POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC ENTITIES
AMENDMENTS
2017 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Brad M. Daw
Senate Sponsor:
LONG TITLE
Committee Note:
The Government Operations Interim Committee recommended this bill.
General Description:
This bill amends provisions relating to political activities of a public entity.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 prohibits a person from using the email of a public entity or, subject to certain
exceptions, certain media owned or managed by a public entity for a political
purpose;
 expands the definition of a political purpose in relation to a petition for a ballot
proposition;
provides for the appeal of a fine imposed under this bill; and
 makes technical and conforming changes.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:



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20A-11-1205, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 435
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 20A-11-1205 is amended to read:
20A-11-1205. Use of public email or other media for a political purpose.
(1) As used in this section, "political purpose" means an act done with the intent or in a
way to:
(a) influence or tend to influence, directly or indirectly, any person to refrain from
voting or to vote for or against any:
(i) candidate or a person seeking a municipal or county office at any caucus, political
convention, or election; or
(ii) judge standing for retention at any election; or
(b) advocate for or against a ballot proposition or a petition for a ballot proposition.
[(1)] (2) Except as provided in Subsection $[(5)]$ (6), a person may not [send an email
using the email of a public entity, for a political purpose or to advocate for or against a ballot
proposition.] do any of the following for a political purpose:
(a) send an email using the email of a public entity; or
(b) post to social media using a social media account owned or managed by a public
entity.
[(2)] (3) The applicable election officer shall impose a civil fine against a person who
violates Subsection [(1)] (2) as follows:
(a) up to \$250 for a first violation; and
(b) except as provided in Subsection $[(3)]$ (4) , for each subsequent violation committed
after any applicable election officer imposes a fine against the person for a first violation,
\$1,000 multiplied by the number of violations committed by the person.
[(3)] (4) The applicable election officer shall consider a violation of this section as a
first violation if the violation is committed more than seven years after the day on which the
person last committed a violation of this section.
[(4)] (5) For purposes of <u>an email sent in violation of</u> this section, one violation means
one act of sending an email, regardless of the number of recipients of the email.
[(5)] (6) (a) A person does not violate this section if the [lieutenant governor] election

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59	officer finds that the email described in Subsection [(1)] (2) was inadvertently sent, as a reply
60	to an email received by the person described in Subsection [(1)] (2), using the email of a public
61	entity.
62	(b) Subsection (2) does not prohibit a person from, for a political purpose, responding
63	to a post originating from a social media account owned or managed by a public entity, if the
64	person responds using an account other than an account owned or managed by a public entity.
65	(7) (a) A person against whom an election officer imposes a fine under this section
66	shall pay the fine no later than 30 days after the day on which the election officer imposes the
67	<u>fine.</u>
68	(b) A person against whom an election officer imposes a fine under this section may
69	appeal the fine in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act.
70	[(6)] (8) A violation of this section does not invalidate an otherwise valid election.

Legislative Review Note Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel