



Senate

General Assembly

File No. 494

January Session, 2007

Substitute Senate Bill No. 1312

Senate, April 16, 2007

The Committee on Government Administration and Elections reported through SEN. SLOSSBERG of the 14th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the Senate, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT CONCERNING ELECTION DAY REGISTRATION, CHANGES TO THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS, AND CERTAIN COMPENSATION OF REGISTRARS OF VOTERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and*
2 *elections held on and after July 1, 2007*) (a) As used in this section and
3 section 9-261 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, "primary
4 day" means the day that primaries for state, district and municipal
5 offices are held, in accordance with section 9-423 of the general
6 statutes, and "election day" means the day on which a regular election,
7 as defined in section 9-1 of the general statutes, is held.

8 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 143 of the general
9 statutes, a person who meets the eligibility requirements under
10 subsection (a) of section 9-12 of the general statutes, may apply for
11 admission as an elector on primary day or election day.

12 (c) Any such application shall be made in accordance with the
13 provisions of section 9-20 of the general statutes, as amended by this
14 act, provided (1) the applicant shall appear in person at a location
15 determined by the registrars of voters on primary day or election day,
16 (2) an applicant who is a student enrolled at an institution of higher
17 education may submit a current photo identification card issued by
18 said institution in lieu of the identification required by said section 9-
19 20, and (3) the applicant shall declare under oath that the applicant
20 meets the eligibility requirements to be an elector, as indicated on such
21 application, and has not previously voted in the primary or election. If
22 the information that the applicant is required to provide under section
23 9-20 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and this section
24 does not include proof of the applicant's residential address, the
25 applicant shall also submit a United States passport, a military
26 identification card, a learner's permit, a utility bill due not later than
27 thirty days after the primary or election, a current registration or fee
28 statement from an institution of higher education, or another
29 document prescribed by the Secretary of the State that has the
30 applicant's name and current address. If such applicant fails to submit
31 proof of the applicant's residential address, the admitting official shall
32 require the applicant to prove bona fide residence through the
33 testimony, under oath, of at least one elector. If the admitting official
34 determines that an applicant is qualified, and admits the applicant as
35 an elector, the admitting official shall give the applicant a notice of
36 acceptance that indicates the applicant's voting district and the
37 applicant shall be allowed to vote. A notice of acceptance shall be on a
38 form designed to prevent forgery or counterfeiting, as prescribed by
39 the Secretary of the State. The admitting official shall check the state-
40 wide centralized voter registration system before admitting an
41 applicant as an elector, to determine whether the applicant is an elector
42 in another municipality in the state.

43 (d) Not later than seven days after each primary or election day, the
44 registrars of voters shall send a confirmation to the residential address
45 of each applicant who is admitted as an elector on primary or election
46 day under this section. Such confirmation shall be sent by first-class

47 mail with instructions on the envelope that it be returned if not
48 deliverable at the address shown on the envelope. If a confirmation is
49 returned undelivered, the registrars shall refer the matter to the State
50 Elections Enforcement Commission which shall immediately conduct
51 an investigation.

52 (e) Any statement by an applicant shall be made under the penalties
53 of perjury pursuant to section 53a-156 of the general statutes. An
54 applicant shall be guilty of perjury if the applicant intentionally makes
55 a false statement, under oath, of a fact that the applicant does not
56 believe to be true.

57 Sec. 2. Section 9-158a of the general statutes is repealed and the
58 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2007, and*
59 *applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1, 2007*):

60 As used in sections 9-139c, 9-140b, 9-158a to 9-158m, inclusive, and
61 9-307:

62 (1) "Federal election" means any general or special election or any
63 primary held solely or in part for the purpose of selecting, nominating
64 or electing any candidate for the office of president, vice president,
65 presidential elector, member of the United States Senate or member of
66 the United States House of Representatives;

67 (2) "Former resident" means a person who was a bona fide resident
68 of a town in this state and who has [~~removed~~] moved from that town
69 to another state less than thirty days before the day of a presidential
70 election and who for that reason is unable to register to vote in the
71 election in [~~his~~] said person's present [~~town or~~] state of residence;

72 (3) "Overseas elector" means any person permitted to vote pursuant
73 to subsection (b) of section 9-158b, as amended by this act;

74 (4) "Presidential election" means an election at which electors of
75 President and Vice-President are elected;

76 (5) "Resident" means a bona fide resident of a town in this state;

77 (6) "State" includes any of the several states, the District of
78 Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin
79 Islands; and

80 (7) "United States" includes the several states, the District of
81 Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin
82 Islands, but does not include American Samoa, The Canal Zone, the
83 trust territory of the Pacific Islands or any other territory or possession
84 of the United States.

85 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 9-158b of the general statutes is
86 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
87 *1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1,*
88 *2007*):

89 (a) Each citizen of the United States who is at least eighteen years of
90 age, is a [resident or] former resident and [who] has not forfeited [his]
91 said citizen's electoral privileges because of a disfranchising crime,
92 may vote for presidential and vice-presidential electors, but for no
93 other offices, in the town in this state in which [he resides, or] said
94 citizen formerly resided in the manner provided in sections 9-158c to 9-
95 158m, inclusive, as amended by this act.

96 Sec. 4. Subsection (a) of section 9-158c of the general statutes is
97 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
98 *1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1,*
99 *2007*):

100 (a) (1) Not earlier than forty-five days before the election and not
101 later than the close of the polls on election day, each [resident, or]
102 former resident who desires to vote in a presidential election under
103 sections 9-158a to 9-158m, inclusive, as amended by this act, may apply
104 for a "presidential ballot" to the municipal clerk of the town in which
105 [he] said former resident is qualified to vote on the form prescribed in
106 section 9-158d, as amended by this act. Application for a "presidential
107 ballot" may be made in person or absentee, in the manner provided for
108 applying for an absentee ballot under section 9-140, except as provided

109 in said sections 9-158a to 9-158m, inclusive, as amended by this act.

110 (2) A municipal clerk shall have the authority to designate a location
111 in a municipal facility for the distribution, completion and processing
112 of presidential ballot applications and the distribution, casting and
113 return of presidential ballots under sections 9-158a to 9-158m,
114 inclusive, as amended by this act, on election day. Such municipal
115 clerk may appoint one or more presidential ballot assistants to serve at
116 such location, may delegate to such assistants any of the
117 responsibilities assigned to municipal clerks under said sections, and
118 shall train and supervise such presidential ballot assistants.

119 Sec. 5. Subsection (a) of section 9-158d of the general statutes is
120 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
121 *1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1,*
122 *2007*):

123 (a) The application for a presidential ballot shall be a form signed in
124 duplicate by the applicant under penalty of false statement in absentee
125 balloting, which shall provide substantially as follows:

126 To the Town Clerk of the Town of Connecticut

127 I, the undersigned, declare under penalty of false statement in
128 absentee balloting that the following statements are true:

129 1. I am a citizen of the United States.

130 2. I have not forfeited my electoral privileges because of conviction
131 of a disfranchising crime.

132 3. I was born on ..., and on the day of the next presidential election,
133 I shall be at least 18 years of age. [Check and complete 4 or 5,
134 whichever applies:]

135 [4. RESIDENT. I am a bona fide resident of the above town, to
136 which I am making this application, and I reside at Street. I moved
137 to said town on the day of ..., 20... Before becoming a resident of

138 said town, I resided at Street, in the Town of County of, State
139 of]

140 [5.] 4. FORMER RESIDENT. I am a former resident of the above
141 town, to which I am making this application, and resided at Street
142 therein. I moved from such town to my present town of residence on
143 the day of, 20.., being within thirty days before the date of the
144 next presidential election, and for that reason I cannot register to vote
145 in said presidential election in my present town of residence. I am now
146 a bona fide resident of the Town of, in the state of, now residing
147 at Street therein.

