



General Assembly

January Session, 2007

**Amendment**

LCO No. 8468

**\*SB0131108468SD0\***

Offered by:

SEN. SLOSSBERG, 14<sup>th</sup> 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 recanvass  
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 recanvass 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, after  
451 consultation with the registrars of voters, may appoint election or  
452 primary day polling place observers who shall be electors of the state.  
453 The Secretary of the State shall establish suitable duties and a  
454 curriculum, training program and certification process for such polling  
455 place observers. Such training program and certification process shall  
456 include, without limitation, procedures for counting and recording  
457 absentee ballots, training in the use of voting machines, and the duties  
458 of a moderator in the conduct of a primary and election. Once certified,  
459 the Secretary shall assign each polling place observer to a specific  
460 polling place or polling places. Once assigned, the polling place  
461 observer shall have the ability to enter and leave the assigned polling  
462 places at any time during election or primary day. If at any such time  
463 an observer becomes disruptive to the orderly process of voting, the  
464 moderator shall have the ability to remove such observers from the  
465 polling place. No candidate or member of the immediate family of a  
466 candidate shall be appointed as a polling place observer for a polling  
467 place at which such candidate may appear on the ballot.

468 (b) Any observer who wilfully, knowingly or recklessly interferes  
469 with the orderly process of voting shall be subject to the provisions of  
470 section 9-366 of the general statutes.

471 (c) The Secretary of the State may adopt regulations, in accordance  
472 with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, to administer  
473 the program established pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

474 (d) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, the  
475 registrars of voters of each municipality may appoint additional  
476 election officials on the day of, or on any day after, an election or  
477 primary, if, in the opinion of both registrars of voters, additional  
478 election officials are needed because (1) an election official appointed  
479 prior to the day of the election or primary is unable to serve as an  
480 election official for any reason, (2) it is necessary to accommodate the  
481 public convenience of the electors in any voting district, or (3) it is  
482 necessary to improve the administration of the election or primary.

483 The registrars of voters shall file a written opinion with the municipal  
484 clerk indicating the reasons for the appointment of any such additional  
485 election officials.

486 (e) Not later than October 1, 2007, the Secretary of the State shall  
487 establish a code of ethics for polling places observers, registrars of  
488 voters and poll workers. Such code of ethics shall be conspicuously  
489 posted in each polling place and in the office of the registrars of voters.

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

492 Any town clerk receiving any page of a nominating petition under  
493 sections 9-453a to 9-453s, inclusive, or section 9-216 shall complete  
494 such certifications as specified herein and shall file each such  
495 nominating petition page with the Secretary of the State within two  
496 weeks after it was so submitted to him. Any such town clerk who fails  
497 to so file such petition pages with the Secretary of the State by the time  
498 required shall pay a late filing fee of fifty dollars.

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

501 (a) As used in this section, "state-wide centralized voter registration  
502 system" means a computerized system designed and maintained by  
503 the Secretary of the State which includes: (1) Voter registration  
504 information prescribed by the Secretary, (2) information contained in  
505 applications for admission as electors described in section 9-20, (3)  
506 information needed to compile registry lists and enrollment lists under  
507 sections 9-35 and 9-54, (4) information required by section 9-50a, and  
508 (5) other information for use in complying with the provisions of this  
509 title.

510 (b) Not later than July 1, 2003, each registrar of voters shall transmit  
511 to the office of the Secretary of the State all elector information  
512 required by the office to complete the state-wide centralized voter  
513 registration system. Each registrar shall transmit such information in a

514 format prescribed by the Secretary. Not later than September 1, 2003,  
515 each registrar of voters shall participate in the state-wide centralized  
516 voter registration system in the manner prescribed by the Secretary.

517 (c) The provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall not prohibit  
518 the registrars of voters of any municipality from maintaining a registry  
519 list for such municipality that is separate from the state-wide  
520 centralized voter registration system, provided (1) such separate  
521 registry list includes the same information as the registry list for such  
522 municipality in the state-wide centralized voter registration system,  
523 and (2) such registrars comply with the provisions of subsection (b) of  
524 this section and the Help America Vote Act, P.L. 107-252, as amended  
525 from time to time.

526 (d) After each election or primary, the registrars of voters shall  
527 promptly update the state-wide centralized voter registration system  
528 and indicate whether the eligible voters on the official registry list for  
529 such election or primary voted and, if so, if they voted in person or by  
530 absentee ballot.

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

533 All minor parties nominating candidates for any elective office shall  
534 make such nominations and certify and file a list of such nominations,  
535 as required by this section, not later than the [fifty-fifth] sixty-second  
536 day prior to the day of the election at which such candidates are to be  
537 voted for. A list of nominees in printed or typewritten form shall be  
538 certified by the presiding officer of the committee, meeting or other  
539 authority making such nomination and shall be filed by such presiding  
540 officer with the Secretary of the State, in the case of state or district  
541 office or the municipal office of state representative, state senator or  
542 judge of probate, or with the clerk of the municipality, in the case of  
543 municipal office, not later than the [fifty-fifth] sixty-second day prior to  
544 the day of the election. The clerk of such municipality shall promptly  
545 verify and correct the names on any such list filed with him, or the

546 names of nominees forwarded to him by the Secretary of the State, in  
547 accordance with the registry list of such municipality and endorse the  
548 same as having been so verified and corrected. For purposes of this  
549 section, a list of nominations shall be deemed to be filed when it is  
550 received by the secretary or clerk, as appropriate.

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

554 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Secretary of  
555 the State shall approve every nominating petition which contains  
556 sufficient signatures counted and certified on approved pages by the  
557 town clerks. In the case of a candidate who petitions under a reserved  
558 party designation the secretary shall approve the petition only if it  
559 meets the signature requirement and if a statement endorsing such  
560 candidate is filed with the secretary by the party designation  
561 committee not later than four o'clock p.m. on the [fifty-fifth] sixty-  
562 second day before the election. In the case of a candidate who petitions  
563 under a party designation which is the same as the name of a minor  
564 party the secretary shall approve the petition only if it meets the  
565 signature requirement and if a statement endorsing such candidate is  
566 filed in the office of the secretary by the chairman or secretary of such  
567 minor party not later than four o'clock p.m. on the [fifty-fifth] sixty-  
568 second day before the election. No candidate shall be qualified to  
569 appear on any ballot by nominating petition unless the candidate's  
570 petition is approved by the secretary pursuant to this subsection.

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

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

578 day of the regular election.

