



General Assembly

January Session, 2007

Amendment

LCO No. 8612

SB0131108612SD0

Offered by:
SEN. SLOSSBERG, 14th Dist.

To: Subst. Senate Bill No. 1311 File No. 513 Cal. No. 407

"AN ACT CONCERNING THE INTEGRITY AND SECURITY OF THE VOTING PROCESS."

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and substitute the
2 following in lieu thereof:

3 "Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) Not earlier than the
4 fifteenth day after any election or primary and not later than two
5 business days before the canvass of votes by the Secretary of the State,
6 Treasurer and Comptroller, for any federal or state election or primary,
7 or by the town clerk for any municipal election or primary, the
8 registrars of voters shall conduct a manual audit of the votes recorded
9 in not less than ten per cent of the voting districts in the state, district
10 or municipality, whichever is applicable. Such manual audit shall be
11 noticed in advance and be open to public observation. Any election
12 official who participates in the administration and conduct of an audit
13 pursuant to this section shall be compensated by the municipality at
14 the standard rate of pay established by such municipality for elections
15 or primaries, as the case may be.

16 (b) The voting districts subject to the audit described in subsection
17 (a) of this section shall be selected in a random drawing by the
18 Secretary of the State and such selection process shall be open to the
19 public. The offices subject to the audit pursuant to this section shall be,
20 (1) in the case of an election where the office of presidential elector is
21 on the ballot, all offices required to be audited by federal law, plus one
22 additional office selected in a random drawing by the Secretary of the
23 State, but in no case less than three offices, (2) in the case of an election
24 where the office of Governor is on the ballot, all offices required to be
25 audited by federal law, plus one additional office selected in a random
26 drawing by the Secretary of the State, but in no case less than three
27 offices, (3) in the case of a municipal election, three offices or twenty
28 per cent of the number of offices on the ballot, whichever is greater,
29 selected at random by the municipal clerk, and (4) in the case of a
30 primary election, all offices required to be audited by federal law, plus
31 one additional office, if any, but in no event less than twenty per cent
32 of the offices on the ballot, selected in a random drawing by the
33 municipal clerk.

34 (c) If a selected voting district has an office that is subject to
35 recanvass or an election or primary contest pursuant to the general
36 statutes, the Secretary shall select an alternative district, pursuant to
37 the process described in subsection (b) of this section.

38 (d) The manual audit described in subsection (a) of this section shall
39 consist of the manual tabulation of the paper ballots cast and counted
40 by each voting machine subject to such audit. Once complete, the vote
41 totals established pursuant to the manual tabulation shall be compared
42 to the results reported by the voting machine on the day of the election
43 or primary. The results of the manual tabulation shall be reported on a
44 form prescribed by the Secretary of the State which shall include the
45 total number of ballots counted, the total votes received by each
46 candidate in question, the total votes received by each candidate in
47 question on ballots that were properly completed by each voter and
48 the total votes received by each candidate in question on ballots that
49 were not properly completed by each voter. Such report shall be filed

50 with the Secretary of the State who shall immediately forward such
51 report to The University of Connecticut for analysis. The University of
52 Connecticut shall file a written report with the Secretary of the State
53 regarding such analysis that describes any discrepancies identified.
54 After receipt of such report, the Secretary of the State shall file such
55 report with the State Elections Enforcement Commission.

56 (e) For the purposes of this section, a ballot that has not been
57 properly completed will be deemed to be a ballot on which (1) votes
58 have been marked by the voter outside the vote targets, (2) votes have
59 been marked by the voter using a manual marking device that cannot
60 be read by the voting machine, or (3) in the judgment of the registrars
61 of voters, the voter marked the ballot in such a manner that the voting
62 machine may not have read the marks as votes cast.

63 (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9-311 of the general
64 statutes, the Secretary of the State shall order a discrepancy canvass
65 of the returns of an election or primary for any office if a discrepancy,
66 as defined in subsection (o) of this section, exists where the margin of
67 victory in the race for such office is less than the amount of the
68 discrepancy multiplied by the total number of voting districts where
69 such race appeared on the ballot, provided in a year in which the
70 Secretary of the State is a candidate for an office on the ballot and that
71 office is subject to an audit as provided by this section, the State
72 Elections Enforcement Commission shall order a discrepancy
73 canvass if a discrepancy, as defined by subsection (o) of this section,
74 has occurred that could affect the outcome of the election or primary
75 for such office.

76 (g) If The University of Connecticut report described in subsection
77 (d) of this section indicates that a voting machine failed to record votes
78 accurately and in the manner provided by the general statutes, the
79 Secretary of the State shall require that the voting machine be
80 examined and recertified by the Secretary of the State, or the
81 secretary's designee. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to
82 prohibit the Secretary of the State from requiring that a voting machine

83 be examined and recertified.

84 (h) The audit report filed pursuant to subsection (d) of this section
85 shall be open to public inspection and may be used as prima facie
86 evidence of a discrepancy in any contest arising pursuant to chapter
87 149 of the general statutes or for any other cause of action arising from
88 such election or primary.

89 (i) If the audit officials are unable to reconcile the manual count with
90 the electronic vote tabulation and discrepancies, the Secretary of the
91 State shall conduct such further investigation of the voting machine or
92 tabulator malfunction as may be necessary for the purpose of
93 reviewing whether or not to decertify the voting machine or machines
94 in question or to order the voting machine to be examined and
95 recertified pursuant to subsection (g) of this section. Any report
96 produced by the Secretary of the State as a result of such investigation
97 shall be filed with the State Elections Enforcement Commission and
98 the commission may initiate such further investigation in accordance
99 with subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 9-7b of the general
100 statutes, as may be required to determine if any violations of the
101 general statutes concerning election law have been committed.

102 (j) The individual paper ballots used at an election or primary shall
103 be carefully preserved and returned in their designated receptacle in
104 accordance with the requirements of section 9-266, 9-302 or 9-310 of the
105 general statutes, whichever is applicable.

106 (k) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude any
107 candidate or elector from seeking additional remedies pursuant to
108 chapter 149 of the general statutes.

109 (l) After an election or primary, any voting machine may be kept
110 locked for a period longer than that prescribed by sections 9-266, 9-310
111 and 9-447 of the general statutes, if such an extended period is ordered
112 by either a court of competent jurisdiction, the Secretary of the State or
113 the State Elections Enforcement Commission. Either the court or the
114 Secretary of the State may order an audit of such voting machine to be

115 conducted by such persons as the court or the Secretary of the State
116 may designate, provided the State Elections Enforcement Commission
117 may order such an audit under the circumstances prescribed in
118 subsection (f) of this section. If the machine utilized in such election or
119 primary is an optical scan voting system, such order to lock such
120 machine shall include the tabulator, memory card and all other
121 components and processes utilized in the programming of such
122 machine.

123 (m) The Secretary of the State may adopt regulations, in accordance
124 with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, as may be
125 necessary for the conduct of the manual tabulation of the paper ballots
126 described in subsection (a) of this section and to establish guidelines
127 for expanded audits when there are differences between the manual
128 and machine counts.

129 (n) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, the
130 Secretary of the State shall have access to the code in any voting
131 machine whenever any problem is discovered as a result of the audit
132 described in subsection (a) of this section.

133 (o) As used in this section, "discrepancy" means any difference in
134 vote totals between machine and manual counts in a voting district
135 that exceeds one-half of one per cent of the lesser amount of the vote
136 totals between machine and manual counts where such differences
137 cannot be resolved through an accounting of ballots that were not
138 marked properly in accordance with subsection (e) of this section,
139 "state election" means "state election", as defined in section 9-1 of the
140 general statutes, and "municipal election" means a municipal election
141 held pursuant to section 9-164 of the general statutes.

142 Sec. 2. Section 9-323 of the general statutes is repealed and the
143 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

144 Any elector or candidate who claims that he is aggrieved by any
145 ruling of any election official in connection with any election for
146 presidential electors and for a senator in Congress and for

147 representative in Congress or any of them, held in his town, or that
148 there was a mistake in the count of the votes cast at such election for
149 candidates for such electors, senator in Congress and representative in
150 Congress, or any of them, at any voting district in his town, or any
151 candidate for such an office who claims that he is aggrieved by a
152 violation of any provision of section 9-355, 9-357 to 9-361, inclusive, 9-
153 364, 9-364a or 9-365 in the casting of absentee ballots at such election,
154 may bring his complaint to any judge of the Supreme Court, in which
155 he shall set out the claimed errors of such election official, the claimed
156 errors in the count or the claimed violations of said sections. In any
157 action brought pursuant to the provisions of this section, the
158 complainant shall send a copy of the complaint by first-class mail, or
159 deliver a copy of the complaint by hand, to the State Elections
160 Enforcement Commission. If such complaint is made prior to such
161 election, such judge shall proceed expeditiously to render judgment on
162 the complaint and shall cause notice of the hearing to be given to the
163 Secretary of the State and the State Elections Enforcement Commission.
164 If such complaint is made subsequent to the election, it shall be
165 brought [within] not later than fourteen days [of] after the election or,
166 if such complaint is brought in response to the manual tabulation of
167 paper ballots authorized pursuant to section 1 of this act, such
168 complaint shall be brought not later than seven days after the close of
169 any such manual tabulation, and in either such circumstance, the judge
170 shall forthwith order a hearing to be had upon such complaint, upon a
171 day not more than five or less than three days from the making of such
172 order, and shall cause notice of not less than three or more than five
173 days to be given to any candidate or candidates whose election may be
174 affected by the decision upon such hearing, to such election official, to
175 the Secretary of the State, to the State Elections Enforcement
176 Commission and to any other party or parties whom such judge deems
177 proper parties thereto, of the time and place for the hearing upon such
178 complaint. Such judge, with two other judges of the Supreme Court to
179 be designated by the Chief Court Administrator, shall, on the day fixed
180 for such hearing and without unnecessary delay, proceed to hear the
181 parties. If sufficient reason is shown, such judges may order any voting

182 machines to be unlocked or any ballot boxes to be opened and a
183 recount of the votes cast, including absentee ballots, to be made. Such
184 judges shall thereupon, in the case they, or any two of them, find any
185 error in the rulings of the election official, any mistake in the count of
186 such votes or any violation of said sections, certify the result of their
187 finding or decision, or the finding or decision of a majority of them, to
188 the Secretary of the State before the first Monday after the second
189 Wednesday in December. Such judges may order a new election or a
190 change in the existing election schedule, provided such order complies
191 with Section 302 of the Help America Vote Act, P.L. 107-252, as
192 amended from time to time. Such certificate of such judges, or a
193 majority of them, shall be final upon all questions relating to the
194 rulings of such election officials, to the correctness of such count and,
195 for the purposes of this section only, such claimed violations, and shall
196 operate to correct the returns of the moderators or presiding officers so
197 as to conform to such finding or decision.

198 Sec. 3. Section 9-324 of the general statutes is repealed and the
199 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

200 Any elector or candidate who claims that such elector or candidate
201 is aggrieved by any ruling of any election official in connection with
202 any election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the State,
203 State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Comptroller or judge of
204 probate, held in such elector's or candidate's town, or that there has
205 been a mistake in the count of the votes cast at such election for
206 candidates for said offices or any of them, at any voting district in such
207 elector's or candidate's town, or any candidate for such an office who
208 claims that such candidate is aggrieved by a violation of any provision
209 of section 9-355, 9-357 to 9-361, inclusive, 9-364, 9-364a or 9-365 in the
210 casting of absentee ballots at such election or any candidate for the
211 office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the State, State
212 Treasurer, Attorney General or State Comptroller, who claims that
213 such candidate is aggrieved by a violation of any provision of sections
214 9-700 to 9-716, inclusive, may bring such elector's or candidate's
215 complaint to any judge of the Superior Court, in which such elector or

216 candidate shall set out the claimed errors of such election official, the
217 claimed errors in the count or the claimed violations of said sections. In
218 any action brought pursuant to the provisions of this section, the
219 complainant shall send a copy of the complaint by first-class mail, or
220 deliver a copy of the complaint by hand, to the State Elections
221 Enforcement Commission. If such complaint is made prior to such
222 election, such judge shall proceed expeditiously to render judgment on
223 the complaint and shall cause notice of the hearing to be given to the
224 Secretary of the State and the State Elections Enforcement Commission.
225 If such complaint is made subsequent to the election, it shall be
226 brought not later than fourteen days after the election or, if such
227 complaint is brought in response to the manual tabulation of paper
228 ballots authorized pursuant to section 1 of this act, such complaint
229 shall be brought not later than seven days after the close of any such
230 manual tabulation and, in either such circumstance, such judge shall
231 forthwith order a hearing to be had upon such complaint, upon a day
232 not more than five nor less than three days from the making of such
233 order, and shall cause notice of not less than three nor more than five
234 days to be given to any candidate or candidates whose election may be
235 affected by the decision upon such hearing, to such election official, the
236 Secretary of the State, the State Elections Enforcement Commission and
237 to any other party or parties whom such judge deems proper parties
238 thereto, of the time and place for the hearing upon such complaint.
239 Such judge shall, on the day fixed for such hearing and without
240 unnecessary delay, proceed to hear the parties. If sufficient reason is
241 shown, such judge may order any voting machines to be unlocked or
242 any ballot boxes to be opened and a recount of the votes cast, including
243 absentee ballots, to be made. Such judge shall thereupon, in case such
244 judge finds any error in the rulings of the election official, any mistake
245 in the count of the votes or any violation of said sections, certify the
246 result of such judge's finding or decision to the Secretary of the State
247 before the fifteenth day of the next succeeding December. Such judge
248 may order a new election or a change in the existing election schedule.
249 Such certificate of such judge of such judge's finding or decision shall
250 be final and conclusive upon all questions relating to errors in the

251 rulings of such election officials, to the correctness of such count, and,
252 for the purposes of this section only, such claimed violations, and shall
253 operate to correct the returns of the moderators or presiding officers,
254 so as to conform to such finding or decision, unless the same is
255 appealed from as provided in section 9-325.