148 [6.] 5. I hereby apply for a "presidential ballot" for the election to be
149 held on, 20... I have not voted and will not vote otherwise than by
150 this ballot at that election. I am not eligible to vote for electors of
151 President and Vice-President [in any other town in Connecticut or] in
152 any other state.

153 [7.] 6. The said ballot is to be given to me personally mailed to me at
154 (bona fide mailing address)

155 Dated at, this day of 20...

156 (Signature of applicant)

157 Sec. 6. Subsection (a) of section 9-158e of the general statutes is
158 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
159 *1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1,*
160 *2007*):

161 (a) A person applying for a presidential ballot in person shall
162 present: (1) A current and valid photo identification, or (2) a copy of a
163 current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck or
164 other government document that shows the name and address of the
165 voter. The application for a presidential ballot by mail shall be
166 accompanied by: (A) A copy of a current and valid photo
167 identification, or (B) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement,

168 government check, paycheck or government document that shows the
169 name and address of the voter. Upon receipt of an application for a
170 presidential ballot under sections 9-158a to 9-158m, inclusive, as
171 amended by this act, the clerk, if satisfied that the application is proper
172 and that the applicant is qualified to vote under said sections, shall
173 forthwith give or mail to the applicant, as the case may be, a ballot for
174 presidential and vice-presidential electors for use at the election and
175 instructions and envelopes for its return. At such time the clerks shall
176 also mail a duplicate of the application to the appropriate official of [(i)
177 the state or the town in this state in which the applicant last resided in
178 the case of an applicant who is a resident, or (ii)] the state [or the town
179 in this state] in which the applicant now resides. [in the case of an
180 applicant who is a former resident.]

181 Sec. 7. Section 9-158j of the general statutes is repealed and the
182 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2007, and*
183 *applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1, 2007*):

184 Upon receipt of an application for a "Presidential Ballot" or
185 "Overseas Ballot" the town clerk shall forthwith notify the registrars of
186 voters of the applicant's name, with a notation designating [him] the
187 applicant as a person voting for presidential and vice-presidential
188 electors or federal offices only. If the name of a presidential voter [who
189 is a former resident] appears on the registry list, the registrars of voters
190 or assistant registrars of voters, as the case may be, shall insert the
191 letters "pf" in red ink within the margin preceding [his] the voter's
192 name. The registrars of voters shall prepare a list of names and
193 addresses of presidential voters and overseas electors whose names do
194 not appear on the registry list, for each voting district, [which] if
195 district counting is used. Such list shall accompany the official check
196 list to be used at such election in such district. [The registrars shall
197 insert the letters "pf" in the margin of such list of presidential voters
198 preceding the name of each applicant who is a former resident.] If
199 central counting is used, such list shall go to central counting.

200 Sec. 8. Section 9-158k of the general statutes is repealed and the

201 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2007, and*
202 *applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1, 2007*):

203 The municipal clerk shall file each duplicate application or other
204 official information received by [him] such clerk from another state, [or
205 from another town in this state,] indicating that a person who formerly
206 resided [or presently resides] in such town has made application to
207 vote at a presidential election in such other state, [or town,] and shall
208 maintain an alphabetical index of such information for a period of one
209 hundred eighty days after the election. The clerk shall compare each
210 such application or statement of information with applications made
211 under the provisions of sections 9-158a to 9-158m, inclusive, as
212 amended by this act, and, after the election, with the names checked
213 off as having voted on the check list for the election, to ascertain that
214 any such person has not voted more than once. Whenever the record
215 indicates that any person has applied for a presidential ballot and
216 indicated in [his] such person's application that [he] such person is
217 applying as a former resident, and there is record evidence that such
218 person has applied in another state [or town] as a new resident, the
219 applicant's ballot shall not be cast in [his] such person's former town of
220 residence.

221 Sec. 9. Section 9-6 of the general statutes is repealed and the
222 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

223 Each registrar of voters or, in the absence of a registrar, his deputy,
224 and each town clerk or, in the absence of a town clerk, one of his
225 assistant town clerks shall be compensated by the municipality which
226 he represents, as herein provided, for attending two conferences a year
227 for town clerks and registrars of voters which may be called by the
228 Secretary of the State for the purpose of discussing the election laws,
229 procedures or matters related thereto. Each such official shall be
230 compensated by his or her municipality [at the rate of thirty-five
231 dollars] at his or her usual salary rate per day for attending each such
232 conference, plus conference fees, hotel accommodations and mileage to
233 and from such conference at a rate per mile determined by the

234 municipality, [but not less than twenty cents per mile,] computed from
235 the office of such official [or, if he has no office, from his home] to the
236 place where such conference is being held. [In towns divided into two
237 voting districts which elect registrars of voters for each voting district,
238 only two registrars of opposite political parties need be so
239 compensated for each such conference and, if the registrars are unable
240 to agree as to the two registrars to be so compensated, such
241 determination shall be made at least three days prior to such
242 conference by the chief executive officer of the municipality.]

243 Sec. 10. Section 9-168 of the general statutes is repealed and the
244 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

245 In any town not divided into voting districts, the place of holding
246 elections may be determined by the [legislative body] registrars of
247 voters of such town. In towns divided into voting districts the place of
248 holding elections shall be determined as provided in section 9-169, as
249 amended by this act, or any special act, whichever applies. Except as
250 provided in section 9-169a, state elections shall be held at the usual
251 place or places of holding elections in the town or the voting districts
252 thereof, as the case may be, unless the registrars of voters, in writing,
253 have designated to the clerk of such town, at least thirty-one days
254 before any such state election, a different place or places for holding
255 such election. Unless otherwise provided by special act, the place of
256 holding city or borough elections shall be determined by the registrars
257 of voters, with approval of the legislative body of such city or borough.
258 Any provision of any charter or special act to the contrary
259 notwithstanding, the place or places of holding an election shall be
260 determined at least thirty-one days prior to such election, and such
261 place or places shall not be changed within the period of thirty-one
262 days prior to such election except that, if the [municipal clerk and]
263 registrars of voters of a municipality unanimously find that any such
264 polling place within such municipality has been rendered unusable
265 within such period, they shall forthwith designate another polling
266 place to be used in place of the one so rendered unusable and shall
267 give adequate notice that such polling place has been so changed.

268 Sec. 11. Section 9-168a of the general statutes is repealed and the
269 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

270 (a) Any provision of the general statutes to the contrary
271 notwithstanding, in any municipality in which, at any election, or
272 primary, as a result of the assembly, senatorial or congressional district
273 lines in effect, there is a voting district or a part of a voting district
274 which differs geographically from the district lines as constituted in a
275 municipal election year, the registrars of voters may either provide a
276 suitable polling place therein or may, in lieu thereof, with the approval
277 of the legislative body of the municipality, provide separate voting
278 [machines] tabulators in the polling place of another voting district in
279 said municipality for use by such electors. The registrars of voters shall
280 determine which polling place officials are necessary for such separate
281 [machines] tabulators and shall provide the procedure to ensure that
282 the electors use the proper voting [machine] tabulator, which
283 procedure may include the registrars of voters prescribing and
284 providing receipts.

285 (b) Any provision of the general statutes to the contrary
286 notwithstanding, in any municipality in which, at any election or
287 primary, as a result of the assembly, senatorial or congressional district
288 lines in effect, there is a voting district with less than one thousand five
289 hundred electors who vote for a combination of officers that no other
290 electors of the town vote for, the registrars of voters may either
291 provide a suitable polling place therein or may, in lieu thereof, provide
292 separate voting [machines] tabulators in the polling place of another
293 voting district in said municipality for use by such electors. If the
294 registrars of voters provide separate voting [machines] tabulators in
295 the polling place of another voting district, they shall determine which
296 polling place officials are necessary for the district containing less than
297 one thousand five hundred electors and shall provide the procedure to
298 ensure that the electors use the proper voting [machines] tabulators,
299 which procedure may include the registrars of voters prescribing and
300 providing receipts.