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

581 If any party has nominated a candidate for office, or, on and after  
582 November 4, 1981, if a candidate has qualified to appear on any ballot  
583 by nominating petition under a reserved party designation, in  
584 accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and such nominee  
585 thereafter, but prior to [ten] twenty-four days before the opening of the  
586 polls on the day of the election for which such nomination has been  
587 made, dies, withdraws such nominee's name or for any reason  
588 becomes disqualified to hold the office for which such nominee has  
589 been nominated (1) such party or, on and after November 4, 1981, the  
590 party designation committee may make a nomination to fill such  
591 vacancy or provide for the making of such nomination as its rules  
592 prescribe, and (2) if another party that is qualified to nominate a  
593 candidate for such office does not have a nominee for such office, such  
594 party may also nominate a candidate for such office as its rules  
595 prescribe. No withdrawal, and no nomination to replace a candidate  
596 who has withdrawn, under this section shall be valid unless the  
597 candidate who has withdrawn has filed a letter of withdrawal signed  
598 by such candidate with the Secretary of the State in the case of a state  
599 or district office or the office of state senator or state representative  
600 from any district, or with the municipal clerk in the case of a municipal  
601 office other than state senator or state representative. A copy of such  
602 candidate's letter of withdrawal to the municipal clerk shall also be  
603 filed with the Secretary of the State. No nomination to fill a vacancy  
604 under this section shall be valid unless it is certified to the Secretary of  
605 the State in the case of a state or district office or the office of state  
606 senator or state representative from any district, or to the municipal  
607 clerk in the case of a municipal office other than state senator or state  
608 representative, by the organization or committee making such  
609 nomination, at least [seven] twenty-one days before the opening of the  
610 polls on the day of the election, except as otherwise provided by this  
611 section. If a nominee dies within [ten] twenty-four days, but prior to

612 twenty-four hours before the opening of the polls on the day of the  
613 election for which such nomination has been made, the vacancy may  
614 be filled in the manner prescribed in this section by two o'clock p.m. of  
615 the day before the election with the municipal clerk or the Secretary of  
616 the State, as the case may be. If a nominee dies within twenty-four  
617 hours before the opening of the polls and prior to the close of the polls  
618 on the day of the election for which such nomination has been made,  
619 such nominee shall not be replaced and the votes cast for such  
620 nominee shall be canvassed and counted, and if such nominee receives  
621 a plurality of the votes cast, a vacancy shall exist in the office for which  
622 the nomination was made. The vacancy shall then be filled in a manner  
623 prescribed by law. A copy of such certification to the municipal clerk  
624 shall also be filed with the Secretary of the State. Such nomination to  
625 fill a vacancy due to death or disqualification shall include a statement  
626 setting forth the reason for such vacancy. If at the time such  
627 nomination is certified to the Secretary of the State or to the municipal  
628 clerk, as the case may be, the ballot labels have already been printed,  
629 the Secretary of the State shall direct the municipal clerk in each  
630 municipality affected to (A) have the ballot labels reprinted with the  
631 nomination thus made included thereon, (B) cause printed stickers to  
632 be affixed to the ballot labels so that the name of any candidate who  
633 has died, withdrawn or been disqualified is deleted and the name of  
634 any candidate chosen to fill such vacancy appears in the same position  
635 as that in which the vacated candidacy appeared, or (C) cause blank  
636 stickers to be so affixed if the vacancy is not filled.

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

639 After the adjournment of each General Assembly, the Secretary shall  
640 cause all the engrossed bills which have become laws to be bound,  
641 together with any engrossed amendments to the Constitution  
642 proposed by the General Assembly at such session and continued to  
643 the next assembly, in [one volume] suitable volumes, and shall also  
644 record such bills by the title and number in the public records of the  
645 state; and such [volume] volumes shall be the official record of the acts

646 passed by the General Assembly at such session and of the  
647 amendments to the Constitution proposed at such session by said  
648 General Assembly.

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

651 (a) Forthwith upon the certification provided in section 9-391, the  
652 clerk of the municipality shall publish, in a newspaper having a  
653 general circulation in such municipality, the fact of such certification  
654 and that a list of the persons endorsed as candidates is on file in his  
655 office and copies thereof are available for public distribution. If, with  
656 respect to any office or position to be filled, the clerk of the  
657 municipality has failed to receive the certification of the name of any  
658 person as a party-endorsed candidate within the time limited in  
659 section 9-391, such fact shall be published by the clerk of the  
660 municipality. Together with such information, the clerk shall publish a  
661 notice that a primary will be held for the nomination by such political  
662 party of a candidate for the offices to be filled or for the election of  
663 members of the town committee, as the case may be, if a candidacy is  
664 filed in accordance with the provisions of sections 9-382 to 9-450,  
665 inclusive. Such notice shall specify the final date for the filing of such  
666 candidacy and the date of the primary, shall state where forms for  
667 petitions may be obtained and shall generally indicate the method of  
668 procedure in the filing of such candidacy. The Secretary of the State  
669 shall prescribe the form of such notice. The clerk shall forthwith  
670 publish any change in the party-endorsed candidates, listing such  
671 changes.

672 (b) In any year in which a state election is to be held, the notice  
673 described in subsection (a) of this section shall: (1) Be published not  
674 later than the seventy-sixth day preceding the day of the primary, (2)  
675 indicate that the certification provided in section 9-391 can be made,  
676 and (3) indicate that a list of persons endorsed as candidates will be on  
677 file in the clerk's office, as provided in subsection (a) of this section.  
678 The requirement contained in subsection (a) of this section to publish

679 the fact that the clerk of the municipality has failed to receive the  
680 certification of the name of any person as a party-endorsed candidate  
681 within the time limit in section 9-391, shall not apply to the notice  
682 required by this subsection.

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

685 Notwithstanding any other provision of the general statutes or any  
686 special act, the nomination of a candidate by a major or minor party  
687 under this chapter, for any office shall disqualify such candidate from  
688 appearing on the ballot by nominating petition for the same office,  
689 unless (1) such petition is circulated by an existing minor party with  
690 the same party designation at the time of such nomination, and (2) the  
691 minor party is otherwise qualified to nominate candidates on the same  
692 ballot. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any  
693 candidate from appearing on the ballot as the nominee of two or more  
694 major or minor parties for the same office.

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

697 Any person requesting a challenged ballot and entitled thereto shall  
698 announce his or her name to the official checkers. [who shall cross his  
699 name off the registry list and add it with his address to the end of the  
700 official list where it shall be designated "Challenged Ballot" and  
701 serially numbered] The registrars of voters or the assistant registrar of  
702 voters, as the case may be, shall write, in red ink, before the elector's  
703 name on the registry list the initials "CB". The challenged ballot shall  
704 be [an absentee] a regular ballot. After the voter has so announced his  
705 or her name, the moderator shall deliver to such voter a [challenged]  
706 regular ballot together with [an] a serially-numbered envelope marked  
707 "Challenged Ballot". [and serially numbered.] The challenged voter  
708 shall forthwith mark the ballot in the presence of the moderator in  
709 such manner that the moderator shall not know how the ballot is  
710 marked. [He] The challenged voter shall then fold the ballot in the

711 presence of the moderator so as to conceal the markings and deposit  
712 and seal it in the serially-numbered envelope. [He] The challenged  
713 voter shall then deliver such envelope to the moderator. The  
714 moderator shall retain all such envelopes in an envelope [prescribed  
715 by the Secretary of the State and] provided by the [municipal clerk  
716 which he shall seal] registrars of voters that shall be sealed  
717 immediately following the close of the polls. Such envelope shall be  
718 delivered to the head moderator who shall file the envelope with the  
719 municipal clerk. The municipal clerk shall retain such envelope until  
720 the time when such envelope may be destroyed.

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

723 Prior to each election, the registrars of voters of each town [or voting  
724 district, as the case may be,] shall appoint, for each voting [machine]  
725 tabulator to be used at such election, at least one and not more than  
726 two electors of such town as a voting [machine] tabulator tender,  
727 unless the [municipality has] registrars of voters have established two  
728 shifts for election officials under the provisions of section 9-258a, as  
729 amended by this act, in which case the registrars shall appoint at least  
730 one [or] and not more than two electors to be voting [machine tender]  
731 tabulator tenders, for each voting [machine] tabulator, for each shift.