256 Sec. 4. Subsection (a) of section 9-329a of the general statutes is
257 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
258 *passage*):

259 (a) Any (1) elector or candidate aggrieved by a ruling of an election
260 official in connection with any primary held pursuant to (A) section 9-
261 423, 9-425 or 9-464, or (B) a special act, (2) elector or candidate who
262 alleges that there has been a mistake in the count of the votes cast at
263 such primary, or (3) candidate in such a primary who alleges that he is
264 aggrieved by a violation of any provision of sections 9-355, 9-357 to 9-
265 361, inclusive, 9-364, 9-364a or 9-365 in the casting of absentee ballots
266 at such primary, may bring his complaint to any judge of the Superior
267 Court for appropriate action. In any action brought pursuant to the
268 provisions of this section, the complainant shall send a copy of the
269 complaint by first-class mail, or deliver a copy of the complaint by
270 hand, to the State Elections Enforcement Commission. If such
271 complaint is made prior to such primary such judge shall proceed
272 expeditiously to render judgment on the complaint and shall cause
273 notice of the hearing to be given to the Secretary of the State and the
274 State Elections Enforcement Commission. If such complaint is made
275 subsequent to such primary it shall be brought, [within] not later than
276 fourteen days after such primary, or if such complaint is brought in
277 response to the manual tabulation of paper ballots, described in section
278 1 of this act, such complaint shall be brought, not later than seven days
279 after the close of any such manual tabulation, to any judge of the
280 Superior Court.

281 Sec. 5. Section 9-328 of the general statutes is repealed and the
282 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

283 Any elector or candidate claiming to have been aggrieved by any
284 ruling of any election official in connection with an election for any
285 municipal office or a primary for justice of the peace, or any elector or
286 candidate claiming that there has been a mistake in the count of votes
287 cast for any such office at such election or primary, or any candidate in
288 such an election or primary claiming that he is aggrieved by a violation
289 of any provision of sections 9-355, 9-357 to 9-361, inclusive, 9-364, 9-
290 364a or 9-365 in the casting of absentee ballots at such election or
291 primary, may bring a complaint to any judge of the Superior Court for
292 relief therefrom. In any action brought pursuant to the provisions of
293 this section, the complainant shall send a copy of the complaint by
294 first-class mail, or deliver a copy of the complaint by hand, to the State
295 Elections Enforcement Commission. If such complaint is made prior to
296 such election or primary, such judge shall proceed expeditiously to
297 render judgment on the complaint and shall cause notice of the hearing
298 to be given to the Secretary of the State and the State Elections
299 Enforcement Commission. If such complaint is made subsequent to
300 such election or primary, it shall be brought [within] not later than
301 fourteen days [of] after such election or primary, except that if such
302 complaint is brought in response to the manual tabulation of paper
303 ballots, authorized pursuant to section 1 of this act, such complaint
304 shall be brought not later than seven days after the close of any such
305 manual tabulation, to any judge of the Superior Court, in which he
306 shall set out the claimed errors of the election official, the claimed
307 errors in the count or the claimed violations of said sections. Such
308 judge shall forthwith order a hearing to be had upon such complaint,
309 upon a day not more than five nor less than three days from the
310 making of such order, and shall cause notice of not less than three nor
311 more than five days to be given to any candidate or candidates whose
312 election or nomination may be affected by the decision upon such
313 hearing, to such election official, the Secretary of the State, the State
314 Elections Enforcement Commission and to any other party or parties
315 whom such judge deems proper parties thereto, of the time and place
316 for the hearing upon such complaint. Such judge shall, on the day
317 fixed for such hearing and without unnecessary delay, proceed to hear

318 the parties. If sufficient reason is shown, he may order any voting
319 machines to be unlocked or any ballot boxes to be opened and a
320 recount of the votes cast, including absentee ballots, to be made. Such
321 judge shall thereupon, if he finds any error in the rulings of the
322 election official or any mistake in the count of the votes, certify the
323 result of his finding or decision to the Secretary of the State before the
324 tenth day succeeding the conclusion of the hearing. Such judge may
325 order a new election or primary or a change in the existing election
326 schedule. Such certificate of such judge of his finding or decision shall
327 be final and conclusive upon all questions relating to errors in the
328 ruling of such election officials, to the correctness of such count, and,
329 for the purposes of this section only, such claimed violations, and shall
330 operate to correct the returns of the moderators or presiding officers,
331 so as to conform to such finding or decision, except that this section
332 shall not affect the right of appeal to the Supreme Court and it shall
333 not prevent such judge from reserving such questions of law for the
334 advice of the Supreme Court as provided in section 9-325. Such judge
335 may, if necessary, issue his writ of mandamus, requiring the adverse
336 party and those under him to deliver to the complainant the
337 appurtenances of such office, and shall cause his finding and decree to
338 be entered on the records of the Superior Court in the proper judicial
339 district.

340 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) During the municipal election
341 held in 2007, the Secretary of the State may utilize federal funds made
342 available under the Help America Vote Act, P.L. 107-252 to reimburse
343 any municipality subject to the manual tabulation described in section
344 1 of this act. Any such reimbursement shall be limited to the standard
345 rate of pay for each poll worker involved in such manual tabulation, to
346 the extent allowable under the Help America Vote Act, P.L. 107-252.

347 Sec. 7. Section 9-241 of the general statutes is repealed and the
348 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

349 (a) Any person owning or holding an interest in any voting
350 machine, as defined in subsection (w) of section 9-1, may apply to the

351 Secretary of the State to examine such machine and report on its
352 accuracy and efficiency. The Secretary of the State shall examine the
353 machine and determine whether, in the Secretary's opinion, the kind of
354 machine so examined (1) meets the requirements of section 9-242, (2)
355 can be used at elections, primaries and referenda held pursuant to this
356 title, and (3) in the case of an electronic voting machine examined by
357 the Secretary after the Voting Technology Standards Board submits the
358 report required under section 9-242c, complies with the standards
359 adopted by said board under section 9-242c. If the Secretary of the
360 State determines that the machine can be so used, such machine may
361 be adopted for such use. No machine not so approved shall be so used.
362 Each application shall be accompanied by a fee of one hundred dollars
363 and the Secretary of the State shall not approve any machine until such
364 fee and the expenses incurred by the Secretary in making the
365 examination have been paid by the person making such application.
366 Any voting machine company that has had its voting machine
367 approved and that subsequently alters such machine in any way shall
368 provide the Secretary of the State with notice of such alterations,
369 including a description thereof and a statement of the purpose of such
370 alterations. If any such alterations appear to materially affect the
371 accuracy, appearance or efficiency of the machine, or modify the
372 machine so that it can no longer be used at elections, primaries or
373 referenda held pursuant to this title, at the discretion of the Secretary
374 of the State, the company shall submit such alterations for inspection
375 and approval, at its own expense, before such altered machines may be
376 used. The Secretary of the State may adopt regulations, in accordance
377 with the provisions of chapter 54, concerning examination and
378 approval of voting machines under this section. No voting machine
379 that records votes by means of holes punched in designated voting
380 response locations may be approved or used at any election, primary
381 or referendum held pursuant to this title.

382 (b) The Secretary of the State may enter into an agreement with The
383 University of Connecticut or a member of the Connecticut State
384 University System to perform or assist in performing the following

385 functions: (1) Any technical review, testing or research associated with
386 the certification of voting equipment, (2) any technical review, testing
387 or research associated with the decertification of voting equipment, (3)
388 the development of standards for the use of voting equipment during
389 any election, primary or referenda, (4) the development of standards to
390 ensure the accuracy of voting equipment, (5) the development of
391 standards and procedures for the security, set-up and storage of voting
392 equipment, (6) the development of standards, procedures and
393 oversight of post-election audits, (7) the development of standards for
394 recanvass procedures to ensure the accuracy and reliability of any such
395 recanvass, (8) the development of standards and procedures for the
396 testing, security and use of an election management system, (9) the
397 development of standards and procedures for the programming of
398 ballots and voting equipment, (10) research and analysis of data
399 formats for ballot programming and election-related electronic data,
400 and (11) the development of any other standards necessary to protect
401 the integrity of voting equipment.

402 Sec. 8. Section 9-65 of the general statutes is repealed and the
403 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

404 [(a) Within a week after the last session of the registrars of voters
405 under section 9-17 before an election, the registrars of voters in each
406 municipality shall submit in writing to the Secretary of the State a
407 statement setting forth the total number of electors on the active and
408 inactive registry list, the total number of electors enrolled on each
409 active and inactive party enrollment list and the total number of
410 unaffiliated electors on the active and inactive registry list in such
411 municipality. They shall omit therefrom electors on the last-completed
412 registry list or enrollment lists who have died, and they shall include
413 therein electors who have acquired electoral or enrollment privileges
414 since the last-completed registry list or enrollment lists were perfected.
415 In municipalities divided into two voting districts which elect
416 registrars of voters for each district, such information shall be so
417 submitted by the registrars of voters of the first district. Such statement
418 shall be deemed to be submitted within the time required if it is either

419 (1) postmarked by the United States Postal Service not earlier than
420 eight o'clock p.m. on the day of such last session of the registrars and
421 not later than midnight on the seventh day following such last session,
422 or (2) delivered by hand or by electronically transmitted facsimile to
423 the office of the Secretary of the State not earlier than the first day
424 following, and not later than four-thirty o'clock p.m. on the seventh
425 day following, such last session.]

426 [(b)] (a) After the last session of the registrars of voters under section
427 9-17 before each election, the registrars of voters in each municipality
428 shall submit in writing to the Secretary of the State a statement setting
429 forth the total number of names of new electors added to the registry
430 list, and the total number of names of former electors removed from
431 the registry list, in such municipality during the period between the
432 two most recent such last sessions. Such statement shall be submitted
433 annually at a time to be determined by the Secretary of the State. In
434 municipalities divided into two voting districts that elect registrars of
435 voters for each district, such statement shall be so submitted by the
436 registrars of voters of the first district.

437 (b) Not later than a week after the last session of the registrars of
438 voters before an election under section 9-17, the Secretary of the State
439 shall issue a report on the total number of electors on the active and
440 inactive registry list, the total number of electors enrolled on each
441 active and inactive party enrollment list and the total number of
442 unaffiliated electors on the active and inactive registry list in such
443 municipality, as reported by the registrars of voters on the state-wide
444 centralized voter registration system. The Secretary shall omit from
445 such report electors on the last-completed registry list or enrollment
446 lists who have died, but shall include electors who have acquired
447 electoral or enrollment privileges since the last-completed registry list
448 or enrollment lists were perfected.

449 Sec. 9. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) Notwithstanding any
450 provision of the general statutes, the Secretary of the State, upon
451 receipt of a written request from a certified candidate in any election or

452 primary that is received by the Secretary of the State not later than
453 thirty days prior to such primary or election, and after consultation
454 with the registrars of voters, shall appoint election or primary day
455 polling place observers as requested who shall be electors of the state,
456 including without limitation an observer who accompanies and
457 observes the election or primary moderator. Such polling place
458 observers shall record the names and other identifying information of
459 individuals involved in any irregularities or violations and report this
460 information to the Secretary of the State or the Secretary's designee
461 who shall forward all such information to the State Elections
462 Enforcement Commission and all candidates whose names appear on
463 the ballot. During any such primary or election, observers shall
464 immediately report any irregularities or violations of law and the
465 names and other identifying information of any electors who are not
466 allowed to vote to the Secretary of the State, or the Secretary's
467 designee, who shall inform the relevant registrar of voters and the
468 moderator and require immediate and appropriate corrective action.

469 (b) The Secretary of the State shall establish suitable duties,
470 responsibilities and a curriculum, training program and certification
471 process for such polling place observers. Such training program and
472 certification process shall include, without limitation, procedures for
473 counting and recording absentee ballots, the use of voting machines,
474 voting when a name does not appear on a voting list and the duties of
475 a moderator in the conduct of a primary and election. Once certified,
476 the Secretary shall assign each polling place observer to a specific
477 polling place or polling places. Once assigned, the polling place
478 observer shall have the ability to enter and leave the assigned polling
479 places at any time during election or primary day. If at any such time
480 an observer becomes disruptive to the orderly process of voting, the
481 moderator shall have the ability to remove such observers from the
482 polling place. No candidate or member of the immediate family of a
483 candidate shall be appointed as a polling place observer for a polling
484 place on which such candidate may appear on the ballot.