301 (c) In any election or primary where electors in more than one
302 voting district vote in the same building and vote for all the same
303 officers, and the law does not require separate returns, the registrars of
304 voters may combine the voting districts and polling places into one
305 voting district and polling place, with or without integrating the
306 voting districts on the check lists used at the election or primary. The
307 registrars of voters shall file a statement of their action with the [town]
308 municipal clerk before the election or primary and the [town clerk]
309 registrars of voters shall label the polling place return form to show
310 which districts are combined on such return.

311 Sec. 12. Section 9-169 of the general statutes is repealed and the
312 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

313 The registrars of voters, with approval of the legislative body of any
314 town, consolidated town and city or consolidated town and borough,
315 may divide and, from time to time, redivide such municipality into
316 voting districts. The registrars of voters of any municipality taking
317 such action shall provide a suitable polling place in each district but, if
318 the registrars of voters fail to agree as to the location of any polling
319 place or places, the legislative body shall determine the location
320 thereof. Polling places to be used in an election shall be determined at
321 least thirty-one days before such election, and such polling places shall
322 not be changed within said period of thirty-one days except that, if the
323 [municipal clerk and] registrars of voters of a municipality
324 unanimously find that any such polling place within such municipality
325 has been rendered unusable within such period, they shall forthwith
326 designate another polling place to be used in place of the one so
327 rendered unusable and shall give adequate notice that such polling
328 place has been so changed. The registrars of voters shall keep separate
329 lists of the electors residing in each district and shall appoint for each
330 district a moderator in accordance with the provisions of section 9-229
331 and such other election officials as are required by law, and shall
332 designate one of the moderators so appointed or any other elector of
333 such town to be the head moderator for the purpose of declaring the
334 results of elections in the whole municipality. The registrars of voters

335 may also designate a deputy head moderator to assist the head
336 moderator in the performance of his or her duties. [provided the
337 deputy head moderator and the head moderator shall not be enrolled
338 in the same major party, as defined in subdivision (5) of section 9-372.]
339 The [selectmen, town clerk,] registrars of voters and all other officers of
340 the municipality shall perform the duties required of them by law with
341 respect to elections in each voting district established in accordance
342 with this section. Voting district lines shall not be drawn by a
343 municipality so as to conflict with the lines of congressional districts,
344 senate districts or assembly districts as established by law, except (1) as
345 provided in section 9-169d, and (2) that as to municipal elections, any
346 part of a split voting district containing less than two hundred electors
347 may be combined with another voting district adjacent thereto from
348 which all and the same officers are elected at such municipal election.
349 Any change in the boundaries of voting districts made within ninety
350 days prior to any election or primary shall not apply with respect to
351 such election or primary. The provisions of this section shall prevail
352 over any contrary provision of any charter or special act.

353 Sec. 13. Section 9-35 of the general statutes is repealed and the
354 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

355 (a) The registrars of voters, on the Tuesday of the fifth week before
356 each regular election, shall [be in session for the purpose of completing
357 a correct] complete a list of all electors who will be entitled to vote at
358 such election. Such registry list shall consist of an active registry list
359 and an inactive registry list. [Such session shall be held during such
360 hours between nine o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m. as the registrars
361 find necessary to complete the list. Notice of such session shall be
362 given at least five days before the session by publication in a
363 newspaper having a circulation in such municipality, if any, and by
364 posting on the signpost therein, if any, or at some other exterior place
365 near the office of the town clerk. Such publication shall not be required
366 to be in the form of a legal advertisement.]

367 (b) [At such session and on any day except on the day of an election

368 or primary, the registrars] On a routine basis throughout the year, the
369 registrars of voters shall remove from the list the name of each elector
370 who has died, who has been disfranchised or who has confirmed in
371 writing that the elector has moved out of the municipality, except
372 electors entitled to remain on such list under the provisions of this
373 chapter. An elector shall be deemed to have confirmed in writing that
374 the elector has moved out of the municipality if (1) the elector has
375 submitted a change of address form for purposes of a state motor
376 vehicle operator's license, unless the elector states on the form that the
377 change of address is not for voter registration purposes, (2) the elector
378 has submitted a change of address form to a voter registration agency,
379 as defined in section 9-23n, and such agency has provided such change
380 of address to the registrars of voters, or (3) the registrars of voters have
381 received a cancellation of previous registration from any other election
382 official indicating that such elector has registered as an elector outside
383 such municipality.

384 (c) Whenever the registrars of voters of a town remove from the
385 registry list the name of an elector who has submitted a change of
386 address to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles or a voter registration
387 agency under subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (b) of this section,
388 indicating that the elector has moved out of such town, the registrars
389 of voters shall send the elector, by forwardable mail to the elector's
390 former address from such list or current address in the new town, (1) a
391 notice of removal, (2) information explaining how to have the elector's
392 name restored to such list, which shall be in a form prescribed by the
393 Secretary of the State, and (3) a mail-in voter registration application
394 which can be used by the elector to apply for admission as an elector in
395 the new town. If such notice, information and application are sent to
396 the elector's former address and are returned undeliverable, the
397 registrars of voters shall mail such documents to the elector's address
398 in the new town.

399 (d) The registrars of voters shall enter the names on such list by
400 street and number of the house, when the houses are numbered, so
401 that there shall be entered on the list first, the street, avenue or road;

402 second, the number of the house or residence in numerical order or, if
403 the registrars of any town find it more convenient, by odd and even
404 numbers in numerical order; and third, the names of the electors in
405 such house in alphabetical order. The names of any electors who
406 cannot be so listed shall be listed alphabetically in the voting district
407 wherein any such elector is a bona fide resident. The registrars of
408 voters may consecutively number the names on the registry list, may
409 include voter identification numbers for the names on the registry list,
410 and may include a mark, as prescribed by the Secretary of the State,
411 next to the name of each first-time registrant on the system who
412 registers to vote on or after January 1, 2003, and does not provide
413 identification with his or her mail-in voter registration application as
414 provided in the Help America Vote Act, P.L. 107-252, as amended from
415 time to time, provided such list shall comply in all respects with the
416 requirements of law other than for the addition of such numbers and
417 marks. The registrars of voters shall not use Social Security numbers
418 for any such voter identification numbers.

419 (e) In any case in which the registrars of voters have obtained
420 reliable information of an elector's change of address within the
421 municipality, they shall enter the name of such elector on the registry
422 list at the place where the elector then resides, provided, if such
423 reliable information is the National Change of Address System of the
424 United States Postal Service, the [registrar] registrars of voters shall
425 change the registry list and send the elector a notice of the change by
426 forwardable mail and a postage prepaid preaddressed return form by
427 which the elector may verify or correct the address information. If
428 during the canvass the registrars of voters determine that an elector
429 has moved out of town and such elector has not confirmed in writing
430 that the elector has moved out of the town, the registrars of voters
431 shall, not later than May first, send to the elector, by forwardable mail,
432 a notice required by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, P.L.
433 103-31, as amended from time to time, together with a postage prepaid
434 preaddressed return card on which the elector may state the elector's
435 current address. In the year of a presidential preference primary, the
436 registrars of voters shall send such notice not earlier than the date of

437 such primary. If the [registrar does] registrars of voters do not receive
438 the return card within thirty days after it is sent, the elector's name,
439 including the name of an elector who has not voted in two consecutive
440 federal elections, shall be placed on the inactive registry list for four
441 years. At the expiration of such period of time on the inactive registry
442 list, such name shall be removed from the registry list. If such elector
443 applies to restore the elector's name to the active registry list or votes
444 during such period, the elector's name shall be restored to the active
445 registry list. Such registrars of voters shall retain a duplicate copy or
446 data entry record of each such [notice] transaction in their office [or, if
447 they do not have a permanent office, in the office space provided
448 under section 9-5a,] and shall [note] record on such duplicate copy or
449 record the date on which such notice was mailed. In each municipality,
450 any elector, upon change of residence within the municipality, may
451 cause the elector's registration to be transferred to the elector's new
452 address by presenting to the registrars of voters a signed request
453 [therefore, stating] for such transfer, such as a voter registration card
454 with a change of address checked off, which states the elector's present
455 address [, the date the elector moved to such address] and the address
456 at which the elector was last registered. The registrars of voters shall
457 thereupon enter the elector's name on the list at the elector's new
458 residence; provided no transfer of registration shall be made on the
459 registry list on election day without the consent of both registrars. On
460 election day, the name of such elector shall be added to the
461 supplemental list after the appropriate paperwork is signed.