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

734 [Ballot labels] Ballots shall be printed in black ink, in plain clear  
735 type, and on clear white material of such size as will fit the [machine]  
736 tabulator, and shall be furnished by the [municipal clerk] registrar of  
737 voters. The size and style of the type used to print the name of a  
738 political party on a ballot [label] shall be identical with the size and  
739 style of the type used to print the names of all other political parties  
740 appearing on such ballot. [label.] The name of each major party  
741 candidate for a municipal office, as defined in section 9-372, except for  
742 the municipal offices of state senator and state representative, shall

743 appear on the ballot [label] as it appears on the registry list of the  
744 candidate's town of voting residence, except as provided in section 9-  
745 42a. The name of each major party candidate for a state or district  
746 office, as defined in section 9-372, or for the municipal office of state  
747 senator or state representative shall appear on the ballot as it appears  
748 on the certificate or statement of consent filed under section 9-388,  
749 subsection (b) of section 9-391, or section 9-400 or 9-409. The name of  
750 each minor party candidate shall appear on the ballot [label] as it  
751 appears on the registry list in accordance with the provisions of section  
752 9-452. The name of each nominating petition candidate shall appear on  
753 the ballot as it is verified by the town clerk on the application filed  
754 under section 9-453b. The size and style of the type used to print the  
755 name of a candidate on a ballot [label] shall be identical with the size  
756 and style of the type used to print the names of all other candidates  
757 appearing on such ballot. [label.] Such ballot [labels] shall contain the  
758 names of the offices and the names of the candidates arranged thereon.  
759 [Three complete sets of such ballot labels printed on cardboard shall be  
760 furnished by the municipal clerk for each machine to be used in the  
761 election.] The names of the political parties and party designations  
762 shall be arranged on the [machines] ballots, either in columns or  
763 horizontal rows as set forth in section 9-249a, immediately adjacent to  
764 the column or row occupied by the candidate or candidates of such  
765 political party or organization. When two or more candidates are to be  
766 elected to the same office, the ballot [label] shall be printed in such  
767 manner as to indicate that the elector may vote for any two or such  
768 other number as he is entitled to vote for, provided in the case of a  
769 town adopting the provisions of section 9-204a, such ballot [label] shall  
770 indicate the maximum number of candidates who may be elected to  
771 such office from any party. If two or more [officers] candidates are to  
772 be elected to the same office for different terms, the term for which  
773 each is nominated shall be printed on the official ballot as a part of the  
774 title of the office. If, at any election, one candidate is to be elected for a  
775 full term and another to fill a vacancy, the official ballot containing the  
776 names of the candidates in the foregoing order shall, as a part of the  
777 title of the office, designate the term which such candidates are

778 severally nominated to fill. No column, under the name of any political  
779 party or independent organization, shall be printed on any official  
780 ballot, which contains more candidates for any office than the number  
781 for which an elector may vote for that office. [The voting machine  
782 pointer over each position where no candidate's name appears shall be  
783 locked so that no vote can be cast for such position.]

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

786 The room in which the election is held shall [have a railing  
787 separating] be separated from the part of the room to be occupied by  
788 the election officials and [the machine from the part of the room  
789 adjacent to the entrance thereof. A guard rail may be provided  
790 separating the machine from the election officials and the machine] the  
791 voting tabulator shall be placed, if possible, at least three feet from any  
792 wall or partition [or guard rail of the polling place] and at least four  
793 feet from the official checkers' table and the ballot clerks' table. [The  
794 exterior of the voting machine and every] Every part of the polling  
795 place shall be in plain view of the election officials. The [machine]  
796 tabulator shall be so placed that no person [outside the voting machine  
797 booth] from any part of the room or from any place outside the room  
798 can see or determine how the elector casts his or her vote. [and shall be  
799 so placed, as far as possible, as to be in view of the officials and the  
800 electors within the polling place from the beginning of the election.]  
801 The election officials shall be so stationed that no member thereof shall  
802 be concealed by the [machine] tabulator from the electors within the  
803 polling place. The moderator or some one designated by [him] the  
804 moderator shall be stationed near the [machine] tabulator, shall  
805 regulate the admission of the [electors] elector's ballots thereto and  
806 shall always be in full view of the other election officials and the  
807 electors within the polling place.

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

810 [The] For municipalities with more than one voting district, the  
811 election officials of each polling place, [except voting machine  
812 mechanics] including voting tabulator technicians, shall be electors of  
813 the [town] state and shall consist of one moderator, at least one but not  
814 more than two official checkers, [two registrars of voters or] two  
815 assistant registrars of voters [, as the case may be,] of opposite political  
816 parties, each of whom shall be residents of the town, not more than  
817 two challengers if the registrars of voters have appointed challengers  
818 pursuant to section 9-232, and at least one and not more than two  
819 [voting machine tenders] ballot clerks and at least one but not more  
820 than two voting tabulator tenders for each voting [machine] tabulator  
821 in use at the polling place. A known candidate for any office shall not  
822 serve as an election official on election day or serve at the polls in any  
823 capacity, except that a municipal clerk or a registrar of voters, who is a  
824 candidate for the same office, may perform his or her official duties. If,  
825 in the opinion of the [municipal officials] registrar of voters, the public  
826 convenience of the electors in any voting district so requires, provision  
827 shall be made for an additional line or lines of electors at the polling  
828 place and, if more than one line of electors is established, at least one  
829 but not more than two additional official checkers and at least one but  
830 not more than two ballot clerks for each line of electors shall be  
831 appointed and, if more than one [machine] tabulator is used in a  
832 polling place, at least one and not more than two additional voting  
833 [machine] tabulator tenders shall be appointed for each additional  
834 machine so used. Head moderators, central counting moderators,  
835 absentee ballot counters and voting [machine mechanics] tabulator  
836 technicians appointed pursuant to law shall also be deemed election  
837 officials. For municipalities with one voting district, the election  
838 officials of such polling place, except voting tabulator technicians, shall  
839 be electors of the town and shall consist of: One moderator, at least  
840 one, but not more than two official checkers, not more than two  
841 challengers if the registrars of voters have appointed challengers  
842 pursuant to section 9-232, at least one and not more than two voting  
843 tabulator tenders for each voting tabulator in use at the polling place  
844 and at least one but not more than two ballot clerks. Additionally, such

845 election officials may consist of two registrars of voters of opposite  
846 political parties, or two assistant registrars of voters of opposite  
847 political parties, as the case may be, subject to the requirements of  
848 sections 9-259 and 9-439, who shall: (1) Be available by telephone and  
849 notify all registrars of voters' offices in the state of such telephone  
850 number, (2) be connected to the state-wide computerized registry list,  
851 and (3) have all voter card files in the polling place for reference. A  
852 known candidate for any office shall not serve as an election official on  
853 election day or serve at the polls in any capacity, except that a  
854 municipal clerk or a registrar of voters, who is a candidate for the same  
855 office, may perform his or her official duties. If, in the opinion of the  
856 registrar of voters, the public convenience of the electors in any voting  
857 district so requires, provision shall be made for an additional line or  
858 lines of electors at the polling place and, if more than one line of  
859 electors is established, at least one, but not more than two, additional  
860 official checkers for each line of electors shall be appointed and, if  
861 more than one tabulator is used in a polling place, at least one and not  
862 more than two additional voting tabulator tenders shall be appointed  
863 for each additional tabulator so used. Head moderators, central  
864 counting moderators, absentee ballot counters and voting tabulator  
865 technicians appointed pursuant to law shall be deemed to be election  
866 officials. No election official shall perform services for any party or  
867 candidate on election day nor appear at any political party  
868 headquarters prior to eight o'clock p.m. on election day.