485 (c) Any observer who willfully, knowingly or recklessly interferes

486 with the orderly process of voting shall be subject to the provisions of
487 section 9-366 of the general statutes.

488 (d) The Secretary may adopt regulations, pursuant to chapter 54 of
489 the general statutes, to administer the program established pursuant to
490 this section.

491 (e) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, the
492 registrars of voters of each municipality may appoint additional
493 election officials on the day of, or on any day after, an election or
494 primary, if, in the opinion of both registrars of voters, additional
495 election officials are needed because (1) an election official appointed
496 prior to the day of the election or primary is unable to serve as an
497 election official for any reason, (2) it is necessary to accommodate the
498 public convenience of the electors in any voting district, or (3) it is
499 necessary to improve the administration of the election or primary.
500 The registrars of voters shall file a written opinion with the municipal
501 clerk indicating the reasons for the appointment of any such additional
502 election officials.

503 (f) Not later than September 1, 2007, the Secretary of the State shall
504 establish a code of ethics for polling place observers, registrars of
505 voters and poll workers. Such code of ethics shall be conspicuously
506 posted in each polling place and in the office of the registrars of voters.

507 (g) The Secretary of the State may establish a training program for
508 instruction on such code of ethics and a training program concerning
509 accessibility of polling places by persons with disabilities.

510 Sec. 10. Section 9-453n of the general statutes is repealed and the
511 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

512 Any town clerk receiving any page of a nominating petition under
513 sections 9-453a to 9-453s, inclusive, or section 9-216 shall complete
514 such certifications as specified herein and shall file each such
515 nominating petition page with the Secretary of the State within two
516 weeks after it was so submitted to him. Any such town clerk who fails

517 to so file such petition pages with the Secretary of the State by the time
518 required shall pay a late filing fee of fifty dollars.

519 Sec. 11. Section 9-50b of the general statutes is repealed and the
520 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

521 (a) As used in this section, "state-wide centralized voter registration
522 system" means a computerized system designed and maintained by
523 the Secretary of the State which includes: (1) Voter registration
524 information prescribed by the Secretary, (2) information contained in
525 applications for admission as electors described in section 9-20, (3)
526 information needed to compile registry lists and enrollment lists under
527 sections 9-35 and 9-54, (4) information required by section 9-50a, and
528 (5) other information for use in complying with the provisions of this
529 title.

530 (b) Not later than July 1, 2003, each registrar of voters shall transmit
531 to the office of the Secretary of the State all elector information
532 required by the office to complete the state-wide centralized voter
533 registration system. Each registrar shall transmit such information in a
534 format prescribed by the Secretary. Not later than September 1, 2003,
535 each registrar of voters shall participate in the state-wide centralized
536 voter registration system in the manner prescribed by the Secretary.

537 (c) The provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall not prohibit
538 the registrars of voters of any municipality from maintaining a registry
539 list for such municipality that is separate from the state-wide
540 centralized voter registration system, provided (1) such separate
541 registry list includes the same information as the registry list for such
542 municipality in the state-wide centralized voter registration system,
543 and (2) such registrars comply with the provisions of subsection (b) of
544 this section and the Help America Vote Act, P.L. 107-252, as amended
545 from time to time.

546 (d) After each election or primary, the registrars of voters shall
547 promptly update the state-wide centralized voter registration system
548 and indicate whether the eligible voters on the official registry list for

549 such election or primary voted and, if so, if they voted in person or by
550 absentee ballot.

551 Sec. 12. Section 9-452 of the general statutes is repealed and the
552 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

553 All minor parties nominating candidates for any elective office shall
554 make such nominations and certify and file a list of such nominations,
555 as required by this section, not later than the [fifty-fifth] sixty-second
556 day prior to the day of the election at which such candidates are to be
557 voted for. A list of nominees in printed or typewritten form shall be
558 certified by the presiding officer of the committee, meeting or other
559 authority making such nomination and shall be filed by such presiding
560 officer with the Secretary of the State, in the case of state or district
561 office or the municipal office of state representative, state senator or
562 judge of probate, or with the clerk of the municipality, in the case of
563 municipal office, not later than the [fifty-fifth] sixty-second day prior to
564 the day of the election. The clerk of such municipality shall promptly
565 verify and correct the names on any such list filed with him, or the
566 names of nominees forwarded to him by the Secretary of the State, in
567 accordance with the registry list of such municipality and endorse the
568 same as having been so verified and corrected. For purposes of this
569 section, a list of nominations shall be deemed to be filed when it is
570 received by the secretary or clerk, as appropriate.

571 Sec. 13. Subsection (b) of section 9-453o of the general statutes is
572 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
573 *passage*):

574 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Secretary of
575 the State shall approve every nominating petition which contains
576 sufficient signatures counted and certified on approved pages by the
577 town clerks. In the case of a candidate who petitions under a reserved
578 party designation the secretary shall approve the petition only if it
579 meets the signature requirement and if a statement endorsing such
580 candidate is filed with the secretary by the party designation

581 committee not later than four o'clock p.m. on the [fifty-fifth] sixty-
582 second day before the election. In the case of a candidate who petitions
583 under a party designation which is the same as the name of a minor
584 party the secretary shall approve the petition only if it meets the
585 signature requirement and if a statement endorsing such candidate is
586 filed in the office of the secretary by the chairman or secretary of such
587 minor party not later than four o'clock p.m. on the [fifty-fifth] sixty-
588 second day before the election. No candidate shall be qualified to
589 appear on any ballot by nominating petition unless the candidate's
590 petition is approved by the secretary pursuant to this subsection.

591 Sec. 14. Subsection (a) of section 9-453i of the general statutes is
592 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
593 *passage*):

594 (a) Each page of a nominating petition proposing a candidate for an
595 office to be filled at a regular election shall be submitted to the
596 appropriate town clerk or to the Secretary of the State not later than
597 four o'clock p.m. on the [ninetieth] ninety-eighth day preceding the
598 day of the regular election.

599 Sec. 15. Section 9-460 of the general statutes is repealed and the
600 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

601 If any party has nominated a candidate for office, or, on and after
602 November 4, 1981, if a candidate has qualified to appear on any ballot
603 by nominating petition under a reserved party designation, in
604 accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and such nominee
605 thereafter, but prior to [ten] twenty-four days before the opening of the
606 polls on the day of the election for which such nomination has been
607 made, dies, withdraws such nominee's name or for any reason
608 becomes disqualified to hold the office for which such nominee has
609 been nominated (1) such party or, on and after November 4, 1981, the
610 party designation committee may make a nomination to fill such
611 vacancy or provide for the making of such nomination as its rules
612 prescribe, and (2) if another party that is qualified to nominate a

613 candidate for such office does not have a nominee for such office, such
614 party may also nominate a candidate for such office as its rules
615 prescribe. No withdrawal, and no nomination to replace a candidate
616 who has withdrawn, under this section shall be valid unless the
617 candidate who has withdrawn has filed a letter of withdrawal signed
618 by such candidate with the Secretary of the State in the case of a state
619 or district office or the office of state senator or state representative
620 from any district, or with the municipal clerk in the case of a municipal
621 office other than state senator or state representative. A copy of such
622 candidate's letter of withdrawal to the municipal clerk shall also be
623 filed with the Secretary of the State. No nomination to fill a vacancy
624 under this section shall be valid unless it is certified to the Secretary of
625 the State in the case of a state or district office or the office of state
626 senator or state representative from any district, or to the municipal
627 clerk in the case of a municipal office other than state senator or state
628 representative, by the organization or committee making such
629 nomination, at least ~~[seven]~~ twenty-one days before the opening of the
630 polls on the day of the election, except as otherwise provided by this
631 section. If a nominee dies within ~~[ten]~~ twenty-four days, but prior to
632 twenty-four hours before the opening of the polls on the day of the
633 election for which such nomination has been made, the vacancy may
634 be filled in the manner prescribed in this section by two o'clock p.m. of
635 the day before the election with the municipal clerk or the Secretary of
636 the State, as the case may be. If a nominee dies within twenty-four
637 hours before the opening of the polls and prior to the close of the polls
638 on the day of the election for which such nomination has been made,
639 such nominee shall not be replaced and the votes cast for such
640 nominee shall be canvassed and counted, and if such nominee receives
641 a plurality of the votes cast, a vacancy shall exist in the office for which
642 the nomination was made. The vacancy shall then be filled in a manner
643 prescribed by law. A copy of such certification to the municipal clerk
644 shall also be filed with the Secretary of the State. Such nomination to
645 fill a vacancy due to death or disqualification shall include a statement
646 setting forth the reason for such vacancy. If at the time such
647 nomination is certified to the Secretary of the State or to the municipal

648 clerk, as the case may be, the ballot labels have already been printed,
649 the Secretary of the State shall direct the municipal clerk in each
650 municipality affected to (A) have the ballot labels reprinted with the
651 nomination thus made included thereon, (B) cause printed stickers to
652 be affixed to the ballot labels so that the name of any candidate who
653 has died, withdrawn or been disqualified is deleted and the name of
654 any candidate chosen to fill such vacancy appears in the same position
655 as that in which the vacated candidacy appeared, or (C) cause blank
656 stickers to be so affixed if the vacancy is not filled.

657 Sec. 16. Section 3-85 of the general statutes is repealed and the
658 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

659 After the adjournment of each General Assembly, the Secretary shall
660 cause all the engrossed bills which have become laws to be bound,
661 together with any engrossed amendments to the Constitution
662 proposed by the General Assembly at such session and continued to
663 the next assembly, in [one volume] suitable volumes, and shall also
664 record such bills by the title and number in the public records of the
665 state; and such [volume] volumes shall be the official record of the acts
666 passed by the General Assembly at such session and of the
667 amendments to the Constitution proposed at such session by said
668 General Assembly.

669 Sec. 17. Section 9-395 of the general statutes is repealed and the
670 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

671 (a) Forthwith upon the certification provided in section 9-391, the
672 clerk of the municipality shall publish, in a newspaper having a
673 general circulation in such municipality, the fact of such certification
674 and that a list of the persons endorsed as candidates is on file in his
675 office and copies thereof are available for public distribution. If, with
676 respect to any office or position to be filled, the clerk of the
677 municipality has failed to receive the certification of the name of any
678 person as a party-endorsed candidate within the time limited in
679 section 9-391, such fact shall be published by the clerk of the

680 municipality. Together with such information, the clerk shall publish a
681 notice that a primary will be held for the nomination by such political
682 party of a candidate for the offices to be filled or for the election of
683 members of the town committee, as the case may be, if a candidacy is
684 filed in accordance with the provisions of sections 9-382 to 9-450,
685 inclusive. Such notice shall specify the final date for the filing of such
686 candidacy and the date of the primary, shall state where forms for
687 petitions may be obtained and shall generally indicate the method of
688 procedure in the filing of such candidacy. The Secretary of the State
689 shall prescribe the form of such notice. The clerk shall forthwith
690 publish any change in the party-endorsed candidates, listing such
691 changes.

692 (b) In any year in which a state election is to be held, the notice
693 described in subsection (a) of this section shall: (1) Be published not
694 later than the seventy-sixth day preceding the day of the primary, (2)
695 indicate that the certification provided in section 9-391 can be made,
696 and (3) indicate that a list of persons endorsed as candidates will be on
697 file in the clerk's office, as provided in subsection (a) of this section.
698 The requirement contained in subsection (a) of this section to publish
699 the fact that the clerk of the municipality has failed to receive the
700 certification of the name of any person as a party-endorsed candidate
701 within the time limit in section 9-391, shall not apply to the notice
702 required by this subsection.

703 Sec. 18. Section 9-453t of the general statutes is repealed and the
704 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

705 Notwithstanding any other provision of the general statutes or any
706 special act, the nomination of a candidate by a major or minor party
707 under this chapter, for any office shall disqualify such candidate from
708 appearing on the ballot by nominating petition for the same office,
709 unless (1) such petition is circulated by an existing minor party with
710 the same party designation at the time of such nomination, and (2) the
711 minor party is otherwise qualified to nominate candidates on the same
712 ballot. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any

713 candidate from appearing on the ballot as the nominee of two or more
714 major or minor parties for the same office.

715 Sec. 19. Section 9-232e of the general statutes is repealed and the
716 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

717 Any person requesting a challenged ballot and entitled thereto shall
718 announce his or her name to the official checkers. [who shall cross his
719 name off the registry list and add it with his address to the end of the
720 official list where it shall be designated "Challenged Ballot" and
721 serially numbered] The registrars of voters or the assistant registrar of
722 voters, as the case may be, shall write, in red ink, before the elector's
723 name on the registry list the initials "CB". The challenged ballot shall
724 be [an absentee] a regular ballot. After the voter has so announced his
725 or her name, the moderator shall deliver to such voter a [challenged]
726 regular ballot together with [an] a serially-numbered envelope marked
727 "Challenged Ballot". [and serially numbered.] The challenged voter
728 shall forthwith mark the ballot in the presence of the moderator in
729 such manner that the moderator shall not know how the ballot is
730 marked. [He] The challenged voter shall then fold the ballot in the
731 presence of the moderator so as to conceal the markings and deposit
732 and seal it in the serially-numbered envelope. [He] The challenged
733 voter shall then deliver such envelope to the moderator. The
734 moderator shall retain all such envelopes in an envelope [prescribed
735 by the Secretary of the State and] provided by the [municipal clerk
736 which he shall seal] registrars of voters that shall be sealed
737 immediately following the close of the polls. Such envelope shall be
738 delivered to the head moderator who shall file the envelope with the
739 municipal clerk. The municipal clerk shall retain such envelope until
740 the time when such envelope may be destroyed.