462 Sec. 14. Section 9-35a of the general statutes is repealed and the
463 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

464 [Immediately after the close of the session or immediately after the
465 sending of notice of intended removal provided for in section 9-35, the]
466 The registrars of voters shall post at the town hall or municipal
467 building in the municipality in which they serve, in a place readily
468 accessible to the public, a list of the names of the electors whose names
469 were removed from the registry list [at such session or will be removed
470 on the date specified] in accordance with section 9-35, as amended by

471 this act, together with the address of each such elector as it appeared
472 on the registry list at the time the name was so removed. Together with
473 such list, and as a part thereof, such registrars of voters shall also cause
474 to be posted a statement that complete information as to such removal
475 and as to the privileges and remedies of those whose names were
476 removed from the registry list is available from such registrars of
477 voters, specifying when and where such registrars of voters are
478 available for such purpose and [, in the case of registrars of voters
479 having office hours,] specifying such office hours for such registrars of
480 voters.

481 Sec. 15. Section 9-35b of the general statutes is repealed and the
482 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

483 [Except during the period between the last session for the admission
484 of electors prior to an election and the day following that election, any]
485 Any elector of any municipality who desires to relinquish his rights as
486 an elector and to have his name erased from the registry list shall make
487 a signed written request to the registrars of voters of such
488 municipality. Upon receipt of such application, the registrars of voters
489 shall remove the elector's name from the registry list and any
490 enrollment list. Any person whose name has been removed from the
491 registry list pursuant to this section may reapply for admission as an
492 elector at any time, without prejudice on account of such removal. In
493 the event such person is admitted as an elector, the registrar of the
494 municipality shall notify the registrars of voters of the municipality
495 where such person resided at the time of his relinquishment that his
496 electoral privileges have been restored.

497 Sec. 16. Section 9-35c of the general statutes is repealed and the
498 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

499 Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 9-238, 9-406 and 9-436
500 and other provisions of the general statutes, the names of electors on
501 the inactive registry list compiled under section 9-35, as amended by
502 this act, shall not be counted for purposes of computing the number of
503 voting [machines] tabulators required and the number of petition

504 signatures required. Each elector on such inactive registry list who, in
505 the determination of the registrars of voters, has signed a petition
506 pursuant to the general statutes, giving the same address as appears on
507 the inactive registry list, shall forthwith be placed on the active registry
508 list compiled under said section 9-35. Each such elector shall be
509 counted for purposes of future computations of the number of voting
510 [machines] tabulators required and the number of signatures required
511 on future petitions issued for other electoral events. The names of
512 electors on the inactive registry list compiled pursuant to section 9-35,
513 as amended by this act, shall not be counted for purposes of
514 computing the minimum percentage of the number of electors
515 required in any charter or special act, if such charter or special act
516 requires approval of a referendum by a minimum percentage of
517 electors qualified on the last-completed registry list or has a similar
518 requirement.

519 Sec. 17. Section 9-36 of the general statutes is repealed and the
520 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

521 The list for which provision is made in section 9-35, as amended by
522 this act, shall be termed the preliminary registry list and such list shall
523 be [completed, certified by such registrars and deposited in the town
524 clerk's office, at least thirty-one days before the regular election, and
525 shall be on file in such office] available in the office of the registrars of
526 voters for public inspection [until the next preliminary registry list has
527 been completed and filed. In each municipality having a population of
528 more than five thousand, a certified copy of such preliminary registry
529 list for each voting district therein shall be completed, reproduced,
530 certified by the registrars and posted in such municipality for public
531 inspection on or before the Saturday of the fifth week before each
532 regular election,] and copies shall be made available for distribution by
533 the registrars of voters. Whenever the registrars of voters are not in
534 their office, such list shall be placed outside of the office for public
535 inspection. The registrars of voters shall, upon request, give to [a] any
536 candidate for election [to the General Assembly] a copy of the
537 preliminary registry list for each voting district [included in the

538 General Assembly district] for which such person is a candidate.

539 Sec. 18. Section 9-37 of the general statutes is repealed and the
540 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

541 [Each registrar shall keep a copy of the preliminary registry list for
542 his use in revision. Such registrars shall give notice in such list of the
543 times and places at which they will hold one or more sessions during
544 the period between the Saturday of the fifth week before the regular
545 election and the Saturday of the fourth week before the regular
546 election, for the revision and correction of such list which, when
547 completed, shall be termed the "final registry list" for such election. In
548 each municipality having a population of more than five thousand,
549 they shall also give notice of such times and places by publication in a
550 newspaper circulating in such municipality and by posting the same
551 on the signpost therein, if any, and at the office of the town clerk at
552 least five days before the first of such sessions. The number of sessions
553 shall be fixed by the registrars of each municipality. The registrars
554 shall also hold sessions, of which no public notice need be given, for
555 the purpose of correcting such preliminary list, and for the purpose of
556 adding to such list the names of persons entitled to be registered
557 thereon, on each day they are in session for the admission of electors
558 pursuant to section 9-17, and they may also hold sessions for revision
559 and correction of the registry list on any other day, except during the
560 period of six days preceding any regular election. On the fourteenth
561 day before a primary, the registrars shall hold an additional session to
562 hear such requests for adding names to the registry list, in accordance
563 with the procedure provided in this section, and the registrars shall
564 publish notice of such sessions in a newspaper having general
565 circulation in such municipality at least five days before such sessions.
566 Nothing in this section shall require that such publication be in the
567 form of a legal advertisement.]

568 The registrars of voters shall be available before all elections for
569 revisions and corrections of the preliminary list which, when
570 completed, shall be termed "the final registry list" for such election. In

571 each municipality, availability of the registrars of voters shall be the
572 posted office hours in such municipality for the registrars of voters.

573 Sec. 19. Section 9-38 of the general statutes is repealed and the
574 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

575 The registrars of voters in all towns shall [, on the second Friday
576 preceding a regular election, deposit in the town clerk's office the final
577 registry list arranged as provided in section 9-35 and certified by them
578 to be correct, and shall retain a sufficient number of copies to be used
579 by them at such election for the purpose of checking the names of
580 those who vote. They shall place on such final list, in the order
581 provided in section 9-35, the names of all persons who have been
582 admitted as electors. In each municipality said registrars shall also
583 cause to be prepared and printed and deposited in the town clerk's
584 office a supplementary or updated list containing the names and
585 addresses of electors to be transferred, restored or added to such list
586 prior to the fourth day before such election, provided in municipalities
587 having a population of less than twenty-five thousand, such additional
588 names may be inserted in writing in such final list. Such final registry
589 list and supplementary or updated list deposited in the town clerk's
590 office shall be on file in such office for public inspection for a period of
591 two years, and any elector may make copies thereof] produce a final
592 registry list arranged in accordance with the provisions of section 9-35,
593 as amended by this act, and certified by the registrars of voters to be
594 correct. Such final registry list and supplementary or updated list shall
595 be on file in the municipal clerk's office not later than the day before
596 election day and shall be available in the registrars of voters' office for
597 public inspection. Whenever the registrars of voters are not in their
598 office, such list shall be placed outside of the office for public
599 inspection. Any elector may request copies of such list.