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

871       Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, special acts  
872 or its charter, in each municipality [, by a majority vote of its legislative  
873 body,] the registrars of voters, or assistant registrar of voters, as the  
874 case may be may establish, except for unofficial checkers and the  
875 moderator, two shifts of election officials for each polling place. In each  
876 polling place for which two or more shifts of election officials have  
877 been provided in this section or section 9-235, the moderator shall keep  
878 a written record of the specific hours and time served at the polls by

879 each election official. In each such polling place, all members of [both]  
880 second shifts, [who are required to sign returns,] including official  
881 checkers, [and] assistant registrars [, if any,] and ballot clerks of [both]  
882 second shifts, shall be present at the closing of the polls and shall  
883 remain until all [returns have] paperwork has been executed.

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

886 (a) The moderator of the election in each municipality, voting  
887 district or ward shall appear at the office of the [municipal clerk]  
888 registrar of voters not later than eight o'clock p.m. of the day before the  
889 election and there receive from the [municipal clerk] registrar of voters  
890 the sample ballot, [labels, three complete sets of ballot labels and] all  
891 checklists and other supplies necessary to conduct the election that  
892 have not been delivered previously. [and make return thereof.] The  
893 moderator shall receive [a sealed envelope, and a receipt therefor,  
894 containing only the number two and number three election official]  
895 keys for each voting [machine] tabulator to be used in the polling place  
896 and sign a receipt for such. [Each such envelope shall bear the number  
897 of the machine to which the keys belong. The number four election  
898 official key for each voting machine shall be available to the registrars  
899 for the use of the mechanics beginning at five fifteen a.m. on the day of  
900 the election. The supplies provided by the municipal clerk to the  
901 moderator shall include a number of paper ballots for the purposes of  
902 sections 9-263 and 9-264, which shall be equal to not less than one per  
903 cent of the number of electors who are eligible to vote in the voting  
904 district served by the moderator, or such other number as the  
905 municipal clerk and the registrars agree is sufficient to protect electors'  
906 voting rights.]

907 (b) On the morning of the election, the election officials shall meet at  
908 the room where the election is to be held at least forty-five minutes  
909 before the time for opening the polls. The moderator shall then cause  
910 the [three] sample ballot [labels] and [instruction cards] instructions to  
911 be posted and everything put in readiness for the commencement of

912 voting at the hour of opening the polls. [The envelope containing the  
913 keys shall not be opened until at least one election official from each of  
914 two political parties is present at the polling place and has examined  
915 the envelope to see that it has not been opened. Before opening the  
916 envelope, all election officials present] The moderator and the  
917 registrars of voters, or the assistant registrars of voters, as the case may  
918 be, shall examine the [number of the seal of the machine and the  
919 number registered on the protective counter, if one is provided, and  
920 shall see if they are the same as the numbers written on the envelope  
921 containing the keys. If the numbers are found not to agree, the  
922 envelope shall not be opened until the mechanic in charge of the  
923 machine, or the registrars or one of the registrars under whose  
924 direction the machine was prepared under section 9-243, has been  
925 notified and such mechanic, registrars or registrar has appeared at the  
926 polling place for the purpose of reexamining such machine and has  
927 certified that it is properly arranged. If the numbers on the seal and the  
928 protective counter, if one is provided, are found to agree with the  
929 numbers on the envelope, the election officials shall proceed to open  
930 the doors concealing the counters. The election officials, in the  
931 presence of the party watchers, shall compare the ballot labels on the  
932 machine with the sample ballot labels to see that they are correct, and,  
933 if the machine is not so labeled, set and adjusted and in order, they  
934 shall immediately label, set and adjust the same and place it in order,  
935 or cause it to be done, examine and see that all the counters in the  
936 machine are set at zero (000) and that the machine is otherwise in  
937 perfect order and make written report thereof as hereinbefore directed  
938 and they shall not thereafter permit the counters to be operated or  
939 moved except by electors in voting. If the machine is equipped with a  
940 device for printing totals of candidate and question counters, the doors  
941 concealing the counters shall not be opened. The election officials shall  
942 examine the printed record produced by the machine to see that each  
943 counter registers zero and shall allow watchers to examine the printed  
944 record. They shall also see that all necessary arrangements and  
945 adjustments are made for voting write-in ballots on the machine and  
946 that the machine and its attachments are properly set or adjusted so

947 that the elector will be concealed while in the act of voting. There shall  
948 be printed directions for the guidance of the election officials before  
949 the polls are opened and when the polls are closed] numbers on the  
950 seals of the tabulator.

951 (c) The moderator's return which the moderator receives from the  
952 [municipal clerk for state elections] registrars of voters for all elections  
953 shall be in a form prescribed by the Secretary of the State. [There shall  
954 be printed on the moderators' returns a certificate, which shall be  
955 signed by the election officials] The moderator and the registrars of  
956 voters, or the assistant registrars of voters, as the case may be, before  
957 the polls are opened, [showing the] shall indicate on the return: (1) The  
958 delivery of the [keys in a sealed envelope;] tabulator; and (2) the  
959 [number] numbers on the [seal; the number registered on the  
960 protective counter, if one is provided; whether all of the counters are  
961 set at zero (000); whether the public counter is set at zero (000);  
962 whether the ballot labels are properly placed in the machine; also]  
963 seals. Additionally, the moderator and the registrars of voters, or the  
964 assistant registrars of voters, as the case may be, shall produce a zero  
965 tape indicating that the public counter is set at zero (000). The seal on  
966 the tabulator shall remain unbroken. If the seal is broken, the registrars  
967 of voters shall be notified immediately and the tabulator tape shall be  
968 produced. If the tape does not show all zeros, the registrars of voters  
969 shall be notified immediately and the tabulator shall not be used.

970 (d) In addition to the requirements established in subsection (c) of  
971 this section, the return shall include a certificate, which shall be filled  
972 out after the polls have been closed [,] and which indicates that the  
973 [machine] tabulator has been locked against voting and remains sealed  
974 [: the number of electors as shown on the public counter; the number  
975 on the seal; the number registered on the protective counter, if one is  
976 provided, and that the voting machine is closed and locked] and that  
977 also indicates the number of electors as shown on the public counter  
978 along with the number on all the seals. The moderators' returns shall  
979 show the total number of votes cast for each office, the number of votes  
980 cast for each candidate [, as shown on his counter,] and the number of

981 votes for persons not nominated, which shall be certified by the  
982 moderator [, checkers] and registrars of voters, or assistant registrars,  
983 as the case may be. [If any of the counters are not set at zero and the  
984 election officials are not able to set them at zero, the actual number  
985 registered or indicated on such counters shall be entered on such tally  
986 sheet, and, at the end of the election, that number shall be deducted  
987 from the number then shown on the counter to ascertain the true vote  
988 cast for the candidate to whom such counter belongs.]

