

## **ELECTIONS QUIZ\***

\*Subject to legislative changes in 2019 legislative session

### **Q1: What is an “inactive” voter?**

A voter who does not respond to a notice from the county and fails to vote in the last two regular general elections.

### **Q2: What is the official term for military voters and voters living outside of the country?**

UOCAVA Voters. (Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act)

### **Q3: When must absentee ballots be sent to UOCAVA voters?**

45 days before the election.

### **Q4: True/False: UOCAVA voters and voters with disabilities can vote via fax or email.**

True.

### **Q5: When must a municipality notify the Lt. Governor’s Office that it is conducting an election by mail?**

May 1, 2019.

### **Q6: When is a regular mail or absentee ballot considered valid?**

If it is dropped off at the polls before 8pm on Election Day OR it is postmarked on or before the day before Election Day.

### **Q7: When is the deadline to send mail / absentee ballots to voters?**

21 days before the election.

### **Q8: If a voter needs to request a mail ballot, what is the deadline to do so?**

Tuesday before the election. (This deadline used to be the Thursday before the election, but recent legislation changed the date.)

### **Q9: True/False: a vote by-mail municipality must have at least one Election Day polling location.**

False. This is a requirement if the county runs the election. Although this is not required for municipality-run elections, we highly encourage having an accessible polling location available.

### **Q10: How can Utahns register to vote?**

- Online or at the county clerk’s office at least 7 days before the election
- At an early voting or election day polling location (via provisional ballot)
- Postmarking a registration form at least 30 days before the election

**Q11: How can a municipal candidate declare candidacy?**

- Declare in-person at the clerk's office
- Declare remotely if outside of the state for the entire declaration period
- Residents can nominate a candidate via petition

**Q12: When is the municipal declaration of candidacy period?**

First week of June.

**Q13: Where in state law can you find most of the state's election code?**

Title 20A.

**Q14: Which municipalities are NOT required to hold early voting?**

Municipalities who conduct the election entirely by mail AND towns and municipalities of the fifth class.

**Q15: When does the in-person early voting period begin?**

2 weeks before the election.

**Q16: True/False: The address on a voter's photo ID must match their registration address.**

False. If the voter shows a Utah driver license or other government issued ID, their address does not have to match their registration address. If the voter is voting a provisional ballot, however, they must show proof of residence.

**Q17: True/False: Any individual can vote with a provisional ballot at a polling location.**

True.

**Q18: When is a municipality required to release election results?**

- Election Night
- Any day during the canvass that ballots are counted
- Final canvass

**Q19: When is a municipality required to hold its election canvass?**

7-14 days after the election.

**Q20: What is the margin of votes that allows a candidate to request a recount?**

The margin of votes is less than 0.25% of total votes cast.

**Q21: Municipal candidates file financial disclosures with whom?**

Municipal clerk.

**Q22: True/False: a municipality cannot adopt stricter financial disclosure laws than state law.**

False. Municipalities may require greater disclosure and assess more penalties.

**Q23: What is the penalty if a candidate does not file the report due 7 days before an election?**

Disqualification from the ballot.

**Q24: When should a municipal clerk notify a candidate of a financial filing deadline?**

No later than 7 days before the report is due AND when the candidate declares candidacy.

**Q25: A candidate can aggregate their contributions and expenditures on their disclosure reports if:**

They receive less than \$500 and spend less than \$500.

**Q26: Campaign funds cannot be used for personal use. What would be considered “personal use?”**

Vehicle payments.

**Q27: True/False: A candidate does not have to report contributions if they self-fund their campaign.**

False. Personal money is considered a contribution to the campaign and should be reported as such.

**Q28: When is it permissible for a candidate to keep an anonymous contribution?**

If the contribution is \$50 or less and the contribution is truly anonymous.

**Q29: What is a permissible activity of a city or town when it comes to political issues?**

They can give factual information under certain conditions. Refer to [Utah Code 20A-11 Part 12](#).

#### **Non-election/Fun Questions:**

**Q30: What city or town was the original capital of Utah?**

Fillmore.

**Q31: What city or town was named for being the “navel,” or center, of Utah?**

Levan.

**Q32: What is Utah’s newest town or city?**

Bluff (San Juan County).

**Q33: What was the last county to be formed in Utah?**

Daggett County.

**Q34: What national park in Utah was originally founded as “Mukuntuweap National Monument?”**

Zion National Park.

**Q35: What Utah town or city is known as “Little Hollywood?”**

Kanab.

**Q36: Utah does not have a Secretary of State. What other states do not have a Secretary of State?**

Alaska and Hawaii.