600 Sec. 20. Section 9-39 of the general statutes is repealed and the
601 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

602 The registrars of voters of each municipality shall upon request,
603 print copies of the final registry list for distribution in such

604 municipality and in all the voting districts located therein. [, provided
605 nothing in sections 9-12 to 9-45, inclusive, shall require the printing of
606 more than one final registry list for any voting district in any one year.
607 With each printing such registrars shall retain at least two copies of
608 such lists and such copies shall be available for public use in the office
609 of the registrars for a period of two years.] The registrars shall, upon
610 request, give to [a] any candidate for election [to the General
611 Assembly] a copy of the final registry list for each voting district
612 [included in the General Assembly district] for which such person is a
613 candidate and shall maintain such list, either on paper or in electronic
614 format, for a period of two years.

615 Sec. 21. Section 9-50a of the general statutes is repealed and the
616 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

617 The registrars of voters of each town shall [, on a monthly basis,]
618 compile a list of (1) all persons whose names were added, restored,
619 removed or erased from the active and inactive registry lists, [during
620 the preceding month,] (2) all electors who changed either their names
621 or addresses, [during such period] and (3) all persons sent notices
622 required under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, P.L. 103-
623 31, as amended from time to time, and all persons who have replied to
624 such notices. Such list shall include, but not be limited to, each such
625 person's or elector's (A) name, (B) former name, [if changed during
626 such period,] (C) address, [including zip code,] (D) former address,
627 [including zip code, if changed during such period,] (E) voting district,
628 and (F) party affiliation, if any. The registrars shall make each such list
629 available to the public [in accordance with the provisions of section 1-
630 210] upon such request.

631 Sec. 22. Section 9-55 of the general statutes is repealed and the
632 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

633 (a) The registrars of voters shall cause to be printed [at least once
634 during the calendar year a sufficient number of copies of complete,
635 corrected enrollment lists certified by them as correct, provided a
636 supplementary or updated list shall be printed within one week after a

637 session held on the fourteenth day before a primary] a complete
638 enrollment list and shall make such list available to the public upon
639 request.

640 (b) If a political party authorizes unaffiliated electors to vote in a
641 primary, under section 9-431, and a notice of primary is published, the
642 registrars shall cause a list of all unaffiliated electors eligible to vote in
643 the primary to be printed [within one week after the session held on
644 the fourteenth day] before such primary. If unaffiliated electors are
645 authorized to vote in only one party's primary and are authorized to
646 vote for all offices to be contested at the primary, the registrars may
647 print the list of unaffiliated electors in combination with such party's
648 enrollment list, indicating party affiliation where applicable.

649 (c) If the legislative body of the municipality votes to eliminate
650 separate enrollment lists under section 9-54 and:

651 (1) Notices of primaries are published for two parties to be held on
652 the same day, the registrars of voters shall print complete separate
653 enrollment lists [within one week after the enrollment session held on
654 the fourteenth day before the primary] and, if unaffiliated electors are
655 authorized to vote in the primary, the registrars of voters shall print a
656 separate list of unaffiliated electors as provided in subsection (b) of this
657 section; or

658 (2) A notice of primary is published for one party in which
659 unaffiliated electors are authorized to vote for some but not all offices
660 to be contested at the primary, the registrars of voters shall print a
661 complete separate enrollment list and a separate list of unaffiliated
662 electors as provided in subsection (b) of this section; or

663 (3) A notice of primary is published for only one party and (A)
664 unaffiliated electors are not authorized to vote, or (B) unaffiliated
665 electors are authorized to vote for all offices to be contested at the
666 primary, a registry list may be used as a checklist at the primary and
667 the registrars of voters shall [, within one week after the session held
668 on the fourteenth day before such primary,] print a supplementary or

669 updated list indicating those electors who have become eligible to vote
670 in the primary since the printing of the registry list.

671 (d) Whenever a list is required by this section to be printed, [within
672 one week after the session held on the fourteenth day before the
673 primary,] a supplement to such list shall be compiled by the registrars
674 of voters of persons who after such date and prior to twelve o'clock
675 noon of the last business day before the primary become eligible to
676 vote in such primary. The registrars of voters may combine such
677 separate compilation with the foregoing printed list [either by inserting
678 the names in writing or] by reprinting the list or incorporating the
679 supplementary [or updated list into a single printed] list.

680 (e) The registrars of voters shall [file one copy of each such list with
681 the town clerk which copy shall be] make available for public use such
682 list in the office of the [town clerk] registrars of voters until the
683 printing of the next completed [, corrected] enrollment list; and they
684 shall deliver to the chairman of the town committee of each political
685 party [five] copies of each such list for each voting district in the town.
686 Whenever the registrars of voters are not in their office, such list shall
687 be placed outside of the office for public inspection. Upon request the
688 registrars of voters shall give one complete set of such lists to each
689 candidate for nomination for any office or for election as a town
690 committee member. They shall deliver a sufficient number of copies
691 thereof to the moderator of each primary. [With each printing the
692 registrars shall retain at least six copies of each such list and such
693 copies shall be available for public use in the office of the registrars
694 until the printing of the next complete, corrected enrollment list.] No
695 petition brought under the provisions of section 9-63 shall operate to
696 delay the completion and printing of such lists. If the petition of any
697 elector is granted after any such list has been completed, the [registrar
698 or assistant registrar] registrars of voters or assistant registrars of
699 voters, as the case may be, shall issue to such elector a certificate
700 showing that the elector is entitled to the privileges accompanying
701 enrollment in the political party named in the elector's petition.

702 Sec. 23. Section 9-169g of the general statutes is repealed and the
703 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

704 (a) The [town clerk] registrars of voters of any municipality (1)
705 which is divided between two or more assembly districts, two or more
706 senatorial districts or two or more congressional districts, or (2) which
707 is not divided between any such districts but is divided into two or
708 more voting districts for General Assembly or congressional elections,
709 shall submit to the Secretary of the State a street map of the
710 municipality which indicates the boundary lines of the voting districts
711 established by the municipality in accordance with sections 9-169, as
712 amended by this act, 9-169a and 9-169d. The [town clerk] registrars of
713 voters shall submit such map to the [secretary] Secretary of the State
714 (A) not later than July 30, 1997, if any such division is in effect on July
715 1, 1997, or, if no such division is in effect on July 1, 1997, not later than
716 thirty days after any such division first takes effect, and (B) not later
717 than thirty days after any change in any such division takes effect.

718 (b) The Secretary of the State shall make such maps available to the
719 General Assembly, for use by the General Assembly in carrying out its
720 responsibilities under (1) Article XXVI of the Amendments to the
721 Constitution of Connecticut, or any subsequent corresponding state
722 constitutional provision, with regard to the redistricting of assembly,
723 senatorial and congressional districts, and (2) Public Law 94-171,
724 concerning the establishment of a plan identifying the geographic
725 areas for which specific tabulations of population are desired in the
726 decennial census of the United States.

727 Sec. 24. Section 9-172b of the general statutes is repealed and the
728 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

729 [(a)] In each municipality or political subdivision in which a special
730 election or referendum is to be held, the registrars of voters shall
731 prepare a supplementary or updated list of the names and addresses of
732 those persons who acquired voting privileges after the completion of
733 the revised registry list and prior to the day of such special election or
734 referendum. In each such municipality or political subdivision, not

735 later than the day before such special election or referendum, such
736 registrars of voters shall cause to be completed and printed [and
737 deposited in the town clerk's office] such list arranged as provided in
738 section 9-35, as amended by this act, and certified by them to be
739 correct, and shall retain a sufficient number of copies to be used by
740 them at such election or referendum for the purpose of checking the
741 names of those who vote, provided the names of any persons who
742 acquired such voting privileges [within thirty days before such special
743 election or referendum] may be inserted on [such printed list in
744 writing] the supplemental list.