741 Sec. 20. Section 9-233 of the general statutes is repealed and the
742 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

743 Prior to each election, the registrars of voters of each town [or voting
744 district, as the case may be,] shall appoint, for each voting [machine]

745 tabulator to be used at such election, at least one and not more than
746 two electors of such town as a voting [machine] tabulator tender,
747 unless the [municipality has] registrars of voters have established two
748 shifts for election officials under the provisions of section 9-258a, as
749 amended by this act, in which case the registrars shall appoint at least
750 one [or] and not more than two electors to be voting [machine tender]
751 tabulator tenders, for each voting [machine] tabulator, for each shift.

752 Sec. 21. Section 9-250 of the general statutes is repealed and the
753 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

754 [Ballot labels] Ballots shall be printed in black ink, in plain clear
755 type, and on clear white material of such size as will fit the [machine]
756 tabulator, and shall be furnished by the [municipal clerk] registrar of
757 voters. The size and style of the type used to print the name of a
758 political party on a ballot [label] shall be identical with the size and
759 style of the type used to print the names of all other political parties
760 appearing on such ballot. [label.] The name of each major party
761 candidate for a municipal office, as defined in section 9-372, except for
762 the municipal offices of state senator and state representative, shall
763 appear on the ballot [label] as it appears on the registry list of the
764 candidate's town of voting residence, except as provided in section 9-
765 42a. The name of each major party candidate for a state or district
766 office, as defined in section 9-372, or for the municipal office of state
767 senator or state representative shall appear on the ballot as it appears
768 on the certificate or statement of consent filed under section 9-388,
769 subsection (b) of section 9-391, or section 9-400 or 9-409. The name of
770 each minor party candidate shall appear on the ballot [label] as it
771 appears on the registry list in accordance with the provisions of section
772 9-452. The name of each nominating petition candidate shall appear on
773 the ballot as it is verified by the town clerk on the application filed
774 under section 9-453b. The size and style of the type used to print the
775 name of a candidate on a ballot [label] shall be identical with the size
776 and style of the type used to print the names of all other candidates
777 appearing on such ballot. [label.] Such ballot [labels] shall contain the
778 names of the offices and the names of the candidates arranged thereon.

779 [Three complete sets of such ballot labels printed on cardboard shall be
780 furnished by the municipal clerk for each machine to be used in the
781 election.] The names of the political parties and party designations
782 shall be arranged on the [machines] ballots, either in columns or
783 horizontal rows as set forth in section 9-249a, immediately adjacent to
784 the column or row occupied by the candidate or candidates of such
785 political party or organization. When two or more candidates are to be
786 elected to the same office, the ballot [label] shall be printed in such
787 manner as to indicate that the elector may vote for any two or such
788 other number as he is entitled to vote for, provided in the case of a
789 town adopting the provisions of section 9-204a, such ballot [label] shall
790 indicate the maximum number of candidates who may be elected to
791 such office from any party. If two or more [officers] candidates are to
792 be elected to the same office for different terms, the term for which
793 each is nominated shall be printed on the official ballot as a part of the
794 title of the office. If, at any election, one candidate is to be elected for a
795 full term and another to fill a vacancy, the official ballot containing the
796 names of the candidates in the foregoing order shall, as a part of the
797 title of the office, designate the term which such candidates are
798 severally nominated to fill. No column, under the name of any political
799 party or independent organization, shall be printed on any official
800 ballot, which contains more candidates for any office than the number
801 for which an elector may vote for that office. [The voting machine
802 pointer over each position where no candidate's name appears shall be
803 locked so that no vote can be cast for such position.]

804 Sec. 22. Section 9-257 of the general statutes is repealed and the
805 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

806 The room in which the election is held shall [have a railing
807 separating] be separated from the part of the room to be occupied by
808 the election officials and [the machine from the part of the room
809 adjacent to the entrance thereof. A guard rail may be provided
810 separating the machine from the election officials and the machine] the
811 voting tabulator shall be placed, if possible, at least three feet from any
812 wall or partition [or guard rail of the polling place] and at least four

813 feet from the official checkers' table and the ballot clerks' table. [The
814 exterior of the voting machine and every] Every part of the polling
815 place shall be in plain view of the election officials. The [machine]
816 tabulator shall be so placed that no person [outside the voting machine
817 booth] from any part of the room or from any place outside the room
818 can see or determine how the elector casts his or her vote. [and shall be
819 so placed, as far as possible, as to be in view of the officials and the
820 electors within the polling place from the beginning of the election.]
821 The election officials shall be so stationed that no member thereof shall
822 be concealed by the [machine] tabulator from the electors within the
823 polling place. The moderator or some one designated by [him] the
824 moderator shall be stationed near the [machine] tabulator, shall
825 regulate the admission of the [electors] elector's ballots thereto and
826 shall always be in full view of the other election officials and the
827 electors within the polling place.

828 Sec. 23. Section 9-258 of the general statutes is repealed and the
829 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

830 [The] For municipalities with more than one voting district, the
831 election officials of each polling place, [except voting machine
832 mechanics] including voting tabulator technicians, shall be electors of
833 the [town] state and shall consist of one moderator, at least one but not
834 more than two official checkers, [two registrars of voters or] two
835 assistant registrars of voters [, as the case may be,] of opposite political
836 parties, each of whom shall be residents of the town, not more than
837 two challengers if the registrars of voters have appointed challengers
838 pursuant to section 9-232, and at least one and not more than two
839 [voting machine tenders] ballot clerks and at least one but not more
840 than two voting tabulator tenders for each voting [machine] tabulator
841 in use at the polling place. A known candidate for any office shall not
842 serve as an election official on election day or serve at the polls in any
843 capacity, except that a municipal clerk or a registrar of voters, who is a
844 candidate for the same office, may perform his or her official duties. If,
845 in the opinion of the [municipal officials] registrar of voters, the public
846 convenience of the electors in any voting district so requires, provision

847 shall be made for an additional line or lines of electors at the polling
848 place and, if more than one line of electors is established, at least one
849 but not more than two additional official checkers and at least one but
850 not more than two ballot clerks for each line of electors shall be
851 appointed and, if more than one [machine] tabulator is used in a
852 polling place, at least one and not more than two additional voting
853 [machine] tabulator tenders shall be appointed for each additional
854 machine so used. Head moderators, central counting moderators,
855 absentee ballot counters and voting [machine mechanics] tabulator
856 technicians appointed pursuant to law shall also be deemed election
857 officials. For municipalities with one voting district, the election
858 officials of such polling place, except voting tabulator technicians, shall
859 be electors of the town and shall consist of: One moderator, at least
860 one, but not more than two official checkers, not more than two
861 challengers if the registrars of voters have appointed challengers
862 pursuant to section 9-232, at least one and not more than two voting
863 tabulator tenders for each voting tabulator in use at the polling place
864 and at least one but not more than two ballot clerks. Additionally, such
865 election officials may consist of two registrars of voters of opposite
866 political parties, or two assistant registrars of voters of opposite
867 political parties, as the case may be, subject to the requirements of
868 sections 9-259 and 9-439, who shall: (1) Be available by telephone and
869 notify all registrars of voters' offices in the state of such telephone
870 number, (2) be connected to the state-wide computerized registry list,
871 and (3) have all voter card files in the polling place for reference. A
872 known candidate for any office shall not serve as an election official on
873 election day or serve at the polls in any capacity, except that a
874 municipal clerk or a registrar of voters, who is a candidate for the same
875 office, may perform his or her official duties. If, in the opinion of the
876 registrar of voters, the public convenience of the electors in any voting
877 district so requires, provision shall be made for an additional line or
878 lines of electors at the polling place and, if more than one line of
879 electors is established, at least one, but not more than two, additional
880 official checkers for each line of electors shall be appointed and, if
881 more than one tabulator is used in a polling place, at least one and not

882 more than two additional voting tabulator tenders shall be appointed
883 for each additional tabulator so used. Head moderators, central
884 counting moderators, absentee ballot counters and voting tabulator
885 technicians appointed pursuant to law shall be deemed to be election
886 officials. No election official shall perform services for any party or
887 candidate on election day nor appear at any political party
888 headquarters prior to eight o'clock p.m. on election day.

889 Sec. 24. Section 9-258a of the general statutes is repealed and the
890 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

891 Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, special acts
892 or its charter, in each municipality [by a majority vote of its legislative
893 body,] the registrars of voters, or assistant registrar of voters, as the
894 case may be may establish, except for unofficial checkers and the
895 moderator, two shifts of election officials for each polling place. In each
896 polling place for which two or more shifts of election officials have
897 been provided in this section or section 9-235, the moderator shall keep
898 a written record of the specific hours and time served at the polls by
899 each election official. In each such polling place, all members of [both]
900 second shifts, [who are required to sign returns,] including official
901 checkers, [and] assistant registrars [if any,] and ballot clerks of [both]
902 second shifts, shall be present at the closing of the polls and shall
903 remain until all [returns have] paperwork has been executed.

904 Sec. 25. Section 9-259 of the general statutes is repealed and the
905 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

906 (a) The moderator of the election in each municipality, voting
907 district or ward shall appear at the office of the [municipal clerk]
908 registrar of voters not later than eight o'clock p.m. of the day before the
909 election and there receive from the [municipal clerk] registrar of voters
910 the sample ballot, [labels, three complete sets of ballot labels and] all
911 checklists and other supplies necessary to conduct the election that
912 have not been delivered previously. [and make return thereof.] The
913 moderator shall receive [a sealed envelope, and a receipt therefor,

914 containing only the number two and number three election official]
915 keys for each voting [machine] tabulator to be used in the polling place
916 and sign a receipt for such. [Each such envelope shall bear the number
917 of the machine to which the keys belong. The number four election
918 official key for each voting machine shall be available to the registrars
919 for the use of the mechanics beginning at five fifteen a.m. on the day of
920 the election. The supplies provided by the municipal clerk to the
921 moderator shall include a number of paper ballots for the purposes of
922 sections 9-263 and 9-264, which shall be equal to not less than one per
923 cent of the number of electors who are eligible to vote in the voting
924 district served by the moderator, or such other number as the
925 municipal clerk and the registrars agree is sufficient to protect electors'
926 voting rights.]

927 (b) On the morning of the election, the election officials shall meet at
928 the room where the election is to be held at least forty-five minutes
929 before the time for opening the polls. The moderator shall then cause
930 the [three] sample ballot [labels] and [instruction cards] instructions to
931 be posted and everything put in readiness for the commencement of
932 voting at the hour of opening the polls. [The envelope containing the
933 keys shall not be opened until at least one election official from each of
934 two political parties is present at the polling place and has examined
935 the envelope to see that it has not been opened. Before opening the
936 envelope, all election officials present] The moderator and the
937 registrars of voters, or the assistant registrars of voters, as the case may
938 be, shall examine the [number of the seal of the machine and the
939 number registered on the protective counter, if one is provided, and
940 shall see if they are the same as the numbers written on the envelope
941 containing the keys. If the numbers are found not to agree, the
942 envelope shall not be opened until the mechanic in charge of the
943 machine, or the registrars or one of the registrars under whose
944 direction the machine was prepared under section 9-243, has been
945 notified and such mechanic, registrars or registrar has appeared at the
946 polling place for the purpose of reexamining such machine and has
947 certified that it is properly arranged. If the numbers on the seal and the

948 protective counter, if one is provided, are found to agree with the
949 numbers on the envelope, the election officials shall proceed to open
950 the doors concealing the counters. The election officials, in the
951 presence of the party watchers, shall compare the ballot labels on the
952 machine with the sample ballot labels to see that they are correct, and,
953 if the machine is not so labeled, set and adjusted and in order, they
954 shall immediately label, set and adjust the same and place it in order,
955 or cause it to be done, examine and see that all the counters in the
956 machine are set at zero (000) and that the machine is otherwise in
957 perfect order and make written report thereof as hereinbefore directed
958 and they shall not thereafter permit the counters to be operated or
959 moved except by electors in voting. If the machine is equipped with a
960 device for printing totals of candidate and question counters, the doors
961 concealing the counters shall not be opened. The election officials shall
962 examine the printed record produced by the machine to see that each
963 counter registers zero and shall allow watchers to examine the printed
964 record. They shall also see that all necessary arrangements and
965 adjustments are made for voting write-in ballots on the machine and
966 that the machine and its attachments are properly set or adjusted so
967 that the elector will be concealed while in the act of voting. There shall
968 be printed directions for the guidance of the election officials before
969 the polls are opened and when the polls are closed] numbers on the
970 seals of the tabulator.

