DECEASED VOTER AMENDMENTS
2021 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Mike Winder
Senate Sponsor:
LONG TITLE
Committee Note:
The Government Operations Interim Committee recommended this bill.
Legislative Vote: 15 voting for 0 voting against 1 absent
General Description:
This bill provides for removal of a voter's name from the official register of voters upon
the voter's death.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 requires a local registrar who receives a certificate of death for a Utah resident to
notify the county clerk of the voter's last known residence; and
 requires a county clerk who receives the notice described in the preceding paragraph
to remove the voter's name from the official register of voters.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
20A-2-306, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 255
26-2-13 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapters 66 and 68

20	it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
	Section 1. Section 20A-2-306 is amended to read:
	20A-2-306. Removing names from the official register Determining and
co	nfirming change of residence.
	(1) A county clerk may not remove a voter's name from the official register on the
gr	ounds that the voter has changed residence unless the voter:
	(a) confirms in writing that the voter has changed residence to a place outside the
co	unty; or
	(b) (i) has not voted in an election during the period beginning on the date of the notice
ree	uired by Subsection (3), and ending on the day after the date of the second regular general
ele	ction occurring after the date of the notice; and
	(ii) has failed to respond to the notice required by Subsection (3).
	(2) (a) When a county clerk obtains information that a voter's address has changed and
ita	ppears that the voter still resides within the same county, the county clerk shall:
	(i) change the official register to show the voter's new address; and
	(ii) send to the voter, by forwardable mail, the notice required by Subsection (3)
pr	nted on a postage prepaid, preaddressed return form.
	(b) When a county clerk obtains information that a voter's address has changed and it
ap	pears that the voter now resides in a different county, the county clerk shall verify the
ch	anged residence by sending to the voter, by forwardable mail, the notice required by
Su	bsection (3) printed on a postage prepaid, preaddressed return form.
	(3) Each county clerk shall use substantially the following form to notify voters whose
ad	dresses have changed:
	"VOTER REGISTRATION NOTICE
	We have been notified that your residence has changed. Please read, complete, and
ret	urn this form so that we can update our voter registration records. What is your current
str	eet address?
St	reet City County State Zip

59 county, you must complete and return this form to the county clerk so that it is received by the

60 county clerk before 5 p.m. no later than 30 days before the date of the election. If you fail to61 return this form within that time:

- you may be required to show evidence of your address to the poll worker before being
allowed to vote in either of the next two regular general elections; or

64 - if you fail to vote at least once from the date this notice was mailed until the passing
65 of two regular general elections, you will no longer be registered to vote. If you have changed
66 your residence and have moved to a different county in Utah, you may register to vote by
67 contacting the county clerk in your county.

68

69 Signature of Voter

70

PRIVACY INFORMATION

71 Voter registration records contain some information that is available to the public, such 72 as your name and address, some information that is available only to government entities, and 73 some information that is available only to certain third parties in accordance with the 74 requirements of law.

Your driver license number, identification card number, social security number, email
address, and full date of birth are available only to government entities. Your year of birth is
available to political parties, candidates for public office, certain third parties, and their
contractors, employees, and volunteers, in accordance with the requirements of law.

You may request that all information on your voter registration records be withheld
from all persons other than government entities, political parties, candidates for public office,
and their contractors, employees, and volunteers, by indicating here:

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.

85

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL PRIVACY PROTECTION

86 In addition to the protections provided above, you may request that all information on 87 your voter registration records be withheld from all political parties, candidates for public 88 office, and their contractors, employees, and volunteers, by submitting a withholding request 89 form, and any required verification, as described in the following paragraphs.

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90	A person may request that all information on the person's voter registration records be
91	withheld from all political parties, candidates for public office, and their contractors,
92	employees, and volunteers, by submitting a withholding request form with this registration
93	record, or to the lieutenant governor or a county clerk, if the person is or is likely to be, or
94	resides with a person who is or is likely to be, a victim of domestic violence or dating violence.
95	A person may request that all information on the person's voter registration records be
96	withheld from all political parties, candidates for public office, and their contractors,
97	employees, and volunteers, by submitting a withholding request form and any required
98	verification with this registration form, or to the lieutenant governor or a county clerk, if the
99	person is, or resides with a person who is, a law enforcement officer, a member of the armed
100	forces, a public figure, or protected by a protective order or a protection order.
101	(4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(b), the county clerk may not remove the
102	names of any voters from the official register during the 90 days before a regular primary
103	election and the 90 days before a regular general election.
104	(b) The county clerk may remove the names of voters from the official register during
105	the 90 days before a regular primary election and the 90 days before a regular general election
106	if:
107	(i) the voter requests, in writing, that the voter's name be removed; or
108	(ii) the voter has died.
109	(c) (i) After a county clerk mails a notice as required in this section, the county clerk
110	may list that voter as inactive.
111	(ii) If a county clerk receives a returned voter identification card, determines that there
112	was no clerical error causing the card to be returned, and has no further information to contact
113	the voter, the county clerk may list that voter as inactive.
114	(iii) An inactive voter shall be allowed to vote, sign petitions, and have all other
115	privileges of a registered voter.
116	(iv) A county is not required to send routine mailings to an inactive voter and is not
117	required to count inactive voters when dividing precincts and preparing supplies.
118	(5) A county clerk shall, within five days after the day on which the county clerk
119	receives the information described in Subsection 26-2-13(11) relating to a decedent whose
120	name appears on the official register, remove the decedent's name from the official register.