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

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

994 (a) In each primary, election or referendum, when an elector has  
995 entered the polling place, the elector shall announce the elector's street  
996 address, if any, and the elector's name to the official checkers in a tone  
997 sufficiently loud and clear as to enable all the election officials present  
998 to hear the same. Each elector who registered to vote by mail for the  
999 first time on or after January 1, 2003, and has a "mark" next to the  
1000 elector's name on the official registry list, as required by section 9-23r,  
1001 shall present to the official checkers, before the elector votes, either a  
1002 current and valid photo identification that shows the elector's name  
1003 and address or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement,  
1004 government check, paycheck or other government document that  
1005 shows the name and address of the elector. Each other elector shall (1)  
1006 present to the official checkers the elector's Social Security card or any  
1007 other preprinted form of identification which shows the elector's name  
1008 and either the elector's address, signature or photograph, or (2) on a  
1009 form prescribed by the Secretary of the State, write the elector's  
1010 residential address and date of birth, print the elector's name and sign  
1011 a statement under penalty of false statement that the elector is the  
1012 elector whose name appears on the official checklist. Such form shall  
1013 clearly state the penalty of false statement. A separate such form shall

1014 be used for each elector. If the elector presents a preprinted form of  
1015 identification under subdivision (1) of this subsection, the official  
1016 checkers shall check the name of such elector on the official checklist. If  
1017 the elector completes the form under subdivision (2) of this subsection,  
1018 the registrar of voters or the assistant registrar of voters, as the case  
1019 may be, shall examine the information on such form and either instruct  
1020 the official checkers to check the name of such elector on the official  
1021 checklist or notify the elector that the form is incomplete or inaccurate.

1022 (b) In the event that an elector is present at the polling place but is  
1023 unable to gain access to the polling place due to a temporary  
1024 incapacity, the elector may request that the ballot be brought to him or  
1025 her. The registrars of voters or the assistant registrars of voters, as the  
1026 case may be, shall take such ballot, along with a privacy sleeve to such  
1027 elector. The elector shall show identification, in accordance with the  
1028 provisions of this section. The elector shall forthwith mark the ballot in  
1029 the presence of the election officials in such manner that the election  
1030 officials shall not know how the ballot is marked. The elector shall  
1031 place the ballot in the privacy sleeve. The election officials shall mark  
1032 the elector's name on the official voter list as having voted and deliver  
1033 such ballot and privacy sleeve to the voting tabulator where such  
1034 ballot shall be placed into the tabulator, by the election official, for  
1035 counting. The moderator shall record such activity in the moderator's  
1036 diary.

1037 ~~[(b)]~~ (c) In each polling place in which two or more parties are  
1038 holding primaries in which unaffiliated electors are authorized to vote,  
1039 pursuant to section 9-431, an unaffiliated elector shall also announce to  
1040 the separate table of the official checkers for unaffiliated electors the  
1041 party in whose primary [he] the elector chooses to vote and the official  
1042 checkers shall note such party when checking such elector's name on  
1043 the checklist of unaffiliated electors, provided such choice shall not  
1044 alter the elector's unaffiliated status.

1045 ~~[(c)]~~ (d) In each polling place in which two or more parties are  
1046 holding primaries in which unaffiliated electors are authorized to vote

1047 or in which one party is holding a primary in which unaffiliated  
1048 electors are authorized to vote for some but not all offices to be  
1049 contested at the primary, the official checkers shall give to each elector  
1050 checked a receipt provided by the [municipal clerk] registrar of voters,  
1051 in a form prescribed by the Secretary of the State, specifying either (1)  
1052 the party with which he is enrolled, if any, or (2) in the case of an  
1053 unaffiliated elector, the party in whose primary he has so chosen to  
1054 vote, and whether he is authorized to vote for only a partial ballot.

1055 [(d)] (e) If not challenged by [any of the election officials] anyone  
1056 lawfully present in the polling place, the elector shall be permitted to  
1057 pass [the railing to the side where the machine is located] to the  
1058 separated area to receive the ballot. The elector shall give any receipt  
1059 [he] the elector has received to a [voting machine tender at the  
1060 machine to which he is directed and the machine tender shall permit  
1061 the elector] ballot clerk who shall give the elector a ballot to vote only  
1062 in the primary of the party specified by the receipt. [and, if applicable,  
1063 on the separate voting machine with the partial ballot specified by the  
1064 receipt.] The elector shall be permitted into the voting [machine] booth,  
1065 and [he] shall then register his or her vote in secret. Having voted, [he]  
1066 the elector shall immediately exit the voting [machine] booth and  
1067 deposit the ballot in the voting tabulator and leave the room. No  
1068 elector shall remain within the voting [machine] booth longer than  
1069 [two minutes] the time necessary to complete the ballot, and, if [he] the  
1070 elector refuses to leave such booth after [the lapse of that time, he]  
1071 completing the ballot, the elector shall at once be removed by the  
1072 election officials upon order of the moderator. Not more than one  
1073 elector at a time shall be permitted to [operate the machine or] be  
1074 within the enclosed space which the elector occupies while [operating  
1075 the machine] the elector completes his or her ballot, provided an  
1076 elector may be accompanied within such enclosed space by one or  
1077 more children who are fifteen years of age or younger and supervised  
1078 by the elector, if the elector is the parent or legal guardian of such  
1079 children. At least two additional electors, whose next turn it is to vote  
1080 shall be permitted in the polling [place] area for the purpose of

1081 receiving [instruction before voting on the machine] a ballot. If any  
1082 elector, after entering the voting [machine] booth, asks for further  
1083 instruction concerning the manner of voting, [two] the election officials  
1084 [of different political parties shall stand outside the voting machine  
1085 booth and] shall give such instructions or directions to the elector; [as  
1086 the two officials agree upon;] but no election official instructing or  
1087 assisting an elector, except as provided in section 9-264, shall [open,  
1088 look inside or put his hand inside the curtain,] look at the ballot in  
1089 such a way as to see the elector's markings or in any manner seek to  
1090 influence any such elector in the casting of [his] the elector's vote.

1091 Sec. 27. Section 9-262 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1092 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1093 During the entire period of an election, at least one of the election  
1094 officials [, to be designated from time to time by the moderator,] shall  
1095 be stationed [beside the entrance to] approximately three to four feet  
1096 from the voting [machine booth] tabulator to regulate the [admission  
1097 of electors thereto, and shall see that it is properly closed after an  
1098 elector has entered it to vote. He] submission of the elector's ballot. The  
1099 election officials shall also, at such intervals as [he deems] such  
1100 officials deem proper or necessary, examine the [face of the machine]  
1101 voting booth to ascertain whether it has been defaced or damaged and  
1102 to detect the wrongdoer and repair the damage. After the opening of  
1103 the polls, no election official shall allow any person other than the  
1104 election officials to pass within the [railing to the part of the room] area  
1105 where the [machine is] voting booths and voting tabulator are situated,  
1106 except for the purpose of voting or except as provided in this part. [;  
1107 and no such official shall permit more than one elector at a time to be  
1108 in such part of the room.] No election official shall remain or permit  
1109 any person to remain in any position or near any position that would  
1110 permit him to see or ascertain how an elector votes. [or how he has  
1111 voted.]

1112 Sec. 28. Section 9-265 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1113 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1114 (a) A write-in [ballot] vote for an office, cast for a person who has  
1115 registered as a write-in candidate for the office pursuant to subsection  
1116 (b) of section 9-175 or section 9-373a, shall be counted and recorded.  
1117 Except as otherwise provided in this section, a write-in [ballot] vote  
1118 cast for a person who has not registered shall not be counted or  
1119 recorded.

1120 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, in the case of an  
1121 office for which an elector may vote for only one candidate, a write-in  
1122 [ballot] vote cast for a person nominated for that office by a major or  
1123 minor party or by nominating petition shall be counted and recorded.  
1124 In the case of an office for which an elector may vote for more than one  
1125 candidate, a write-in [ballot] vote cast for a person nominated for that  
1126 office by a major or minor party or by nominating petition shall not be  
1127 counted or recorded.