971 (c) The moderator's return which the moderator receives from the
972 [municipal clerk for state elections] registrars of voters for all elections
973 shall be in a form prescribed by the Secretary of the State. [There shall
974 be printed on the moderators' returns a certificate, which shall be
975 signed by the election officials] The moderator and the registrars of
976 voters, or the assistant registrars of voters, as the case may be, before
977 the polls are opened, [showing the] shall indicate on the return: (1) The
978 delivery of the [keys in a sealed envelope;] tabulator; and (2) the
979 [number] numbers on the [seal; the number registered on the
980 protective counter, if one is provided; whether all of the counters are
981 set at zero (000); whether the public counter is set at zero (000);

982 whether the ballot labels are properly placed in the machine; also]
983 seals. Additionally, the moderator and the registrars of voters, or the
984 assistant registrars of voters, as the case may be, shall produce a zero
985 tape indicating that the public counter is set at zero (000). The seal on
986 the tabulator shall remain unbroken. If the seal is broken, the registrars
987 of voters shall be notified immediately and the tabulator tape shall be
988 produced. If the tape does not show all zeros, the registrars of voters
989 shall be notified immediately and the tabulator shall not be used.

990 (d) In addition to the requirements established in subsection (c) of
991 this section, the return shall include a certificate, which shall be filled
992 out after the polls have been closed [,] and which indicates that the
993 [machine] tabulator has been locked against voting and remains sealed
994 [, the number of electors as shown on the public counter; the number
995 on the seal; the number registered on the protective counter, if one is
996 provided, and that the voting machine is closed and locked] and that
997 also indicates the number of electors as shown on the public counter
998 along with the number on all the seals. The moderators' returns shall
999 show the total number of votes cast for each office, the number of votes
1000 cast for each candidate [, as shown on his counter,] and the number of
1001 votes for persons not nominated, which shall be certified by the
1002 moderator [, checkers] and registrars of voters, or assistant registrars,
1003 as the case may be. [If any of the counters are not set at zero and the
1004 election officials are not able to set them at zero, the actual number
1005 registered or indicated on such counters shall be entered on such tally
1006 sheet, and, at the end of the election, that number shall be deducted
1007 from the number then shown on the counter to ascertain the true vote
1008 cast for the candidate to whom such counter belongs.]

1009 [(d) The mechanic's seal on the machine shall not be broken until the
1010 officials have assembled on the morning of the election. The officials
1011 shall examine the seal before breaking it.]

1012 Sec. 26. Section 9-261 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1013 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1014 (a) In each primary, election or referendum, when an elector has
1015 entered the polling place, the elector shall announce the elector's street
1016 address, if any, and the elector's name to the official checkers in a tone
1017 sufficiently loud and clear as to enable all the election officials present
1018 to hear the same. Each elector who registered to vote by mail for the
1019 first time on or after January 1, 2003, and has a "mark" next to the
1020 elector's name on the official registry list, as required by section 9-23r,
1021 shall present to the official checkers, before the elector votes, either a
1022 current and valid photo identification that shows the elector's name
1023 and address or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement,
1024 government check, paycheck or other government document that
1025 shows the name and address of the elector. Each other elector shall (1)
1026 present to the official checkers the elector's Social Security card or any
1027 other preprinted form of identification which shows the elector's name
1028 and either the elector's address, signature or photograph, or (2) on a
1029 form prescribed by the Secretary of the State, write the elector's
1030 residential address and date of birth, print the elector's name and sign
1031 a statement under penalty of false statement that the elector is the
1032 elector whose name appears on the official checklist. Such form shall
1033 clearly state the penalty of false statement. A separate such form shall
1034 be used for each elector. If the elector presents a preprinted form of
1035 identification under subdivision (1) of this subsection, the official
1036 checkers shall check the name of such elector on the official checklist. If
1037 the elector completes the form under subdivision (2) of this subsection,
1038 the registrar of voters or the assistant registrar of voters, as the case
1039 may be, shall examine the information on such form and either instruct
1040 the official checkers to check the name of such elector on the official
1041 checklist or notify the elector that the form is incomplete or inaccurate.

1042 (b) In the event that an elector is present at the polling place but is
1043 unable to gain access to the polling place due to a temporary
1044 incapacity, the elector may request that the ballot be brought to him or
1045 her. The registrars of voters or the assistant registrars of voters, as the
1046 case may be, shall take such ballot, along with a privacy sleeve to such
1047 elector. The elector shall show identification, in accordance with the

1048 provisions of this section. The elector shall forthwith mark the ballot in
1049 the presence of the election officials in such manner that the election
1050 officials shall not know how the ballot is marked. The elector shall
1051 place the ballot in the privacy sleeve. The election officials shall mark
1052 the elector's name on the official voter list as having voted and deliver
1053 such ballot and privacy sleeve to the voting tabulator where such
1054 ballot shall be placed into the tabulator, by the election official, for
1055 counting. The moderator shall record such activity in the moderator's
1056 diary.

1057 [(b)] (c) In each polling place in which two or more parties are
1058 holding primaries in which unaffiliated electors are authorized to vote,
1059 pursuant to section 9-431, an unaffiliated elector shall also announce to
1060 the separate table of the official checkers for unaffiliated electors the
1061 party in whose primary [he] the elector chooses to vote and the official
1062 checkers shall note such party when checking such elector's name on
1063 the checklist of unaffiliated electors, provided such choice shall not
1064 alter the elector's unaffiliated status.

1065 [(c)] (d) In each polling place in which two or more parties are
1066 holding primaries in which unaffiliated electors are authorized to vote
1067 or in which one party is holding a primary in which unaffiliated
1068 electors are authorized to vote for some but not all offices to be
1069 contested at the primary, the official checkers shall give to each elector
1070 checked a receipt provided by the [municipal clerk] registrar of voters,
1071 in a form prescribed by the Secretary of the State, specifying either (1)
1072 the party with which he is enrolled, if any, or (2) in the case of an
1073 unaffiliated elector, the party in whose primary he has so chosen to
1074 vote, and whether he is authorized to vote for only a partial ballot.

1075 [(d)] (e) If not challenged by [any of the election officials] anyone
1076 lawfully present in the polling place, the elector shall be permitted to
1077 pass [the railing to the side where the machine is located] to the
1078 separated area to receive the ballot. The elector shall give any receipt
1079 [he] the elector has received to a [voting machine tender at the
1080 machine to which he is directed and the machine tender shall permit

1081 the elector] ballot clerk who shall give the elector a ballot to vote only
1082 in the primary of the party specified by the receipt. [and, if applicable,
1083 on the separate voting machine with the partial ballot specified by the
1084 receipt.] The elector shall be permitted into the voting [machine] booth,
1085 and [he] shall then register his or her vote in secret. Having voted, [he]
1086 the elector shall immediately exit the voting [machine] booth and
1087 deposit the ballot in the voting tabulator and leave the room. No
1088 elector shall remain within the voting [machine] booth longer than
1089 [two minutes] the time necessary to complete the ballot, and, if [he] the
1090 elector refuses to leave such booth after [the lapse of that time, he]
1091 completing the ballot, the elector shall at once be removed by the
1092 election officials upon order of the moderator. Not more than one
1093 elector at a time shall be permitted to [operate the machine or] be
1094 within the enclosed space which the elector occupies while [operating
1095 the machine] the elector completes his or her ballot, provided an
1096 elector may be accompanied within such enclosed space by one or
1097 more children who are fifteen years of age or younger and supervised
1098 by the elector, if the elector is the parent or legal guardian of such
1099 children. At least two additional electors, whose next turn it is to vote
1100 shall be permitted in the polling [place] area for the purpose of
1101 receiving [instruction before voting on the machine] a ballot. If any
1102 elector, after entering the voting [machine] booth, asks for further
1103 instruction concerning the manner of voting, [two] the election officials
1104 [of different political parties shall stand outside the voting machine
1105 booth and] shall give such instructions or directions to the elector; [as
1106 the two officials agree upon;] but no election official instructing or
1107 assisting an elector, except as provided in section 9-264, shall [open,
1108 look inside or put his hand inside the curtain,] look at the ballot in
1109 such a way as to see the elector's markings or in any manner seek to
1110 influence any such elector in the casting of [his] the elector's vote.

1111 Sec. 27. Section 9-262 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1112 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1113 During the entire period of an election, at least one of the election
1114 officials [, to be designated from time to time by the moderator,] shall

1115 be stationed [beside the entrance to] approximately three to four feet
1116 from the voting [machine booth] tabulator to regulate the [admission
1117 of electors thereto, and shall see that it is properly closed after an
1118 elector has entered it to vote. He] submission of the elector's ballot. The
1119 election officials shall also, at such intervals as [he deems] such
1120 officials deem proper or necessary, examine the [face of the machine]
1121 voting booth to ascertain whether it has been defaced or damaged and
1122 to detect the wrongdoer and repair the damage. After the opening of
1123 the polls, no election official shall allow any person other than the
1124 election officials to pass within the [railing to the part of the room] area
1125 where the [machine is] voting booths and voting tabulator are situated,
1126 except for the purpose of voting or except as provided in this part. [;
1127 and no such official shall permit more than one elector at a time to be
1128 in such part of the room.] No election official shall remain or permit
1129 any person to remain in any position or near any position that would
1130 permit him to see or ascertain how an elector votes. [or how he has
1131 voted.]

1132 Sec. 28. Section 9-265 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1133 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1134 (a) A write-in [ballot] vote for an office, cast for a person who has
1135 registered as a write-in candidate for the office pursuant to subsection
1136 (b) of section 9-175 or section 9-373a, shall be counted and recorded.
1137 Except as otherwise provided in this section, a write-in [ballot] vote
1138 cast for a person who has not registered shall not be counted or
1139 recorded.

1140 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, in the case of an
1141 office for which an elector may vote for only one candidate, a write-in
1142 [ballot] vote cast for a person nominated for that office by a major or
1143 minor party or by nominating petition shall be counted and recorded.
1144 In the case of an office for which an elector may vote for more than one
1145 candidate, a write-in [ballot] vote cast for a person nominated for that
1146 office by a major or minor party or by nominating petition shall not be
1147 counted or recorded.

1148 (c) A write-in [ballot] vote for the office of Governor or Lieutenant
1149 Governor, cast for a person nominated for either of those offices by a
1150 major or minor party or by nominating petition, in conjunction with a
1151 write-in [ballot] vote for the other such office cast for a person
1152 nominated for either office by a different party or petition, shall not be
1153 counted or recorded for either office.

1154 (d) Except as hereinafter provided, a write-in [ballot] vote for the
1155 office of President or Vice-President cast for a person nominated for
1156 such office by a major or minor party or by nominating petition shall
1157 be counted and recorded and deemed to be a vote for each of the duly-
1158 nominated candidates for the office of presidential elector represented
1159 by such candidate for President or Vice-President. A write-in [ballot]
1160 vote for the office of President or Vice-President, cast for a person
1161 nominated for either of such offices by a major or minor party or by
1162 nominating petition, in conjunction with a write-in [ballot] vote for the
1163 other such office cast for a person nominated for either office by a
1164 different party or petition, shall not be counted or recorded for either
1165 office.

1166 (e) If the name of a person is written in for the office of Governor or
1167 Lieutenant Governor, or President or Vice-President, as the case may
1168 be, and no name is written in for the other office, such write-in [ballot]
1169 vote shall be counted and recorded if it meets the other requirements
1170 of this section.

1171 (f) A write-in [ballot] vote shall be cast in its appropriate place on
1172 the [voting machine] ballot. A write-in [ballot] vote for Governor and
1173 Lieutenant Governor, or for President and Vice-President, as the case
1174 may be, shall be written in a single space, provided that if only one
1175 name is written in the space it shall be deemed to be a vote for
1176 Governor, or for President, as the case may be, unless otherwise
1177 indicated. A write-in [ballot] vote shall be written upon the [paper
1178 contained in the receptacle or device provided in the voting machine
1179 for such purpose. The registrars of voters shall cause an adhesive label,
1180 provided by the Secretary of the State, upon which shall be imprinted

1181 the words "write-in slides", to be affixed to the upper left-hand corner
1182 of each voting machine, directly opposite the write-in slides. The
1183 registrars shall (1) lock all write-in slides if there are no registered
1184 write-in candidates for any office or (2) lock the write-in slides for
1185 multiple-opening offices if there are registered write-in candidates
1186 only for single opening offices] ballot.

1187 (g) A write-in [ballot] vote which is not cast as provided in this
1188 section shall not be counted or recorded.

1189 Sec. 29. Section 9-266 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1190 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1191 When the [machine] voting tabulator has been locked at the close of
1192 an election, [in the manner required by section 9-310,] the moderator
1193 shall [place all keys of the machine on a strong and sufficient string or
1194 wire and label the same with the make and number of the machine and
1195 the name of the municipality and the number of the ward or voting
1196 district therein at which used at such election, and] return [such] the
1197 keys for the tabulator to the [municipal clerk] registrars of voters with
1198 the official returns. Except as provided in section 9-311, such [clerk]
1199 registrars of voters shall securely keep such keys and not permit the
1200 same to be taken, or any [voting machine] tabulator to be unlocked, for
1201 a period of fourteen days from the election, unless otherwise ordered
1202 by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by the State Elections
1203 Enforcement Commission. All [machines] tabulators shall be [boxed
1204 and] collected immediately on the day after election or as soon
1205 thereafter as possible, and shall be secured and stored in a place or
1206 places directed by the [board of selectmen] registrars of voters.