745 [(b) In the case of a special election or referendum, no person
746 admitted as an elector on the day of the special election or referendum
747 shall be entitled to vote in that election.]

748 Sec. 25. Section 9-238a of the general statutes is repealed and the
749 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

750 During the first week of [February] January in each year, the [town
751 clerk] registrars of voters of each town shall notify the Secretary of the
752 State, on a form provided by said secretary, of the total number of
753 names on the active registry list and on each enrollment list and the
754 total number of unaffiliated electors, in such town, and of the total
755 number of voting [machines] tabulators therein and, in towns divided
756 into voting districts, in addition, the same information for each voting
757 district. If the number of [machines] tabulators listed in such
758 notification is less than the number required under section 9-238, the
759 [town clerk] registrars of voters shall include in such notification an
760 explanation of the discrepancy. [Each such clerk shall also file a
761 duplicate copy of such notification with the officials who are required
762 to provide voting machines in his municipality under section 9-238.]

763 Sec. 26. Section 9-31a of the general statutes is repealed and the
764 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

765 [(a) As used in this section and section 9-31b, "permanently
766 physically disabled person" means a person who, by reason of a major

767 defect or infirmity of body, whether congenital or acquired by
768 accident, injury or disease, is permanently physically incapacitated to a
769 degree that prevents him and will continue to prevent him from
770 appearing in person at the office of the town clerk or registrars of the
771 town where he temporarily or permanently resides.

772 (b) Any permanently physically disabled person may, in the manner
773 prescribed under this section and upon a form as prescribed under
774 section 9-31b, apply to the town clerk or either registrar of voters of
775 such town for examination and admission as an elector of any
776 Connecticut town. (1) In the case of a permanently physically disabled
777 person whose qualifications as to age, citizenship or residence in such
778 town are attained on or before the last session for admission of electors
779 prior to an election to be held in the town, the application shall be
780 submitted so that it will be received by such town clerk or either
781 registrar of voters not later than such last session. Upon receipt of the
782 application, the town clerk or either registrar of voters shall notify the
783 applicant of the day, and the hour, such day to be within ten days of
784 the receipt of the application, at which an admitting official shall meet
785 with the applicant at the temporary or permanent residence of the
786 applicant. (2) In the case of a permanently physically disabled person
787 whose qualifications as to age, citizenship or residence in such town
788 are attained after the last session for admission of electors prior to an
789 election to be held in the town, the application shall be submitted so
790 that it will be received by such town clerk or either registrar of voters
791 not later than the opening of the limited session for the admission of
792 electors held, under section 9-17, on the last weekday prior to the
793 election. Upon receipt of the application, the town clerk or either
794 registrar of voters shall notify the applicant of the day, and the hour,
795 such day and hour to be not later than 5:00 p.m. on the last weekday
796 before the election, at which an admitting official shall meet with the
797 applicant at the temporary or permanent residence of the applicant.

798 (c) Such admitting official shall meet at the appointed time with the
799 applicant for the purpose of examining his qualifications as an elector
800 and for the purpose of admitting him as an elector if the applicant is

801 found qualified. Such official shall make available to the applicant at
802 such time, upon request, a copy of the statement that specifies each
803 eligibility requirement and contains an attestation that the applicant
804 meets each such requirement (1) in video form in accordance with
805 procedures established by the registrars of voters and (2) in braille,
806 large print and audio form. Such official shall provide the applicant
807 with a written notice of approval or disapproval at that time, except as
808 otherwise provided in section 9-19e. Any person making application
809 for registration under this section shall be entitled to the privileges of
810 an elector and party enrollment, if applicable, from the time such
811 application for admission as an elector is approved by the town clerk
812 or registrars of voters of his voting residence.]

813 (a) Any disabled person who cannot register to vote by mail or in
814 person at the office of the registrars of voters may request of the
815 registrars of voters that an admitting official be sent to the person's
816 residence to assist the applicant with the application for admission as
817 an elector. The registrars of voters shall act promptly on any such
818 request. If election-related materials in alternative formats are
819 requested by such person, the registrars of voters shall provide such
820 materials in accordance with any applicable state or federal law.

821 (b) In the case of a disabled person whose qualifications as to age,
822 citizenship or residence in such town are attained after the last session
823 for admission of electors prior to an election to be held in the town, the
824 person shall be admitted by either registrar of voters not later than five
825 o'clock p.m. on the last weekday before the election. An admitting
826 official shall meet with the applicant at the temporary or permanent
827 residence of the applicant at such time of admission.

828 (c) Any person that makes application for admission as an elector
829 pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be entitled to the
830 privileges of an elector and party enrollment, if applicable, from the
831 time such application for admission as an elector is approved by the
832 registrars of voters.

833 Sec. 27. Subsection (a) of section 9-264 of the general statutes is

834 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
835 *October 1, 2007*):

836 (a) An elector who requires assistance to vote, by reason of
837 blindness, disability or inability to write or to read the ballot, may be
838 given assistance by a person of the elector's choice, other than (1) the
839 elector's employer, (2) an agent of such employer, [or] (3) an officer or
840 agent of the elector's union, or (4) a candidate on the ballot. The
841 registrars of voters or the assistant registrars of voters, as the case may
842 be, shall request the name of the person providing assistance. If the
843 elector refuses to provide the name of the person providing assistance,
844 such refusal shall be recorded but shall not deny the elector the right to
845 vote. The person assisting the elector may accompany the elector into
846 the voting [machine] booth. Such person shall register such elector's
847 vote upon the [machine] ballot as such elector directs. Any person
848 accompanying an elector into the voting [machine] booth who deceives
849 any elector in registering [his] the elector's vote under this section or
850 seeks to influence any elector while in the act of voting, or who
851 registers any vote for any elector or on any question other than as
852 requested by such elector, or who gives information to any person as
853 to what person or persons such elector voted for, or how [he] the
854 elector voted on any question, shall be fined not more than one
855 thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

856 Sec. 28. Section 9-297 of the general statutes is repealed and the
857 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

858 No official or other person at any election shall, in the [enclosure
859 where the ballot box and stub box are placed, or in any room or booth
860 herein mentioned,] polling place, suggest to any elector the name of
861 any political party or candidate for any office. No person shall assist or
862 offer to assist any elector in the preparation of [his] the ballot, [to be
863 used in voting, unless appointed for that purpose by the moderator of
864 the election.] No elector shall receive [such] assistance unless [he is
865 physically incapable of preparing his ballot, and the moderator shall be
866 the sole judge of such physical disability] the elector requests

867 assistance. In such case, [of such physical disability, the moderator] the
868 elector shall [, upon the request of the elector, appoint two electors of
869 different parties, and such persons shall render such assistance as the
870 elector requires in the preparation of his ballot] choose whom the
871 elector would like to have assist him or her in casting the ballot.

872 Sec. 29. Section 9-17a of the general statutes is repealed and the
873 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

874 As used in sections 9-17, 9-19b, 9-19c(a), 9-20, as amended by this
875 act, 9-23a, 9-24, 9-31a, as amended by this act, [9-31b] and 9-31l, unless
876 otherwise provided, the term "admitting official" means a town clerk,
877 assistant town clerk, registrar of voters, deputy registrar of voters,
878 assistant registrar of voters, special assistant registrar of voters or the
879 board for admission of electors.