1128 (c) A write-in [ballot] vote for the office of Governor or Lieutenant  
1129 Governor, cast for a person nominated for either of those offices by a  
1130 major or minor party or by nominating petition, in conjunction with a  
1131 write-in [ballot] vote for the other such office cast for a person  
1132 nominated for either office by a different party or petition, shall not be  
1133 counted or recorded for either office.

1134 (d) Except as hereinafter provided, a write-in [ballot] vote for the  
1135 office of President or Vice-President cast for a person nominated for  
1136 such office by a major or minor party or by nominating petition shall  
1137 be counted and recorded and deemed to be a vote for each of the duly-  
1138 nominated candidates for the office of presidential elector represented  
1139 by such candidate for President or Vice-President. A write-in [ballot]  
1140 vote for the office of President or Vice-President, cast for a person  
1141 nominated for either of such offices by a major or minor party or by  
1142 nominating petition, in conjunction with a write-in [ballot] vote for the  
1143 other such office cast for a person nominated for either office by a  
1144 different party or petition, shall not be counted or recorded for either  
1145 office.

1146 (e) If the name of a person is written in for the office of Governor or  
1147 Lieutenant Governor, or President or Vice-President, as the case may  
1148 be, and no name is written in for the other office, such write-in [ballot]  
1149 vote shall be counted and recorded if it meets the other requirements  
1150 of this section.

1151 (f) A write-in [ballot] vote shall be cast in its appropriate place on  
1152 the [voting machine] ballot. A write-in [ballot] vote for Governor and  
1153 Lieutenant Governor, or for President and Vice-President, as the case  
1154 may be, shall be written in a single space, provided that if only one  
1155 name is written in the space it shall be deemed to be a vote for  
1156 Governor, or for President, as the case may be, unless otherwise  
1157 indicated. A write-in [ballot] vote shall be written upon the [paper  
1158 contained in the receptacle or device provided in the voting machine  
1159 for such purpose. The registrars of voters shall cause an adhesive label,  
1160 provided by the Secretary of the State, upon which shall be imprinted  
1161 the words "write-in slides", to be affixed to the upper left-hand corner  
1162 of each voting machine, directly opposite the write-in slides. The  
1163 registrars shall (1) lock all write-in slides if there are no registered  
1164 write-in candidates for any office or (2) lock the write-in slides for  
1165 multiple-opening offices if there are registered write-in candidates  
1166 only for single opening offices] ballot.

1167 (g) A write-in [ballot] vote which is not cast as provided in this  
1168 section shall not be counted or recorded.

1169 Sec. 29. Section 9-266 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1170 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1171 When the [machine] voting tabulator has been locked at the close of  
1172 an election, [in the manner required by section 9-310,] the moderator  
1173 shall [place all keys of the machine on a strong and sufficient string or  
1174 wire and label the same with the make and number of the machine and  
1175 the name of the municipality and the number of the ward or voting  
1176 district therein at which used at such election, and] return [such] the  
1177 keys for the tabulator to the [municipal clerk] registrars of voters with

1178 the official returns. Except as provided in section 9-311, such [clerk]  
1179 registrars of voters shall securely keep such keys and not permit the  
1180 same to be taken, or any [voting machine] tabulator to be unlocked, for  
1181 a period of fourteen days from the election, unless otherwise ordered  
1182 by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by the State Elections  
1183 Enforcement Commission. All [machines] tabulators shall be [boxed  
1184 and] collected immediately on the day after election or as soon  
1185 thereafter as possible, and shall be secured and stored in a place or  
1186 places directed by the [board of selectmen] registrars of voters.

1187 Sec. 30. Section 9-287 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1188 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1189 Each ballot box used in any election shall be provided with a lock  
1190 which shall be set and securely fastened in a mortise so as to be flush  
1191 with the side or surface of such box and so arranged as to be locked  
1192 and unlocked by means of a key. [The selectmen of each town shall  
1193 provide the ballot boxes with such locks and keys; but, in any town in  
1194 which the duties of selectmen, except as to the qualification and  
1195 admission of electors, have been vested by law in other officials, the  
1196 registrars shall provide such locks and keys] Such locks and keys shall  
1197 be provided by the registrar of voters at the expense of the  
1198 municipality.

1199 Sec. 31. Section 9-289 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1200 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1201 The [selectmen of each town, unless otherwise provided by law,]  
1202 registrars of voters shall provide a suitable room or rooms or booths  
1203 for holding all elections at which paper ballots are to be used and shall  
1204 give public notice of the location thereof at least one week before the  
1205 day of such elections. The number of rooms or booths shall be one for  
1206 each one hundred and fifty names on the last-completed registry list of  
1207 the town, except that in towns having more than fifteen hundred  
1208 names on such list there shall be one for each two hundred and fifty  
1209 names. Such room or rooms or booths shall be supplied with necessary

1210 conveniences for electors to arrange their ballots. The interior of the  
1211 rooms or booths shall be secure from outside observation, and such  
1212 rooms or booths shall be located in or connected with the room where  
1213 the ballot boxes shall be stationed. The [selectmen] registrars of voters  
1214 shall provide the ballot box or boxes necessary for use at all such  
1215 elections. Each such ballot box shall have an aperture in its lid for the  
1216 purpose of depositing the ballots and shall be so constructed that,  
1217 when the voting is completed, the aperture may be closed so that no  
1218 ballots can afterward be put into the box without reopening it. In  
1219 addition thereto, the [selectmen] registrars of voters shall prepare or  
1220 cause to be prepared an additional box which shall be placed by the  
1221 side of the ballot box, which box shall be constructed in the same  
1222 manner as the ballot box, in which box all stubs torn or separated from  
1223 the ballots at the time of voting shall at such time be deposited. Such  
1224 boxes shall be marked respectively "ballots" and "stubs", in order to  
1225 designate the boxes in which the ballots and stubs shall be deposited,  
1226 respectively. Any expenses incurred in the execution of the  
1227 requirements of this section shall be paid by the municipality.

1228 Sec. 32. Section 9-290 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1229 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1230 (a) The [selectmen] registrars of voters shall provide, at the entrance  
1231 into the enclosure prescribed by section 9-289, as amended by this act,  
1232 a ballot [booth] table at which the elector shall obtain the elector's  
1233 ballot. Each ballot [booth] table shall [be in charge of two ballot clerks,  
1234 not of the same political party,] have at least one ballot clerk, but not  
1235 more than two such clerks who shall be appointed by the registrars.

1236 (b) In each primary, election or referendum, when an elector has  
1237 entered the polling place, the elector shall (1) announce the elector's  
1238 street address [, if any,] and name to the official checkers in a tone  
1239 sufficiently loud and clear to enable all the election officials present to  
1240 hear the same, and (2) (A) present to the official checkers the elector's  
1241 Social Security card or any other preprinted form of identification  
1242 which shows the elector's name and either the elector's address,

1243 signature or photograph, or (B) sign a statement under penalty of false  
1244 statement, on a form prescribed by the Secretary of the State, that the  
1245 elector is the person whose name appears on the official checklist.  
1246 [Each] The official checker shall check the name of such elector on the  
1247 official checklist. No political party shall have more than one  
1248 challenger. The moderator may allow in the polling place any  
1249 witnesses that may be required in the case of a challenge, provided the  
1250 moderator shall not allow in more than one witness at a time.