1207 Sec. 30. Section 9-287 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1208 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1209 Each ballot box used in any election shall be provided with a lock
1210 which shall be set and securely fastened in a mortise so as to be flush
1211 with the side or surface of such box and so arranged as to be locked
1212 and unlocked by means of a key. [The selectmen of each town shall

1213 provide the ballot boxes with such locks and keys; but, in any town in
1214 which the duties of selectmen, except as to the qualification and
1215 admission of electors, have been vested by law in other officials, the
1216 registrars shall provide such locks and keys] Such locks and keys shall
1217 be provided by the registrar of voters at the expense of the
1218 municipality.

1219 Sec. 31. Section 9-289 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1220 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1221 The [selectmen of each town, unless otherwise provided by law,]
1222 registrars of voters shall provide a suitable room or rooms or booths
1223 for holding all elections at which paper ballots are to be used and shall
1224 give public notice of the location thereof at least one week before the
1225 day of such elections. The number of rooms or booths shall be one for
1226 each one hundred and fifty names on the last-completed registry list of
1227 the town, except that in towns having more than fifteen hundred
1228 names on such list there shall be one for each two hundred and fifty
1229 names. Such room or rooms or booths shall be supplied with necessary
1230 conveniences for electors to arrange their ballots. The interior of the
1231 rooms or booths shall be secure from outside observation, and such
1232 rooms or booths shall be located in or connected with the room where
1233 the ballot boxes shall be stationed. The [selectmen] registrars of voters
1234 shall provide the ballot box or boxes necessary for use at all such
1235 elections. Each such ballot box shall have an aperture in its lid for the
1236 purpose of depositing the ballots and shall be so constructed that,
1237 when the voting is completed, the aperture may be closed so that no
1238 ballots can afterward be put into the box without reopening it. In
1239 addition thereto, the [selectmen] registrars of voters shall prepare or
1240 cause to be prepared an additional box which shall be placed by the
1241 side of the ballot box, which box shall be constructed in the same
1242 manner as the ballot box, in which box all stubs torn or separated from
1243 the ballots at the time of voting shall at such time be deposited. Such
1244 boxes shall be marked respectively "ballots" and "stubs", in order to
1245 designate the boxes in which the ballots and stubs shall be deposited,
1246 respectively. Any expenses incurred in the execution of the

1247 requirements of this section shall be paid by the municipality.

1248 Sec. 32. Section 9-290 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1249 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1250 (a) The [selectmen] registrars of voters shall provide, at the entrance
1251 into the enclosure prescribed by section 9-289, as amended by this act,
1252 a ballot [booth] table at which the elector shall obtain the elector's
1253 ballot. Each ballot [booth] table shall [be in charge of two ballot clerks,
1254 not of the same political party,] have at least one ballot clerk, but not
1255 more than two such clerks who shall be appointed by the registrars.

1256 (b) In each primary, election or referendum, when an elector has
1257 entered the polling place, the elector shall (1) announce the elector's
1258 street address [, if any,] and name to the official checkers in a tone
1259 sufficiently loud and clear to enable all the election officials present to
1260 hear the same, and (2) (A) present to the official checkers the elector's
1261 Social Security card or any other preprinted form of identification
1262 which shows the elector's name and either the elector's address,
1263 signature or photograph, or (B) sign a statement under penalty of false
1264 statement, on a form prescribed by the Secretary of the State, that the
1265 elector is the person whose name appears on the official checklist.
1266 [Each] The official checker shall check the name of such elector on the
1267 official checklist. No political party shall have more than one
1268 challenger. The moderator may allow in the polling place any
1269 witnesses that may be required in the case of a challenge, provided the
1270 moderator shall not allow in more than one witness at a time.

1271 (c) In each polling place in which two or more parties are holding
1272 primaries in which unaffiliated electors are authorized to vote
1273 pursuant to section 9-431, an unaffiliated elector shall also announce to
1274 the separate table of official checkers for unaffiliated electors the party
1275 in whose primary the elector chooses to vote and the official checkers
1276 shall note such party when checking such elector's name on the
1277 checklist of unaffiliated electors. Such choice shall not alter the elector's
1278 unaffiliated status.

1279 (d) In each polling place in which two or more parties are holding
1280 primaries in which unaffiliated electors are authorized to vote or in
1281 which one party is holding a primary in which unaffiliated electors are
1282 authorized to vote for some but not all offices to be contested at the
1283 primary, the official checkers shall give to each elector checked a
1284 receipt provided by the [municipal clerk] registrar of voters, in a form
1285 prescribed by the Secretary of the State, specifying either (1) the party
1286 with which the elector is enrolled, if any, or (2) in the case of an
1287 unaffiliated elector, the party in whose primary the elector has chosen
1288 to vote and whether the elector is authorized to vote for only a partial
1289 ballot.

1290 (e) If not challenged by any of the election officials, the elector shall
1291 be permitted to pass into the [railing to the side] area where the [ballot
1292 booth is] booths are located. The elector shall give any receipt the
1293 elector has received to a ballot clerk [at the ballot booth to which the
1294 elector is directed] and the ballot clerk shall give the elector a ballot
1295 and permit the elector to vote only in the primary of the party
1296 specified by the receipt. [and, if applicable, at the separate ballot booth
1297 with the partial ballot specified by the receipt. One of the] The ballot
1298 clerks shall deliver to such elector one official ballot, except that if any
1299 elector so defaces or injures any such ballot as to render it unfit for use,
1300 upon the return of such ballot to the ballot clerks, such clerks shall
1301 furnish the elector with another official ballot.

1302 Sec. 33. Section 9-294 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1303 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1304 The registrars of [each town] voters shall [designate and] appoint
1305 [two persons] at least one person but not more than two persons to
1306 serve during the hours the polls are open, who shall have charge of the
1307 [rooms or] voting booths herein provided for. Only one elector at a
1308 time shall be permitted to enter the same [room or] voting booth to
1309 prepare his or her ballot, unless the elector, from physical infirmity,
1310 requires assistance [, and the booth tenders shall see that the space is
1311 vacant before admitting an elector,] and no person, while an elector is

1312 in such [room or] booth, shall attempt to learn about or observe the
1313 ballot prepared by such elector. [No] The elector shall remain in the
1314 [room or] voting booth [,] only while preparing [his] the elector's
1315 ballot, [more than three minutes,] and [he] the elector shall thereupon
1316 [pass out and into the enclosure where the ballot box and stub box are
1317 placed and,] leave the voting booth under the direction of the
1318 [moderator,] polling place officials and shall deposit his or her ballot
1319 [upon] in the ballot or box. Each person who has received an official
1320 ballot from any ballot clerk [, and who, having passed into the
1321 enclosure where the ballot box and the stub box are placed, fails to
1322 deposit the same upon the ballot box as prescribed, shall immediately,
1323 and before leaving such enclosure, deliver the same to the moderator;
1324 and any person, having received an official ballot from either of such
1325 ballot clerks, who fails to pass with the same into the enclosure in
1326 which such ballot box and stub box are placed, shall immediately, and
1327 before leaving the room or booth in which such ballot clerks are
1328 stationed, return the same to such ballot clerks] and who fails to
1329 deposit the ballot in the ballot box as prescribed shall immediately and
1330 before leaving such voting area deliver the unused ballot to such ballot
1331 clerks for spoiling.

1332 Sec. 34. Section 9-295 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1333 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1334 [If any elector attempts to place in the box a ballot not folded within
1335 the booth as hereinbefore provided, the moderator or the box-tender in
1336 charge of the ballot box shall direct such elector to return to such booth
1337 for the purpose of folding his ballot.] If any ballot contains a greater
1338 number of names voted for [for] any office than is provided by law, it
1339 shall render such ballot void as to such office only. If any ballot
1340 contains any mark or device other than as hereinbefore provided, so
1341 that the same may be identified in such a manner as to indicate who
1342 cast the [same, or is folded otherwise than as delivered to the elector
1343 by the ballot clerk] ballot, the ballot shall not be counted, but shall be
1344 kept by the moderator and returned to the [municipal clerk] registrar
1345 of voters in [the ballot box in] a separate package from the ballots

1346 counted at such election; provided any extension of [a cross, plus or
1347 check] markings beyond the [square] area in which it is marked shall
1348 not invalidate a ballot if the elector's intent is clear and if it would not
1349 serve to identify the elector.

1350 Sec. 35. Section 9-296 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1351 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1352 At [each regular or special state, municipal or ward election] all
1353 elections, the registrars of [each town or voting district, as the case may
1354 be,] voters shall appoint [a suitable elector residing therein,] at least
1355 one but not more than two electors for each ballot box, to be a box-
1356 tender or box-tenders. [, and one or two others, as may be necessary, to
1357 be substitute box-tenders for each box, respectively.] No person not so
1358 appointed shall have charge of any ballot box during the taking of any
1359 vote. [, and no known candidate for any office shall be moderator, or
1360 be put in charge of any box in which votes are cast for such office, or
1361 take part in the count thereof, except that candidates for registrar of
1362 voters may act as counters of votes cast in town elections. Any
1363 candidate who violates any provision of this section shall be fined not
1364 more than five hundred dollars.]

1365 Sec. 36. Section 9-304 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1366 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1367 Any person who fraudulently abstracts any vote from the ballot box
1368 used at any election, [within one hundred eighty days thereafter,] or
1369 who, at such election [or within one hundred eighty days thereafter,]
1370 fraudulently intermingles any vote or votes with the votes legally
1371 deposited in any such box, shall be fined not more than five hundred
1372 dollars and imprisoned not more than two years nor less than six
1373 months and shall be disfranchised.

1374 Sec. 37. Section 9-306 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1375 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1376 Any person, not expressly authorized thereto, who has [in his]

1377 possession of any official ballot, and any person who makes or has [in
1378 his] possession of any forged imitation of any official ballot, and any
1379 person who offers to anyone not authorized or permitted by law to
1380 have or receive an official ballot or who aids or knowingly permits any
1381 person to obtain possession of an official ballot, and any person who
1382 offers to aid or knowingly permits anyone to obtain possession of an
1383 official ballot for the purpose of using the same for any purpose not
1384 prescribed by law, and any person not authorized who gives or offers
1385 to any person an official ballot, and any person who offers to another
1386 any forged imitation of any official ballot or offers to the box-tender,
1387 for the purpose of voting the same, any ballot not an official ballot, and
1388 any person who offers any elector while [he] the elector is in an
1389 election booth any ballot or places any ballot in such booth for the use
1390 of any elector or for any purpose, and any person, not by law
1391 authorized thereto, who receives any official ballot from any person
1392 not authorized by the provisions of this part to offer or give the same,
1393 and any person who receives an official ballot for the purpose of using
1394 the same for any other purpose or purposes than those expressly
1395 named by the provisions of this part, and any person who knowingly
1396 receives for the purpose of depositing the same in any ballot box any
1397 forged imitation of any official ballot, and any box-tender who
1398 knowingly deposits in any ballot box any ballot not an official ballot or
1399 any box-tender who knowingly deposits in any stub box any stub
1400 other than one torn or separated from a ballot offered by an elector
1401 while in the act of voting, and any person who imitates any official
1402 ballot or prints or causes to be printed any ballot authorized by this
1403 part in any manner other than as prescribed by the Secretary of the
1404 State, and any person who places upon any official ballot any mark or
1405 device for the purpose of enabling any person to identify the same as
1406 having been voted by [himself] the elector or by any particular person,
1407 or who alters or changes any ballot by erasing or removing any name
1408 or names therefrom, and any person who attempts to ascertain or
1409 observe the ballot being voted by any elector while such elector is in
1410 any booth or enclosure so as to ascertain how such elector has voted,
1411 except as provided in this part, and any person who, having received

1412 his or her official ballot, leaves the voting place without having either
1413 delivered it to the box-tender or the moderator or returned it to a ballot
1414 clerk, and any person who prints or causes to be printed upon any
1415 official ballot the name of any person not a candidate of a party whose
1416 name is printed at the head of the column containing such party
1417 nominees or offers to any elector such ballot, shall be fined not less
1418 than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or
1419 imprisoned not more than five years or be both fined and imprisoned.

