 23, 2020.

You can also register to vote in person at a polling place either during early voting or on Election Day. Be sure to bring valid I.D. (see page 128) and proof of residence.

Common Questions

- **Am I registered to vote?** If you are not sure whether you are registered to vote, contact your county clerk (see page 129) or the Lieutenant Governor’s office (1-800-995-VOTE).
- **I changed my name or address. Do I need to update my voter registration?** Yes. If you have a new name or address, you need to submit a new registration form.
WHAT I.D. DO I NEED?

• When you vote, you must have:

ONE form of I.D. that:
  • Is valid (not expired)
  • Has your name
  • Has your photograph (except Tribal I.D. card)

OR

TWO forms of I.D. that:
  • Are valid (not expired) or recent
  • Have your name
  • Prove where you live

These forms of I.D. may include:
  • Utah Drivers License
  • I.D. card issued by the state of Utah or the U.S. government
  • Utah concealed carry permit
  • U.S. passport
  • Tribal I.D. card (does not need a photograph)

These forms of I.D. may include:
  • Current utility bill or bank statement
  • Social Security card
  • U.S. military I.D. card
  • Birth certificate
  • Paycheck
  • Utah hunting or fishing license
  • Employer or university I.D. card
  • Utah vehicle registration
  • Check issued by Utah or U.S. government
  • Tribal treaty card
  • Bureau of Indian Affairs card

Utah Voter Information Pamphlet 128
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Clerk/Auditor:</th>
<th>Phone:</th>
<th>Email:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>Ginger McMullin</td>
<td>435-348-6463</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gingermcmullin@beaver.utah.gov">gingermcmullin@beaver.utah.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camille Moore</td>
<td>435-676-1120</td>
<td><a href="mailto:camille.moore@garfield.utah.gov">camille.moore@garfield.utah.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camille Moore</td>
<td>435-259-1321</td>
<td><a href="mailto:janasmith@grandcountyutah.net">janasmith@grandcountyutah.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camille Moore</td>
<td>435-477-8340</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sbess@ironcounty.net">sbess@ironcounty.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sandy Neil</td>
<td>435-587-3223</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sneill@sanpetecountyutah.gov">sneill@sanpetecountyutah.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kent Jones</td>
<td>435-835-2131</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jnl@tooelelections.com">jnl@tooelelections.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stacy Netz Clark</td>
<td>801-399-8034</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rcowley@co.weber.ut.us">rcowley@co.weber.ut.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brenda Tuttle</td>
<td>435-381-3550</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kgleeve@piute.utah.gov">kgleeve@piute.utah.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JoAnn Evans</td>
<td>435-738-1228</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cmikesell@morgan-county.net">cmikesell@morgan-county.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stacy Netz Clark</td>
<td>435-577-2840</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kvalencia@uintah.utah.gov">kvalencia@uintah.utah.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kali Gleave</td>
<td>435-657-3190</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cgriffiths@wasatch.utah.gov">cgriffiths@wasatch.utah.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brian Raymond</td>
<td>435-636-3221</td>
<td><a href="mailto:braymond@daggettcounty.org">braymond@daggettcounty.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Curtis Koch</td>
<td>435-755-1460</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jess.bradfield@cachecounty.org">jess.bradfield@cachecounty.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seth Marsing</td>
<td>435-623-3410</td>
<td><a href="mailto:janasmith@grandcountyutah.net">janasmith@grandcountyutah.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karla Johnson</td>
<td>435-623-3410</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sbess@ironcounty.net">sbess@ironcounty.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JoAnn Evans</td>
<td>435-738-1228</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cmikesell@morgan-county.net">cmikesell@morgan-county.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stacy Netz Clark</td>
<td>801-399-8034</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rcowley@co.weber.ut.us">rcowley@co.weber.ut.us</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Stacy Netz Clark</td>
<td>801-399-8034</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rcowley@co.weber.ut.us">rcowley@co.weber.ut.us</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**State of Utah Voter Registration Form**

**Reason(s) for completing form:**
- [ ] New Registration
- [ ] Party Affiliation Change
- [ ] Address Change
- [ ] Name Change

### Eligibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are you a citizen of the United States?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Will you be at least 18 years of age on or before election day?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you checked “no” to the above question, are you 16 or 17 years of age and preregistering to vote?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Middle Name</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name at Birth (if different from above)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### The address where you live

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residential Address (no P.O. Boxes)</th>
<th>Unit or Apt. Number</th>
<th>City or Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>County in Utah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### The address where you get your mail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mailing Address or P.O. Box</th>
<th>Unit or Apt. Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City or Town</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Write your birth date below:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MM DD YYYY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ☐ I have a valid Utah Driver’s License or valid Utah ID card. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Write that number here:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ☐ I do not have a valid Utah Driver’s License or valid Utah ID card. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Write the last four digits of your Social Security Number here:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ☐ I do not have a valid UT Driver’s License, valid UT ID card, or a Social Security Number. |

### Political party affiliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constitution</th>
<th>Democratic</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Independent American</th>
<th>Libertarian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>United Utah</th>
<th>Unaffiliated (no party preference)</th>
<th>Other: (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Optional information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phone number with area code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ I would like to be a poll worker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Active military and voters living outside of the U.S.

| ☐ I am a voter residing out of the U.S. |
| ☑ I am an active military voter or a dependent of one |

If you checked either of the boxes above, you may designate a fax number or email address where your ballot will be sent:

### Updating a current record?

| ☐ I have previously registered to vote |
| ☑ I have never registered to vote (skip this section) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous Residential Address</th>
<th>Unit or Apt. Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City or Town</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| ☐ Yes, I request that all information on my voter registration records be withheld from all persons other than government entities, political parties, candidates for public office, and their contractors, employees, and volunteers. |

For information about requesting additional privacy protection, and to learn about specific circumstances when a person’s voter registration can be withheld from the groups listed above, please see the reverse side of this form.

### Privacy Information

**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. Unless I have indicated above that I am preregistering to vote in a later election, I will be at least 18 years of age and will have resided in Utah for 30 days immediately before the 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.

### Voter Declaration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Read and Sign below**

Today’s Date | Form Date: 05/20
Information about this registration
You may also register to vote or update your registration online at www.voter.utah.gov

How do I turn in this form?
You can submit this form by mailing, delivering, or scanning and emailing it to your county clerk’s office. You can obtain your county clerk’s contact information at www.vote.utah.gov or by calling the Office of the Utah Lieutenant Governor.
You may also mail your registration to:
Office of the Utah Lieutenant Governor
Elections Division
P.O. Box 142325
Salt Lake City, UT 84114

Am I eligible to register to vote?
You are eligible to register to vote if you:
• Are a citizen of the United States
• Have resided in Utah for at least 30 days immediately before the next election
• Are at least 18 years of age on or before the next election
• If you are 16 or 17 years of age, you may preregister to vote.

*A voter who is 17 years of age is eligible to participate in a Primary Election if they turn 18 years of age on or before the date of the next General Election.

When is the voter registration deadline?
This registration form must be received by your county clerk’s office at least 11 days before the election. If this form is not received by this deadline, you may register to vote at a voting center by voting with a provisional ballot and providing two forms of identification. You can find a list of acceptable forms of identification at www.vote.utah.gov.

How will I know if my registration was processed?
Your county clerk’s office will send you an official voter information card by mail within 30 days of processing your voter registration form. You can also check the status of your voter registration by visiting www.vote.utah.gov.

Will I need identification to vote?
Yes, you will need to provide identification if you vote in person. If you are registering to vote for the first time and are voting by mail, you will need to provide identification to your county clerk’s office. A list of acceptable forms of identification can be found at www.vote.utah.gov.

Will I get a ballot in the mail?
If this form is received by your county clerk’s office at least 11 days before an election, your county clerk’s office will mail you a ballot. If you are unable to submit your registration at least 11 days before an election, you must vote at an in-person voting center.
You can find a nearby voting center on www.vote.utah.gov.

Can I register to vote if I have been arrested or convicted of a crime?
You can register to vote if you:
• Are granted parole;
• Are on probation for a misdemeanor or a felony;
• Are a pretrial detainee awaiting trial;
• Are currently in jail serving a sentence for a misdemeanor that is not related to election law or;
• Are no longer serving a term of imprisonment due to a felony or misdemeanor conviction.

Is voter registration information confidential?
The list of registered voters is considered public record and available to the general public in Utah. However, Utah law grants protections to voters who wish to not have their information publicly available. “Section 10” of the Voter Registration Form allows for a voter to protect their information from certain parties, while the section below (titled “How do I request additional privacy protection?”) discusses additional privacy protections that are available to certain individuals. A few items remain confidential and are never provided to any requester: your social security number, your UT Driver’s License number/UT ID number, email address, full date of birth, and your signature.

How do I request additional privacy protection?
In addition to the protections outlined in "Section 10" of the Voter Registration Form, you may request that all information on your voter registration records be withheld from all political parties, candidates for public office, and their contractors, employees, and volunteers, by submitting a withholding request form, and any required verification, with this registration form, or to the Office of the Utah Lieutenant Governor or a county clerk.

Who can submit a withholding request form?
• A person who is a victim, or is likely to be a victim, of domestic violence or dating violence
• Law enforcement officers
• Individuals protected by protective or protection orders
• Members of the armed forces
• Public figures who have a higher safety risk due to their celebrity status or prominent position (does not include elected officials)
• A person who resides with a person described in the bullet points above.

You can obtain a withholding request form from your county clerk’s office or the Office of the Utah Lieutenant Governor, or you may download the form online at www.vote.utah.gov.

How do I vote if I’m a Utah resident but live outside of the state at the time of an election?
If you are a Utah resident who is actively serving military duty or currently resides outside of the U.S., complete “Section 8” of the Voter Registration Form to be eligible to receive a ballot by fax or email. If you are a Utah resident who is actively serving military duty or currently resides outside of Utah, complete “Section 9” of the Voter Registration Form to be eligible to receive a ballot by mail. If you are a Utah resident who is currently residing outside of the state at the time of an election, you may obtain an “Alternate Address Request Form” online at www.vote.utah.gov and submit it to your county clerk’s office. This will enable you to receive your by-mail ballot at a separate address from your primary residence.

Utah Elections (2020 - 2021)
2020 Primary Election - June 30, 2020
2020 General Election - November 3, 2020
2021 Municipal Primary Election - August 10, 2021
2021 Municipal General Election - November 2, 2021

Who should I contact if I have more questions?
Contact your county clerk’s office. You can obtain their contact information at www.vote.utah.gov.

You may also contact the Office of the Utah Lieutenant Governor:
Phone: (801) 538-1041
Email: elections@utah.gov
Website: www.vote.utah.gov
Who is eligible to file an Alternate Address Request Form:
Any person who is registered to vote in the state of Utah may file this form (See Utah Code 20A-3a-202).

How to apply for your ballot to be sent to an address other than your primary residence:
Fill out this request form, and then mail, email, or deliver the form to your county clerk’s office or the Office of the Lieutenant Governor. You may also complete this form online at VOTER.UTAH.GOV.

Voters living outside of the United States or serving in the military may file this form in order to request that a ballot be sent to them electronically.

When to submit an Alternate Address Request:
The county clerk must receive the request no later than 11 days before the election. See the reverse side of this form for your county clerk’s mailing address and contact information.

How to cancel an Alternate Address Request:
Contact your county clerk if you no longer wish to receive your ballot at your Alternate Address.

Return this form to:
Your county clerk’s office (See the reverse side of this form for mailing address and contact information) OR Office of the Lieutenant Governor
350 N. State St., Ste. 220
PO Box 142325
Salt Lake City, UT 84114 OR File online at:
voter.utah.gov or email to elections@utah.gov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Your Utah residential address</th>
<th>The address where you want to receive your ballot</th>
<th>Active military and voters living outside of the U.S.</th>
<th>Voter Declaration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Write your birth date below: MM DD YYYY</td>
<td>Residential Address (no P.O. Boxes)</td>
<td>Please send my by-mail ballot to the address below between: MM DD YYYY and MM DD YYYY</td>
<td>I am a voter residing out of the U.S.</td>
<td>I am a voter residing out of the U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Name</td>
<td>First Name</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>State Zip Code County in Utah</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
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</tbody>
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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.

Signature

Today’s Date

OFFICE USE ONLY Type of ID Voting Precinct Voting ID # Type: Mail Form Date: 05/20