1251 (c) In each polling place in which two or more parties are holding  
1252 primaries in which unaffiliated electors are authorized to vote  
1253 pursuant to section 9-431, an unaffiliated elector shall also announce to  
1254 the separate table of official checkers for unaffiliated electors the party  
1255 in whose primary the elector chooses to vote and the official checkers  
1256 shall note such party when checking such elector's name on the  
1257 checklist of unaffiliated electors. Such choice shall not alter the elector's  
1258 unaffiliated status.

1259 (d) In each polling place in which two or more parties are holding  
1260 primaries in which unaffiliated electors are authorized to vote or in  
1261 which one party is holding a primary in which unaffiliated electors are  
1262 authorized to vote for some but not all offices to be contested at the  
1263 primary, the official checkers shall give to each elector checked a  
1264 receipt provided by the [municipal clerk] registrar of voters, in a form  
1265 prescribed by the Secretary of the State, specifying either (1) the party  
1266 with which the elector is enrolled, if any, or (2) in the case of an  
1267 unaffiliated elector, the party in whose primary the elector has chosen  
1268 to vote and whether the elector is authorized to vote for only a partial  
1269 ballot.

1270 (e) If not challenged by any of the election officials, the elector shall  
1271 be permitted to pass into the [railing to the side] area where the [ballot  
1272 booth is] booths are located. The elector shall give any receipt the  
1273 elector has received to a ballot clerk [at the ballot booth to which the  
1274 elector is directed] and the ballot clerk shall give the elector a ballot  
1275 and permit the elector to vote only in the primary of the party

1276 specified by the receipt. [and, if applicable, at the separate ballot booth  
1277 with the partial ballot specified by the receipt. One of the] The ballot  
1278 clerks shall deliver to such elector one official ballot, except that if any  
1279 elector so defaces or injures any such ballot as to render it unfit for use,  
1280 upon the return of such ballot to the ballot clerks, such clerks shall  
1281 furnish the elector with another official ballot.

1282 Sec. 33. Section 9-294 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1283 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1284 The registrars of [each town] voters shall [designate and] appoint  
1285 [two persons] at least one person but not more than two persons to  
1286 serve during the hours the polls are open, who shall have charge of the  
1287 [rooms or] voting booths herein provided for. Only one elector at a  
1288 time shall be permitted to enter the same [room or] voting booth to  
1289 prepare his or her ballot, unless the elector, from physical infirmity,  
1290 requires assistance [, and the booth tenders shall see that the space is  
1291 vacant before admitting an elector,] and no person, while an elector is  
1292 in such [room or] booth, shall attempt to learn about or observe the  
1293 ballot prepared by such elector. [No] The elector shall remain in the  
1294 [room or] voting booth [,] only while preparing [his] the elector's  
1295 ballot, [more than three minutes,] and [he] the elector shall thereupon  
1296 [pass out and into the enclosure where the ballot box and stub box are  
1297 placed and,] leave the voting booth under the direction of the  
1298 [moderator,] polling place officials and shall deposit his or her ballot  
1299 [upon] in the ballot or box. Each person who has received an official  
1300 ballot from any ballot clerk [, and who, having passed into the  
1301 enclosure where the ballot box and the stub box are placed, fails to  
1302 deposit the same upon the ballot box as prescribed, shall immediately,  
1303 and before leaving such enclosure, deliver the same to the moderator;  
1304 and any person, having received an official ballot from either of such  
1305 ballot clerks, who fails to pass with the same into the enclosure in  
1306 which such ballot box and stub box are placed, shall immediately, and  
1307 before leaving the room or booth in which such ballot clerks are  
1308 stationed, return the same to such ballot clerks] and who fails to  
1309 deposit the ballot in the ballot box as prescribed shall immediately and

1310 before leaving such voting area deliver the unused ballot to such ballot  
1311 clerks for spoiling.

1312 Sec. 34. Section 9-295 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1313 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1314 [If any elector attempts to place in the box a ballot not folded within  
1315 the booth as hereinbefore provided, the moderator or the box-tender in  
1316 charge of the ballot box shall direct such elector to return to such booth  
1317 for the purpose of folding his ballot.] If any ballot contains a greater  
1318 number of names voted for [for] any office than is provided by law, it  
1319 shall render such ballot void as to such office only. If any ballot  
1320 contains any mark or device other than as hereinbefore provided, so  
1321 that the same may be identified in such a manner as to indicate who  
1322 cast the [same, or is folded otherwise than as delivered to the elector  
1323 by the ballot clerk] ballot, the ballot shall not be counted, but shall be  
1324 kept by the moderator and returned to the [municipal clerk] registrar  
1325 of voters in [the ballot box in] a separate package from the ballots  
1326 counted at such election; provided any extension of [a cross, plus or  
1327 check] markings beyond the [square] area in which it is marked shall  
1328 not invalidate a ballot if the elector's intent is clear and if it would not  
1329 serve to identify the elector.

1330 Sec. 35. Section 9-296 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1331 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1332 At [each regular or special state, municipal or ward election] all  
1333 elections, the registrars of [each town or voting district, as the case may  
1334 be,] voters shall appoint [a suitable elector residing therein,] at least  
1335 one but not more than two electors for each ballot box, to be a box-  
1336 tender or box-tenders. [, and one or two others, as may be necessary, to  
1337 be substitute box-tenders for each box, respectively.] No person not so  
1338 appointed shall have charge of any ballot box during the taking of any  
1339 vote. [, and no known candidate for any office shall be moderator, or  
1340 be put in charge of any box in which votes are cast for such office, or  
1341 take part in the count thereof, except that candidates for registrar of

1342 voters may act as counters of votes cast in town elections. Any  
1343 candidate who violates any provision of this section shall be fined not  
1344 more than five hundred dollars.]

1345 Sec. 36. Section 9-304 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1346 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1347 Any person who fraudulently abstracts any vote from the ballot box  
1348 used at any election, [within one hundred eighty days thereafter,] or  
1349 who, at such election [or within one hundred eighty days thereafter,]  
1350 fraudulently intermingles any vote or votes with the votes legally  
1351 deposited in any such box, shall be fined not more than five hundred  
1352 dollars and imprisoned not more than two years nor less than six  
1353 months and shall be disfranchised.