1420 Sec. 38. Section 9-310 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1421 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1422 As soon as the count is completed [and ascertained as required in
1423 this chapter] and the moderator's return required under the provisions
1424 of section 9-259, as amended by this act, has been executed, [and a
1425 duplicate copy thereof placed in one of the machines,] the moderator
1426 shall [close and lock the counting compartments and seal the operating
1427 lever with a numbered metal seal, and the machine] place the sealed
1428 tabulator in the tabulator bag, and so seal the bag, and the tabulator
1429 shall remain so [locked] sealed against voting or being tampered with
1430 for a period of fourteen days, except as provided in section 9-311 or
1431 pursuant to an order issued by the State Elections Enforcement
1432 Commission. [When write-in ballots have been voted, the moderator
1433 shall remove from the machines the portions of paper on which such
1434 ballots were written, enclose them in a properly secured sealed
1435 package, endorsed "write-in ballots", with the municipality and the
1436 ward or voting district therein indicated thereon, and shall file such
1437 package with the clerk of such municipality.] If it is determined that a
1438 recanvass is required pursuant to section 9-311 or 9-311a, immediately
1439 upon such determination the [machines] tabulators, write-in ballots,
1440 absentee ballots, moderators' returns and all other notes, worksheets or
1441 written materials used at the election shall be impounded at the
1442 direction of the Secretary of the State. Such package shall be preserved
1443 for one hundred eighty days after such election and may be opened
1444 and its contents examined in accordance with section 9-311 or upon an
1445 order of a court of competent jurisdiction. At the end of one hundred

1446 eighty days, unless otherwise ordered by the court, such package and
1447 its contents may be destroyed. Any person who unlocks the voting or
1448 operating mechanism of the [machine] tabulator or the counting
1449 compartment after it has been locked as above directed or breaks or
1450 destroys or tampers with the seal after it has been affixed as above
1451 directed or changes the indication of the counters on any voting
1452 [machine] tabulator within fourteen days after the election or within
1453 any longer period during which the [machine] tabulator is kept locked
1454 as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or by the State
1455 Elections Enforcement Commission in any special case, except as
1456 provided in section 9-311, shall be imprisoned for not more than five
1457 years. Any [machine] tabulator may be released in less than fourteen
1458 days, for use in another election, by order of a court, if there is no
1459 disagreement as to the returns from such machine and no order
1460 directing impoundment has been issued by the State Elections
1461 Enforcement Commission.

1462 Sec. 39. Section 9-1 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1463 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1464 Except as otherwise provided, the following terms, as used in this
1465 title and sections 3-124, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-17, 7-20, 7-39, 7-157, 7-214, 7-275,
1466 7-295, 7-343, 7-407, 8-1, 8-5, 8-19, 10-219, 11-36, 13a-11, 30-10, 30-11, 45a-
1467 18, 45a-19 and 51-95 shall have the following meanings:

1468 (a) "Ballot label" means [that portion of cardboard,] paper or other
1469 material [placed on the front of the voting machine,] containing the
1470 names of the candidates or a statement of a proposed constitutional
1471 amendment or other question or proposition to be voted on;

1472 (b) "Board for admission of electors" means the board as composed
1473 under subsection (a) of section 9-15a;

1474 (c) "Clerical error" means any error in the registry list or enrollment
1475 list due to a mistake or an omission on the part of the printer or a
1476 mistake or omission made by the registrars or their assistants;

1477 (d) "Election" means any electors' meeting at which the electors
1478 choose public officials by use of voting machines or by paper ballots as
1479 provided in sections 9-271 and 9-272;

1480 (e) "Elector" means any person possessing the qualifications
1481 prescribed by the Constitution and duly admitted to, and entitled to
1482 exercise, the privileges of an elector in a town;

1483 (f) Repealed by P.A. 77-298, S. 14;

1484 (g) "Municipal clerk" means the clerk of a municipality;

1485 (h) "Municipal election" means the regularly recurring election held
1486 in a municipality at which the electors of the municipality choose
1487 public officials of such municipality;

1488 (i) "Municipality" means any city, borough or town within the state;

1489 (j) "Official ballot" means the official ballot [label] to be used at an
1490 election, or the official paper ballot to be used thereat in accordance
1491 with the provisions of sections 9-271 and 9-272;

1492 (k) "Population" means the population according to the last-
1493 completed United States census;

1494 (l) "Presidential electors" means persons elected to cast their ballots
1495 for President and Vice President of the United States;

1496 (m) "Print" means methods of duplication of words by mechanical
1497 process, but shall not include typewriting;

1498 (n) "Referendum" means (1) a question or proposal which is
1499 submitted to a vote of the electors or voters of a municipality at any
1500 regular or special state or municipal election, as defined in this section,
1501 (2) a question or proposal which is submitted to a vote of the electors
1502 or voters, as the case may be, of a municipality at a meeting of such
1503 electors or voters, which meeting is not an election, as defined in
1504 subsection (d) of this section, and is not a town meeting, or (3) a

1505 question or proposal which is submitted to a vote of the electors or
1506 voters, as the case may be, of a municipality at a meeting of such
1507 electors or voters pursuant to section 7-7 or pursuant to charter or
1508 special act;

1509 (o) "Regular election" means any state or municipal election;

1510 (p) "Registrars" means the registrars of voters of the municipality;

1511 (q) "Registry list" means the list of electors of any municipality
1512 certified by the registrars;

1513 (r) "Special election" means any election not a regular election;

1514 (s) "State election" means the election held in the state on the first
1515 Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered
1516 years in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of
1517 Connecticut;

1518 (t) "State officers" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor,
1519 Secretary of the State, Treasurer, Comptroller and Attorney General;

1520 (u) "Voter" means a person qualified to vote at town and district
1521 meetings under the provisions of section 7-6;

1522 (v) "Voting district" means any municipality, or any political
1523 subdivision thereof, having not more than one polling place in a
1524 regular election;

1525 (w) "Voting [machine] tabulator" means a machine, including, but
1526 not limited to, a device which operates by electronic means, for the
1527 registering and recording of votes cast at elections, primaries and
1528 referenda;

1529 (x) "Write-in ballot" means a vote cast for any person whose name
1530 does not appear on the official ballot as a candidate for the office for
1531 which his name is written in;

1532 (y) "The last session for admission of electors prior to an election"

1533 means the day which is the seventh day prior to an election.

1534 Sec. 40. Section 9-238 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1535 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1536 (a) Except as provided in sections 9-271 and 9-272, voting machines
1537 shall be used at all elections held in any municipality, or in any part
1538 thereof, for voting and registering and counting votes cast at such
1539 elections for officers, and upon all questions or amendments submitted
1540 at such elections. The board of selectmen of each town, the common
1541 council of each city and the warden and burgesses of each borough
1542 shall purchase or lease, or otherwise provide, for use at elections in
1543 each such municipality a number of voting [machines] tabulators
1544 approved by the Secretary of the State, [sufficient to provide a voting
1545 machine for each nine hundred or fraction of nine hundred electors
1546 whose names are on the last-completed registry list of such
1547 municipality and, in municipalities divided into voting districts, a
1548 number of such voting machines sufficient to provide for each voting
1549 district a voting machine for each nine hundred or fraction of nine
1550 hundred electors whose names are on the last-completed registry list
1551 for such voting district. In determining such number of electors, such
1552 officials shall not count the names on such registry lists of seventy-five
1553 per cent of the electors who reside in institutions, as defined in section
1554 9-159q. In addition, such officials in each municipality having less than
1555 five thousand electors as ascertained by the report filed with the
1556 Secretary of the State under section 9-238a shall, except as hereinafter
1557 provided, provide for all elections in such municipality at least one
1558 additional voting machine, and such officials in each municipality
1559 having between five thousand and twenty-five thousand electors shall
1560 provide at least two additional voting machines therefor; and such
1561 officials in each municipality having between twenty-five thousand
1562 and fifty thousand electors shall provide at least three additional
1563 voting machines therefor, and such officials in each municipality of
1564 fifty thousand or more such electors shall provide at least four
1565 additional voting machines therefor. In any municipality having less
1566 than five thousand electors, in lieu of such additional voting machine,

1567 the foregoing officials may provide at least one thousand absentee
1568 ballots or a number equal to the number of names on the last-
1569 completed registry list in such municipality, whichever is smaller, for
1570 use as emergency paper ballots under section 9-263; provided in any
1571 such municipality which is divided into political subdivisions and in
1572 which the absentee ballots are not uniform throughout the
1573 municipality, such officials shall provide at least one thousand copies
1574 of such absentee ballots for each such political subdivision in which
1575 ballot labels differ, or a number equal to the number of names on the
1576 last-completed registry list in such political subdivision, whichever is
1577 smaller.] Different voting [machines] tabulators may be provided for
1578 different voting districts in the same municipality. Notwithstanding
1579 any provision of this subsection to the contrary, the registrars of voters
1580 of a municipality may determine the number of voting [machines]
1581 tabulators that shall be provided for use at any special election in such
1582 municipality, provided the registrars shall provide at least one voting
1583 [machine] tabulator in the municipality or, in a municipality divided
1584 into voting districts, at least one voting [machine] tabulator in each
1585 such district.

1586 (b) Upon the purchase or lease of a voting [machine] tabulator for
1587 use in any municipality, the officials of such municipality purchasing
1588 or leasing the same shall forthwith send notification in writing to the
1589 Secretary of the State of the name or make of such [machine] tabulator,
1590 the name of the person who manufactured the same, the name of the
1591 person from whom it was purchased or leased [,] and the date on
1592 which it was purchased or leased, [and its serial number. After
1593 October 1, 1970, no voting machine manufactured prior to January 1,
1594 1927, shall be used at any election in this state and no voting machine
1595 manufactured after said date] No voting tabulator shall be used in an
1596 election [,] which, [voting machine,] in the opinion of the Secretary of
1597 the State, does not conform to the requirements of law, [or] is
1598 unsuitable for use in such election or does not comply with the
1599 voluntary performance and test standards for voting systems adopted
1600 by the Election Assistance Commission pursuant to the Help America

1601 Vote Act, P.L. 107-252, 43 USC 15481. When in any municipality the
1602 use of a voting [machine] tabulator at elections is discontinued because
1603 of its age or condition or because it is sold, or for any other reason,
1604 such officials shall send written notification to [said secretary] the
1605 Secretary of the discontinuance of such [machine] tabulator, of the time
1606 of and reason for such discontinuance and of the information required
1607 in connection with notification of original purchasing or leasing.

1608 Sec. 41. Section 9-148 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1609 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1610 [In municipalities where there are registrars of voters for each
1611 voting district, the] The appointment of [such] absentee ballot counters
1612 shall be made by the registrars of [the first district] voters. [If there is
1613 no district so designated, such appointment shall be made by the
1614 registrars of the district in which the] The presiding officer for the
1615 purpose of declaring the result of the vote of the whole municipality is
1616 the moderator. Each person appointed to count absentee ballots shall
1617 participate in a training session at which the registrars of voters,
1618 [municipal clerk and] absentee ballot moderator or moderator of the
1619 polling place, as the case may be, shall review and study the absentee
1620 counter's manual provided by the Secretary of the State under section
1621 9-150a. Each elector so appointed shall be sworn to carry out faithfully
1622 the duties of his office and not to attempt to ascertain the manner in
1623 which any absentee elector has marked his absentee ballot. The
1624 registrars of voters shall ascertain the voting district in which each
1625 absentee elector is registered and shall apportion the envelopes
1626 according to voting districts among the appointed groups of electors, if
1627 there is more than one such group, in such manner that each group can
1628 conveniently count the votes apportioned to it.

1629 Sec. 42. Section 9-272 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1630 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1631 If, owing to the number of candidates to be voted upon or owing to
1632 inability to obtain a sufficient number of voting [machines] tabulators,

1633 it is found impracticable to use voting [machines] tabulators at any
1634 election to be held in any municipality, or in one or more of the voting
1635 districts therein, [the municipal clerk and] the registrars of voters may
1636 discontinue the use of such [machines] tabulators for such election in
1637 any of the voting districts therein, and shall thereupon cause ballots to
1638 be procured and used at such election, as provided by this part, in each
1639 of the voting districts wherein the use of voting [machines] tabulators
1640 has been so discontinued.

1641 Sec. 43. Section 9-12 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1642 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1643 (a) Each citizen of the United States who has attained the age of
1644 eighteen years, and who is a bona fide resident of the town to which
1645 the citizen applies for admission as an elector shall, on approval by the
1646 registrars of voters or town clerk of the town of residence of such
1647 citizen, as prescribed by law, be an elector, except as provided in
1648 subsection (b) of this section. For purposes of this section a person
1649 shall be deemed to have attained the age of eighteen years on the day
1650 of the person's eighteenth birthday and a person shall be deemed to be
1651 a bona fide resident of the town to which the citizen applies for
1652 admission as an elector if such person's dwelling unit is located within
1653 the geographic boundaries of such town. No mentally incompetent
1654 person shall be admitted as an elector.

1655 (b) Any citizen who will have attained the age of eighteen years on
1656 or before the day of a regular election may apply for admission as an
1657 elector. If such citizen is found to be qualified the citizen shall become
1658 an elector on the day of the citizen's eighteenth birthday. The registrars
1659 shall add the name of any person applying under this subsection, if
1660 found qualified, to the registry list and, if applicable, to the enrollment
1661 list, together with the effective date of his registration. The registrars
1662 may place the name of each such person at the end of the registry and
1663 enrollment lists for the voting district.