121	Section 2. Section 26-2-13 is amended to read:
122	26-2-13. Certificate of death Execution and registration requirements.
123	(1) (a) A certificate of death for each death that occurs in this state shall be filed with
124	the local registrar of the district in which the death occurs, or as otherwise directed by the state
125	registrar, within five days after death and prior to the decedent's interment, any other disposal,
126	or removal from the registration district where the death occurred.
127	(b) A certificate of death shall be registered if the certificate of death is completed and
128	filed in accordance with this chapter.
129	(2) (a) If the place of death is unknown but the dead body is found in this state:
130	(i) the certificate of death shall be completed and filed in accordance with this section;
131	and
132	(ii) the place where the dead body is found shall be shown as the place of death.
133	(b) If the date of death is unknown, the date shall be determined by approximation.
134	(3) (a) When death occurs in a moving conveyance in the United States and the
135	decedent is first removed from the conveyance in this state:
136	(i) the certificate of death shall be filed with:
137	(A) the local registrar of the district where the decedent is removed; or
138	(B) a person designated by the state registrar; and
139	(ii) the place where the decedent is removed shall be considered the place of death.
140	(b) When a death occurs on a moving conveyance outside the United States and the
141	decedent is first removed from the conveyance in this state:
142	(i) the certificate of death shall be filed with:
143	(A) the local registrar of the district where the decedent is removed; or
144	(B) a person designated by the state registrar; and
145	(ii) the certificate of death shall show the actual place of death to the extent it can be
146	determined.
147	(4) (a) Subject to Subsections (4)(d) and (10), a custodial funeral service director or, if a
148	funeral service director is not retained, a dispositioner shall sign the certificate of death.
149	(b) The custodial funeral service director, an agent of the custodial funeral service
150	director, or, if a funeral service director is not retained, a dispositioner shall:
151	(i) file the certificate of death prior to any disposition of a dead body or fetus; and

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- (ii) obtain the decedent's personal data from the next of kin or the best qualified person
 or source available, including the decedent's [Social Security] social security number, if known.
- 154 (c) The certificate of death may not include the decedent's [Social Security] social
 155 security number.
- 156 (d) A dispositioner may not sign a certificate of death, unless the signature is witnessed157 by the state registrar or a local registrar.
- (5) (a) Except as provided in Section 26-2-14, fetal death certificates, the medical
 section of the certificate of death shall be completed, signed, and returned to the funeral service
 director, or, if a funeral service director is not retained, a dispositioner, within 72 hours after
 death by the health care professional who was in charge of the decedent's care for the illness or
 condition which resulted in death, except when inquiry is required by Title 26, Chapter 4, Utah
 Medical Examiner Act.
- (b) In the absence of the health care professional or with the health care professional's
 approval, the certificate of death may be completed and signed by an associate physician, the
 chief medical officer of the institution in which death occurred, or a physician who performed
 an autopsy upon the decedent, if:
- 168 (i) the person has access to the medical history of the case;
- 169 (ii) the person views the decedent at or after death; and
- 170

(iii) the death is not due to causes required to be investigated by the medical examiner.

- (6) When death occurs more than 30 days after the decedent was last treated by a health
 care professional, the case shall be referred to the medical examiner for investigation to
 determine and certify the cause, date, and place of death.
- (7) When inquiry is required by Title 26, Chapter 4, Utah Medical Examiner Act, the
 medical examiner shall make an investigation and complete and sign the medical section of the
 certificate of death within 72 hours after taking charge of the case.
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(8) If the cause of death cannot be determined within 72 hours after death:

- (a) the medical section of the certificate of death shall be completed as provided bydepartment rule;
- (b) the attending health care professional or medical examiner shall give the funeral
 service director, or, if a funeral service director is not retained, a dispositioner, notice of the
 reason for the delay; and

183	(c) final disposition of the decedent may not be made until authorized by the attending
184	health care professional or medical examiner.
185	(9) (a) When a death is presumed to have occurred within this state but the dead body
186	cannot be located, a certificate of death may be prepared by the state registrar upon receipt of
187	an order of a Utah district court.
188	(b) The order described in Subsection (9)(a) shall include a finding of fact stating the
189	name of the decedent, the date of death, and the place of death.
190	(c) A certificate of death prepared under Subsection (9)(a) shall:
191	(i) show the date of registration; and
192	(ii) identify the court and the date of the order.
193	(10) It is unlawful for a dispositioner to charge for or accept any remuneration for:
194	(a) signing a certificate of death; or
195	(b) performing any other duty of a dispositioner, as described in this section.
196	(11) A local registrar shall, within five days after the day on which the local registrar
197	receives a certificate of death for a Utah resident, inform the county clerk of the county of the
198	decedent's most recent residence of:
199	(a) the decedent's name, last known residential address, date of birth, and date of death;
200	and
201	(b) any other information requested by the county clerk to assist the county clerk in
202	identifying the decedent for the purpose of removing the decedent from the official register of
203	voters.