880 Sec. 30. Subsection (b) of section 9-20 of the general statutes is
881 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
882 *October 1, 2007*):

883 (b) The applicant's statement shall be delivered to the registrars
884 immediately and shall be kept by the registrars as a public record in a
885 safe depository, except that no Social Security number obtained by the
886 registrars prior to January 1, 2000, may be disclosed to the public or to
887 any governmental agency. Any such statement of an elector whose
888 name has been removed from the registry list for a period of at least
889 five years may be placed on microfilm, destroyed or otherwise
890 disposed of by such registrars, in the manner provided in section 7-
891 109. Upon the request of any elector, or if the applicant does not
892 present a birth certificate, drivers' license or Social Security card as
893 required by subsection (a) of this section, at the time an application is
894 made in person to an admitting official or prior to the approval of such
895 an application, any admitting official shall require the applicant to
896 prove his identity, place of birth, age and bona fide residence by the
897 testimony under oath of at least one elector or by the presentation of
898 proof satisfactory to such admitting official. Each person found
899 qualified shall thereupon be admitted as an elector, except as provided

900 in sections 9-12, 9-19e, 9-19g and 9-30. The registrars may request an
 901 elector whose date of birth is missing from their records to voluntarily
 902 furnish his date of birth. Any admitting official may administer oaths
 903 in any matter coming before him under section 9-12, 9-17, 9-19b,
 904 subsection (a) of section 9-19c, section 9-19e, 9-19g, 9-23, 9-23a, 9-25, 9-
 905 31a, as amended by this act, [9-31b,] 9-31l, 9-40a or this section. Said
 906 admitting official shall prohibit any activity which interferes with the
 907 orderly process of admission of electors.

908 Sec. 31. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) Not later than February 1,
 909 2008, the Secretary of the State shall adopt regulations, in accordance
 910 with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, that provide
 911 for the automatic mailing of an absentee ballot prior to an election to
 912 any person who is permanently disabled, provided such person files
 913 an initial application for an absentee ballot along with a certification
 914 from a physician indicating that such person is permanently disabled.
 915 Such regulations shall include, but not be limited to, the form and
 916 content of such certification, a schedule for the mailing of such
 917 absentee ballots and procedures for the protection of the medical
 918 privacy of any such applicant.

919 Sec. 32. Sections 9-31b, 9-31d, 9-58 and 9-195 of the general statutes
 920 are repealed. (*Effective October 1, 2007*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>July 1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1, 2007</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>July 1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1, 2007</i>	9-158a
Sec. 3	<i>July 1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1, 2007</i>	9-158b(a)

Sec. 4	<i>July 1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1, 2007</i>	9-158c(a)
Sec. 5	<i>July 1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1, 2007</i>	9-158d(a)
Sec. 6	<i>July 1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1, 2007</i>	9-158e(a)
Sec. 7	<i>July 1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1, 2007</i>	9-158j
Sec. 8	<i>July 1, 2007, and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after July 1, 2007</i>	9-158k
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-6
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-168
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-168a
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-169
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-35
Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-35a
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-35b
Sec. 16	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-35c
Sec. 17	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-36
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-37
Sec. 19	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-38
Sec. 20	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-39
Sec. 21	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-50a
Sec. 22	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-55
Sec. 23	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-169g
Sec. 24	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-172b
Sec. 25	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-238a
Sec. 26	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-31a
Sec. 27	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-264(a)
Sec. 28	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-297
Sec. 29	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-17a
Sec. 30	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-20(b)

Sec. 31	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 32	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	Repealer section

GAE *Joint Favorable Subst.*

The following fiscal impact statement and bill analysis are prepared for the benefit of members of the General Assembly, solely for the purpose of information, summarization, and explanation, and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose:

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 08 \$	FY 09 \$
Elect. Enforcement Com.	GF - Cost	See Below	See Below

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 08 \$	FY 09 \$
Various Municipalities	STATE MANDATE - Cost	Indeterminate	Indeterminate

Explanation

The bill establishes procedures allowing people to register to vote on the day of an election, primary, or presidential preference primary. The bill could result in a cost to municipalities associated with the per diem cost of additional registrars and staff at polling locations.

Same day registration for elections may result in increased complaints to the State Elections Enforcement Commission (SEEC), which may result in additional costs to the SEEC for more investigations. The complaints may arise for allegations of voter fraud, as well as complaints against election officials for failing to follow appropriate procedures, or from a denial of voter registration. If the SEEC receives a high volume of complaints, an additional Investigator with an associated salary of \$60,807 plus fringe benefits may be necessary.

Additional costs to municipalities will be incurred associated with the compensation of registrars of voters attending two conferences per year for the purpose of discussing election laws and procedures. The bill provides provisions for:

1. the rate at which registrars of voters are compensated for attending a conference (the bill changes this from \$35 per day to his or her usual salary rate per day);
2. compensation for conference fees; and
3. compensation for hotel accommodations.
4. compensation for the number of registrars that attend the conferences if from a town divided into two voting districts. (currently municipalities divided into two voting districts that elect registrars of voters for each voting district must compensate only 2 voters of opposite political parties for the conference).

Additional costs or savings could be incurred associated with allowing municipalities to determine:

1. the rate per mileage reimbursement. The current minimum rate of twenty cents per mile is removed, enabling municipalities to decrease, or increase the rate.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact described above would continue into the future subject to election day registration activity and conference reimbursement costs determined by municipalities.

OLR Bill Analysis**sSB 1312*****AN ACT CONCERNING ELECTION DAY REGISTRATION,
CHANGES TO THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS, AND CERTAIN
COMPENSATION OF REGISTRARS OF VOTERS.*****SUMMARY:**

This bill allows certain people to register to vote on the day of an election, primary, or presidential preference primary. It establishes procedures applicants and registrars must follow for Election Day registration. It also eliminates the use of presidential ballots for state residents.

The bill requires registrars in each municipality to be available during their posted office hours. It generally makes registrars of voters the sole officials responsible for determining polling places and hiring poll workers. It accomplishes this by eliminating the duties of town clerks (1) related to changes in polling place designations or combined designations and (2) to provide copies of voting district maps to the secretary of the state for use in redistricting. The bill also removes barriers to registrars of voters performing certain duties electronically. For example, the bill removes restrictions on (1) when voter lists must be completed or printed or may be changed and (2) the number of copies of lists available for public inspection, thereby allowing printed copies and routine updates throughout the year. It makes copies of voter lists, including enrollment and active lists, publicly available upon request.

The bill makes technical changes to reflect the changes in voting technology. For example, it requires registrars to provide separate voting tabulators, rather than machines, for use by electors at an election.

The bill changes the process by which people with disabilities may (1) register to vote (2) and vote, and requires the secretary of the state to adopt regulations. It makes the new process available to people who are not permanently disabled. It also allows other electors to ask anyone they like to help them vote. The law continues to prohibit anyone from suggesting how an elector should vote once he or she is in the polling place. The bill requires the secretary of the state to adopt regulations on mailing absentee ballots to people with permanent disabilities.

The bill makes other technical and conforming changes. It also repeals obsolete statutes regarding party enrollment applications and compensating town clerks and registrars for maintaining enrollment lists.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2007, except that the provisions (1) requiring the secretary to adopt regulations are effective upon passage, (2) on Election Day registration are effective July 1, 2007 and applicable to primaries and elections held on and after that date, and (3) on presidential and overseas total ballot applications are effective January 1, 2008.

ELECTION DAY REGISTRATION

Application

By law, each voter registration applicant must state under penalty of perjury his name, bona fide street address, date of birth, citizenship, whether he is disenfranchised because of a criminal conviction, and whether he was previously registered to vote in another town in the state. He must present his birth certificate, driver's license, or Social Security card to the admitting official for inspection.