1664 Sec. 44. Subsection (d) of section 9-23g of the general statutes is

1665 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1666 *passage*):

1667 (d) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the
1668 privileges of an elector for any applicant for admission under this
1669 section and section 9-23h shall attach immediately upon approval by
1670 the registrar, and the registrars shall enter the name of the elector on
1671 the registry list.

1672 (2) Except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, if a
1673 mailed application is postmarked, or if a delivered application is
1674 received in the office of the registrars of voters, after the fourteenth day
1675 before an election or after the fifth day before a primary, the privileges
1676 of an elector shall not attach until the day after such election or
1677 primary, as the case may be. In such event, the registrars of voters may
1678 contact such applicant, either by telephone or mail, in order to inform
1679 such applicant of the effect of such late received mail-in application
1680 and any applicable deadline for applying for admission in person.

1681 (3) If an application is received after the fourteenth day before an
1682 election or after the fifth day before a primary by the Commissioner of
1683 Motor Vehicles or by a voter registration agency, the privileges of an
1684 elector shall not attach until the day after the election or primary, as
1685 the case may be, or on the day the registrar approves it, whichever is
1686 later.

1687 (4) If on the day of an election or primary, the name of an applicant
1688 does not appear on the official check list, such applicant may present
1689 to the moderator at the polls either a notice of acceptance received
1690 through the mail or an application receipt that was previously
1691 provided to the applicant pursuant to section 9-19e, subsection (b) of
1692 section 9-19h, subsection (b) of this section or section 9-23n. If an
1693 applicant presents said notice or receipt, and either the registrars of
1694 voters find the original application or the applicant submits a new
1695 application at the polls, the registrar, or assistant registrar upon notice
1696 to and approval by the registrar, shall add such person's name and

1697 address to the official check list on such day and the person shall be
1698 allowed to vote if otherwise eligible to vote and the person presents to
1699 the checkers at the polling place a preprinted form of identification
1700 pursuant to subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of
1701 section 9-261.

1702 Sec. 45. Section 9-59 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1703 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1704 Any elector whose name appears on any enrollment list or who has
1705 made application for enrollment may, at any time, make a written
1706 application, on an application form for admission as an elector, which
1707 shall be signed by such elector, to either registrar for erasure of his
1708 name from such list or for transfer of his name to the enrollment list of
1709 another party. If an elector makes an application for erasure, his name
1710 shall be erased from said enrollment list and, if a municipality is
1711 having a primary in which unaffiliated electors are authorized to vote,
1712 under section 9-431, such elector's name shall be placed on the list of
1713 unaffiliated electors together with the date he is eligible to vote in a
1714 primary. If an elector makes an application for transfer, his name shall
1715 be transferred to the enrollment list of another party, together with the
1716 effective date of such transfer. Any elector whose name has been
1717 transferred from one enrollment list to another or who has applied for
1718 erasure or transfer of his name from an enrollment list shall not be
1719 entitled to participate or vote in a caucus or primary of any party,
1720 participate in the appointment of members to any board or
1721 commission that is political in nature, be appointed as a member of
1722 any board or commission that is political in nature or be entitled to the
1723 privileges accompanying enrollment in any party for a period of three
1724 months from the date of the filing of his application for transfer or for
1725 erasure. Any elector who removes his name from the registry list and
1726 from an enrollment list in accordance with the provisions of section 9-
1727 35b shall not be entitled to enroll in any political party or vote in any
1728 primary for three months after such removal. The registrars of voters
1729 shall state, on the notice of acceptance sent under sections 9-23g, as
1730 amended by this act, 9-19b and 9-19e, the date enrollment privileges

1731 take effect, if delayed.

1732 Sec. 46. Section 9-452a of the general statutes is repealed and the
1733 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1734 Not later than five days before a minor party holds a party meeting
1735 to nominate a candidate for public office, the presiding officer of such
1736 meeting shall give written notice of the date, time, location and
1737 purpose of the meeting to, in the case of a municipal office, the town
1738 clerk of the municipality served by such office, or in the case of a state
1739 office or district office, the Secretary of the State. Concomitantly, the
1740 presiding officer of such meeting shall cause the written notice of such
1741 meeting to be published in a newspaper with a general circulation in
1742 the applicable town for such office. As used in this section, the terms
1743 "minor party", "state office", "district office" and "municipal office"
1744 have the meanings assigned to such terms in section 9-372.

1745 Sec. 47. (*Effective from passage*) Notwithstanding any provision of the
1746 general statutes, any minor party whose party designation committee
1747 filed a certificate of changed party designation with the Secretary of
1748 the State on or before January 1, 1988, pursuant to section 1 of public
1749 act 87-472, shall file with the Secretary of the State a copy of the party
1750 rules regulating the manner of nominating a candidate of such party
1751 for any office to be printed on the official ballot and a copy of the party
1752 rules regulating the manner of selecting town committee members and
1753 delegates to conventions not later than sixty days after the effective
1754 date of this section.

1755 Sec. 48. Section 9-446 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1756 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1757 (a) If two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes at a
1758 primary held to nominate candidates for a state or district office, and a
1759 tie vote thereby occurs, any of such candidates, or the state chairman
1760 of the political party, may apply for a recanvass of the returns in the
1761 manner provided in section 9-445. If no such application is made, or if
1762 any such recanvass results in a tie vote, [the Secretary of the State, in

1763 the presence of not fewer than three disinterested persons, and after
1764 notification to the candidates obtaining the same number of votes and
1765 the chairman of the state central committee of the party holding the
1766 primary of the time when and the place where such tie vote is to be
1767 dissolved, shall dissolve such tie vote by lot. The Secretary of the State
1768 shall execute a certificate attesting to the result of the dissolution of
1769 such tie vote, and the person so certified or the slate so certified as
1770 having been chosen by lot shall be deemed to have received a plurality
1771 of the votes cast and shall be deemed to have been chosen as the
1772 nominee of such party to such office] such primary shall stand
1773 adjourned for three weeks at the same hour at which the first primary
1774 was held. Ballot labels of the same form and description as described
1775 in section 9-437 shall be used in the primary on such adjourned day,
1776 and the primary shall be conducted in the same manner as on the first
1777 day, except that the votes shall be cast for such office only. Ballot labels
1778 for such primary shall be provided forthwith by the clerk of each
1779 municipality wherein such primary stands adjourned, and each such
1780 clerk shall furnish the Secretary of the State with an accurate list of all
1781 candidates to be voted for at such adjourned primary. The clerk of
1782 each municipality in the state or the district, whichever is applicable,
1783 wherein such primary so stands adjourned shall, at least three days
1784 prior to the day of such adjourned primary, give notice of the day,
1785 hours, place and purpose thereof by publishing such notice in a
1786 newspaper published in such municipality or having a circulation
1787 therein. No such primary shall be held if prior to such primary all but
1788 one of the candidates for such office die, withdraw their names or for
1789 any reason become disqualified to hold such office, and, in such event,
1790 the remaining candidate shall be deemed to be lawfully voted upon as
1791 the candidate for such office. No withdrawal shall be valid until the
1792 candidate who has withdrawn has filed a letter of withdrawal signed
1793 by such candidate with the Secretary of the State. When such a
1794 primary is required to be held under the provisions of this section and
1795 prior to such primary all but one of the candidates for such office die,
1796 withdraw their names or for any reason become disqualified to hold
1797 such office, the Secretary of the State shall forthwith notify the

1798 municipal clerk of such fact, and shall forthwith direct the clerk that
1799 such primary shall not be held. In the case of a multiple-opening office
1800 only the names of those candidates whose votes are equal shall be
1801 placed on the ballot label of the adjourned primary. If such second
1802 primary results in a tie vote, the Secretary of the State, in the presence
1803 of not fewer than three disinterested persons, and after notification to
1804 the candidates obtaining the same number of votes and the
1805 chairperson of the state central committee of the party holding the
1806 primary of the time when and the place where such tie vote is to be
1807 dissolved, shall dissolve such tie vote by lot. The Secretary of the State
1808 shall execute a certificate attesting to the result of the dissolution of
1809 such tie vote, and the person so certified or the slate so certified as
1810 having been chosen by lot shall be deemed to have received a plurality
1811 of the votes cast and shall be deemed to have been chosen as the
1812 nominee of such party to such office.

1813 (b) If two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes at a
1814 primary held to nominate candidates for a municipal office or to elect
1815 members of a town committee, or if two or more slates of candidates
1816 obtain the same number of votes at a primary held for justices of the
1817 peace, and a tie vote thereby occurs, any of such candidates, or the
1818 town chairman of the political party, may apply for a recanvass of the
1819 returns in the manner provided in section 9-445. If no such application
1820 is made, or if any such recanvass results in a tie vote, [the registrar, in
1821 the presence of not fewer than three disinterested persons, and after
1822 notification to the candidates obtaining the same number of votes, and
1823 the chairman of the town committee of the party holding the primary,
1824 of the time when and the place where such tie vote is to be dissolved,
1825 shall dissolve such tie vote by lot. The registrar shall execute a
1826 certificate attesting to the result of the dissolution of such tie vote, and
1827 each person so certified as having been chosen by lot shall be deemed
1828 to have received a plurality of the votes cast and shall be deemed to
1829 have been chosen as the nominee of such party to such office or to
1830 have been elected as a member of the town committee, as the case may
1831 be] such primary shall stand adjourned for three weeks at the same

1832 hour at which the first primary was held. Ballot labels of the same form
1833 and description as described in section 9-437 shall be used in the
1834 primary on such adjourned day, and the primary shall be conducted in
1835 the same manner as on the first day, except that the votes shall be cast
1836 for such office only. Ballot labels for such primary shall be provided
1837 forthwith by the clerk of the municipality wherein such primary stands
1838 adjourned, and such clerk shall furnish the Secretary of the State with
1839 an accurate list of all candidates to be voted for at such adjourned
1840 primary. The clerk of the municipality wherein such primary so stands
1841 adjourned shall, at least three days prior to the day of such adjourned
1842 primary, give notice of the day, hours, place and purpose thereof by
1843 publishing such notice in a newspaper published in such municipality
1844 or having a circulation therein. No such primary shall be held if prior
1845 to such primary all but one of the candidates for such office die,
1846 withdraw their names or for any reason become disqualified to hold
1847 such office, and, in such event, the remaining candidate shall be
1848 deemed to be lawfully voted upon as the candidate for such office. No
1849 withdrawal shall be valid until the candidate who has withdrawn has
1850 filed a letter of withdrawal signed by such candidate with the
1851 municipal clerk. When such a primary is required to be held under the
1852 provisions of this section and prior to such primary all but one of the
1853 candidates for such office die, withdraw their names or for any reason
1854 become disqualified to hold such office, the Secretary of the State shall
1855 forthwith notify the municipal clerk of such fact, and shall forthwith
1856 direct the clerk that such primary shall not be held. In the case of a
1857 multiple-opening office only the names of those candidates whose
1858 votes are equal shall be placed on the ballot label of the adjourned
1859 primary. If such second primary results in a tie vote, the registrar, in
1860 the presence of not fewer than three disinterested persons, and after
1861 notification to the candidates obtaining the same number of votes and
1862 the chairperson of the town committee of the party holding the
1863 primary of the time when and the place where such tie vote is to be
1864 dissolved, shall dissolve such tie vote by lot. The registrar shall execute
1865 a certificate attesting to the result of the dissolution of such tie vote,
1866 and the person so certified or the slate so certified as having been

1867 chosen by lot shall be deemed to have received a plurality of the votes
 1868 cast and shall be deemed to have been chosen as the nominee of such
 1869 party to such office.

1870 Sec. 49. Section 9-263 of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective*
 1871 *October 1, 2007*)"

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>from passage</i>	9-323
Sec. 3	<i>from passage</i>	9-324
Sec. 4	<i>from passage</i>	9-329a(a)
Sec. 5	<i>from passage</i>	9-328
Sec. 6	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>from passage</i>	9-241
Sec. 8	<i>from passage</i>	9-65
Sec. 9	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	9-453n
Sec. 11	<i>from passage</i>	9-50b
Sec. 12	<i>from passage</i>	9-452
Sec. 13	<i>from passage</i>	9-453o(b)
Sec. 14	<i>from passage</i>	9-453i(a)
Sec. 15	<i>from passage</i>	9-460
Sec. 16	<i>from passage</i>	3-85
Sec. 17	<i>from passage</i>	9-395
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-453t
Sec. 19	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-232e
Sec. 20	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-233
Sec. 21	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-250
Sec. 22	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-257
Sec. 23	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-258
Sec. 24	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-258a
Sec. 25	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-259
Sec. 26	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-261
Sec. 27	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-262
Sec. 28	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-265
Sec. 29	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-266
Sec. 30	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-287

Sec. 31	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-289
Sec. 32	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-290
Sec. 33	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-294
Sec. 34	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-295
Sec. 35	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-296
Sec. 36	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-304
Sec. 37	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-306
Sec. 38	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-310
Sec. 39	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-1
Sec. 40	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-238
Sec. 41	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-148
Sec. 42	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-272
Sec. 43	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-12
Sec. 44	<i>from passage</i>	9-23g(d)
Sec. 45	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-59
Sec. 46	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-452a
Sec. 47	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 48	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-446
Sec. 49	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	Repealer section