The bill requires the applicant to appear in person at a location determined by the registrars of voters on primary day or election day and declare under oath that he (1) meets the eligibility requirements to be an elector, as indicated on the application, and (2) has not previously voted in the election. It allows college students to present

their student photo ID in lieu of the identification currently required by law.

If the applicant's ID does not include proof of his residential address, he must also submit a U.S. passport, military ID card, learner's permit, utility bill due within 30 days after the primary or election, current college registration or fee statement, or another document prescribed by the secretary of the state that includes his name and current address.

If the applicant fails to submit proof of his residential address, the admitting official must require him to prove his residence through the testimony of at least one elector. The testimony must be provided under oath. The admitting official must give a qualified applicant notice of acceptance indicating his voting district on a form designed to prevent forgery or counterfeiting, as prescribed by the secretary of the state. The admitting official must check the state-wide centralized voter registration system to determine if the applicant is an elector elsewhere in the state.

Not later than seven days after each primary or election day, the registrars of voters must send a confirmation by first-class mail to the residential address of each applicant admitted as an elector on primary or election day. The registrars must ask that the confirmation be returned if not deliverable at the address shown. If it is returned undelivered, the registrar must refer the matter to the State Elections Enforcement Commission for an immediate investigation.

Presidential Ballots

The bill removes the provision for Connecticut residents to vote by presidential ballot, leaving the procedures in place only for former state residents. A former state resident who moved to another state after its deadline to register can apply for a presidential ballot in Connecticut and vote for presidential and vice-presidential electors, but no other offices. Under the bill, current state residents would instead follow the Election Day registration procedures. With a few

exceptions, the application and voting procedures (which include the requirement to show current identification) remain the same as under current law. The bill permits assistant registrars, instead of just registrars, to indicate in the margins if a presidential voter's name appears on the registry list. It requires registrars or assistant registrars to make the margin notation in red ink.

By law, registrars must prepare a list of the names and addresses of presidential voters and overseas electors. The bill requires that the list go to either the voting district or central counting as appropriate.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS

Conference Pay

When registrars and town clerks attend work-related conferences that may be called by the secretary of the state, the bill requires their town employers to pay them at their regular salary rate and pay their conference fees and hotel accommodations. It removes the minimum rate for mileage reimbursement, thereby allowing towns to determine any per mile rate. Registrars and town clerks currently receive \$35 for each day that they attend a conference and a minimum of 20 cents per mile.

The bill eliminates the limit on the number of registrars that may attend the conferences from towns with two voting districts that elect registrars of voters for each district.

Polling Place Selections and Officials

Under current law, a town's legislative body designates its polling place. The bill permits registrars to make this designation in single district towns, cities, or boroughs. In multi-district towns, cities, and boroughs it requires the registrars to make the designation with the legislative body's approval.

The bill removes the prohibition against a head moderator and the deputy head moderator from being enrolled in the same major party. By law, registrars appoint moderators and assistant moderators. The registrars can provide assistance to head moderators by designating a

deputy.

Voting Machines

The bill requires registrars, rather than town clerks, to provide the secretary of the state with the numbers of electors and voting tabulators in their towns. It changes the month for the notification from February to January of each year.

Districts

The bill allows registrars, acting with the approval of the legislative body, to divide or re-divide the town into districts. Under current law, only the legislative body has this authority.

Voter Registry Lists

Removal of Names. By law, registrars must confirm that an elector suspected of moving out of town has actually done so before they remove his name from the preliminary voter registry list. The registrar does this by sending a notice of intent to remove the elector's name to the elector with a preaddressed return card on which the voter can state his current address. The registrar must retain a duplicate copy of the record. The bill also allows registrars to retain a data entry of the transaction.

By law, an elector who moves within the same municipality may transfer his voter registration by giving the registrars a signed request to make the transfer that includes his present address, the date he moved, and his old address. The bill specifies that an elector can make the request by giving registrars a voter registration card with a change of address checked off. It removes a requirement for the elector to state the date of his move. With the exception of requests completed on the day of an election, the law requires the registrar to add the elector's name to the voter list at his new residence. For requests completed on the day of an election, the bill requires the registrar to add the elector's name to a supplemental voter list.

The bill eliminates the deadline for registrars to post the names of electors removed or that will be removed from the voter registry list.

Under current law registrars must post the notice immediately after a session to update voter lists or immediately after mailing notice of intent to remove.

The bill allows electors who want to relinquish their voting rights to do so at any time. Under current law, electors cannot relinquish their rights during the period between a voter registration session held before an election and the day following the election.

Preliminary and Final Voter Lists. The bill requires registrars to be available before all elections to make revisions and corrections to preliminary voter lists.

It specifies that a completed preliminary registry list is “the final registry list” for an election. It postpones the deadline for registrars to file supplemental or updated lists in the town clerk’s office from the fourth day before an election to the day before an election.

The bill removes the restriction on the number of final registry lists printed per voting district per year. It also removes a requirement for registrars to keep at least two copies of the lists in their offices for public inspection.

Enrollment Lists. The bill removes registrars’ authority to combine voter enrollment lists with supplemental lists by writing the names on the latter onto the former; however they may still combine the lists in a reprint. It also removes the specific number of the lists registrars must deliver to the town committee chairman.

Availability of Lists. The bill requires registrars to make preliminary voter, final voter, and enrollment lists available to the public at all times. It requires registrars who are away from their offices to place the lists outside of their offices. It removes requirements for the registrars to file preliminary voter lists and enrollment lists with town clerks. It requires the registrars to give a copy of the preliminary and final voter lists to any candidate who asks, instead of just a legislative candidate.

VOTERS WITH DISABILITIES

Registration

By law, people with permanent disabilities may use a statutory form to apply to their town clerk or registrar for admission as an elector and an admitting official must meet the applicant at his or her home. The application and meeting deadlines vary, based on when the applicant qualified to be an elector (i.e., before or after the last session to admit electors before an election). If asked, an admitting official must give qualified applicants a copy of the voter eligibility requirements with an attestation that the applicant meets the requirement in video and audio form, Braille, and large print.

The bill eliminates the (1) limitation of this process to people with permanent disabilities, (2) statutory form, (3) different processes based on when an applicant becomes qualified, and (4) requirement for admitting officials to provide eligibility information in different forms upon request. The bill does not allow prospective applicants to request assistance from their town clerks.

It permits a person who cannot register by mail or in person at his or her registrar's office because of a disability to ask his registrar to send an election official to his home to help him or her register to vote. The registrar must respond promptly to the request and, if asked, provide election-related materials in any alternative form that complies with federal or state law.

As under current law, if the applicant meets the qualifications of an elector after the last voter registration session held prior to an election, he must be admitted as an elector by 5 p.m. on the Monday before the election. A qualified applicant may vote and join a political party at the time he is approved.

Voting

With exceptions, anyone may help a person who is blind, disabled, or unable to read or write to vote. The bill adds candidates on the ballot to the list of people prohibited from helping. The other

prohibited people are the elector's employer, employer's agent, and officer or agent of the elector's union. The bill requires registrars or assistant registrars to request the name of any helper. If the elector refuses to provide the name, the registrar must record the denial but still allow the person to vote.

Regulations

By February 1, 2008, the bill requires the secretary of the state to adopt regulations that provide for the automatic mailing of an absentee ballot prior to an election to any person with a permanent disability who applies for an absentee ballot and includes a certificate of his disability. The regulations must include the form and content of the certification, a mailing schedule, and procedures for protecting an applicant's medical privacy.

BACKGROUND

Presidential Ballots

The federal Voting Rights Act (42 USC § 1973aa-1) requires state law to provide for those otherwise qualified to vote who fail to meet a residency requirement to vote in an election for U. S. president and vice-president. A person who moved after the deadline for voter registration in his new residence must be allowed to vote for president and vice-president in the state or town where he lived before moving.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Government Administration and Elections Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 10 Nay 3 (03/28/2007)