1354 Sec. 37. Section 9-306 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1355 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1356 Any person, not expressly authorized thereto, who has [in his]  
1357 possession of any official ballot, and any person who makes or has [in  
1358 his] possession of any forged imitation of any official ballot, and any  
1359 person who offers to anyone not authorized or permitted by law to  
1360 have or receive an official ballot or who aids or knowingly permits any  
1361 person to obtain possession of an official ballot, and any person who  
1362 offers to aid or knowingly permits anyone to obtain possession of an  
1363 official ballot for the purpose of using the same for any purpose not  
1364 prescribed by law, and any person not authorized who gives or offers  
1365 to any person an official ballot, and any person who offers to another  
1366 any forged imitation of any official ballot or offers to the box-tender,  
1367 for the purpose of voting the same, any ballot not an official ballot, and  
1368 any person who offers any elector while [he] the elector is in an  
1369 election booth any ballot or places any ballot in such booth for the use  
1370 of any elector or for any purpose, and any person, not by law  
1371 authorized thereto, who receives any official ballot from any person  
1372 not authorized by the provisions of this part to offer or give the same,  
1373 and any person who receives an official ballot for the purpose of using

1374 the same for any other purpose or purposes than those expressly  
1375 named by the provisions of this part, and any person who knowingly  
1376 receives for the purpose of depositing the same in any ballot box any  
1377 forged imitation of any official ballot, and any box-tender who  
1378 knowingly deposits in any ballot box any ballot not an official ballot or  
1379 any box-tender who knowingly deposits in any stub box any stub  
1380 other than one torn or separated from a ballot offered by an elector  
1381 while in the act of voting, and any person who imitates any official  
1382 ballot or prints or causes to be printed any ballot authorized by this  
1383 part in any manner other than as prescribed by the Secretary of the  
1384 State, and any person who places upon any official ballot any mark or  
1385 device for the purpose of enabling any person to identify the same as  
1386 having been voted by [himself] the elector or by any particular person,  
1387 or who alters or changes any ballot by erasing or removing any name  
1388 or names therefrom, and any person who attempts to ascertain or  
1389 observe the ballot being voted by any elector while such elector is in  
1390 any booth or enclosure so as to ascertain how such elector has voted,  
1391 except as provided in this part, and any person who, having received  
1392 his or her official ballot, leaves the voting place without having either  
1393 delivered it to the box-tender or the moderator or returned it to a ballot  
1394 clerk, and any person who prints or causes to be printed upon any  
1395 official ballot the name of any person not a candidate of a party whose  
1396 name is printed at the head of the column containing such party  
1397 nominees or offers to any elector such ballot, shall be fined not less  
1398 than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or  
1399 imprisoned not more than five years or be both fined and imprisoned.

1400 Sec. 38. Section 9-310 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1401 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1402 As soon as the count is completed [and ascertained as required in  
1403 this chapter] and the moderator's return required under the provisions  
1404 of section 9-259, as amended by this act, has been executed, [and a  
1405 duplicate copy thereof placed in one of the machines,] the moderator  
1406 shall [close and lock the counting compartments and seal the operating  
1407 lever with a numbered metal seal, and the machine] place the sealed

1408 tabulator in the tabulator bag, and so seal the bag, and the tabulator  
1409 shall remain so [locked] sealed against voting or being tampered with  
1410 for a period of fourteen days, except as provided in section 9-311 or  
1411 pursuant to an order issued by the State Elections Enforcement  
1412 Commission. [When write-in ballots have been voted, the moderator  
1413 shall remove from the machines the portions of paper on which such  
1414 ballots were written, enclose them in a properly secured sealed  
1415 package, endorsed "write-in ballots", with the municipality and the  
1416 ward or voting district therein indicated thereon, and shall file such  
1417 package with the clerk of such municipality.] If it is determined that a  
1418 recanvass is required pursuant to section 9-311 or 9-311a, immediately  
1419 upon such determination the [machines] tabulators, write-in ballots,  
1420 absentee ballots, moderators' returns and all other notes, worksheets or  
1421 written materials used at the election shall be impounded at the  
1422 direction of the Secretary of the State. Such package shall be preserved  
1423 for one hundred eighty days after such election and may be opened  
1424 and its contents examined in accordance with section 9-311 or upon an  
1425 order of a court of competent jurisdiction. At the end of one hundred  
1426 eighty days, unless otherwise ordered by the court, such package and  
1427 its contents may be destroyed. Any person who unlocks the voting or  
1428 operating mechanism of the [machine] tabulator or the counting  
1429 compartment after it has been locked as above directed or breaks or  
1430 destroys or tampers with the seal after it has been affixed as above  
1431 directed or changes the indication of the counters on any voting  
1432 [machine] tabulator within fourteen days after the election or within  
1433 any longer period during which the [machine] tabulator is kept locked  
1434 as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or by the State  
1435 Elections Enforcement Commission in any special case, except as  
1436 provided in section 9-311, shall be imprisoned for not more than five  
1437 years. Any [machine] tabulator may be released in less than fourteen  
1438 days, for use in another election, by order of a court, if there is no  
1439 disagreement as to the returns from such machine and no order  
1440 directing impoundment has been issued by the State Elections  
1441 Enforcement Commission.

1442 Sec. 39. Section 9-1 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1443 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1444 Except as otherwise provided, the following terms, as used in this  
1445 title and sections 3-124, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-17, 7-20, 7-39, 7-157, 7-214, 7-275,  
1446 7-295, 7-343, 7-407, 8-1, 8-5, 8-19, 10-219, 11-36, 13a-11, 30-10, 30-11, 45a-  
1447 18, 45a-19 and 51-95 shall have the following meanings:

1448 (a) "Ballot label" means [that portion of cardboard,] paper or other  
1449 material [placed on the front of the voting machine,] containing the  
1450 names of the candidates or a statement of a proposed constitutional  
1451 amendment or other question or proposition to be voted on;

1452 (b) "Board for admission of electors" means the board as composed  
1453 under subsection (a) of section 9-15a;

1454 (c) "Clerical error" means any error in the registry list or enrollment  
1455 list due to a mistake or an omission on the part of the printer or a  
1456 mistake or omission made by the registrars or their assistants;

1457 (d) "Election" means any electors' meeting at which the electors  
1458 choose public officials by use of voting machines or by paper ballots as  
1459 provided in sections 9-271 and 9-272;

1460 (e) "Elector" means any person possessing the qualifications  
1461 prescribed by the Constitution and duly admitted to, and entitled to  
1462 exercise, the privileges of an elector in a town;

1463 (f) Repealed by P.A. 77-298, S. 14;

1464 (g) "Municipal clerk" means the clerk of a municipality;

1465 (h) "Municipal election" means the regularly recurring election held  
1466 in a municipality at which the electors of the municipality choose  
1467 public officials of such municipality;

1468 (i) "Municipality" means any city, borough or town within the state;

1469 (j) "Official ballot" means the official ballot [label] to be used at an

1470 election, or the official paper ballot to be used thereat in accordance  
1471 with the provisions of sections 9-271 and 9-272;

1472 (k) "Population" means the population according to the last-  
1473 completed United States census;

1474 (l) "Presidential electors" means persons elected to cast their ballots  
1475 for President and Vice President of the United States;

1476 (m) "Print" means methods of duplication of words by mechanical  
1477 process, but shall not include typewriting;

1478 (n) "Referendum" means (1) a question or proposal which is  
1479 submitted to a vote of the electors or voters of a municipality at any  
1480 regular or special state or municipal election, as defined in this section,  
1481 (2) a question or proposal which is submitted to a vote of the electors  
1482 or voters, as the case may be, of a municipality at a meeting of such  
1483 electors or voters, which meeting is not an election, as defined in  
1484 subsection (d) of this section, and is not a town meeting, or (3) a  
1485 question or proposal which is submitted to a vote of the electors or  
1486 voters, as the case may be, of a municipality at a meeting of such  
1487 electors or voters pursuant to section 7-7 or pursuant to charter or  
1488 special act;

1489 (o) "Regular election" means any state or municipal election;

1490 (p) "Registrars" means the registrars of voters of the municipality;

1491 (q) "Registry list" means the list of electors of any municipality  
1492 certified by the registrars;

1493 (r) "Special election" means any election not a regular election;

1494 (s) "State election" means the election held in the state on the first  
1495 Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered  
1496 years in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of  
1497 Connecticut;

1498 (t) "State officers" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor,  
1499 Secretary of the State, Treasurer, Comptroller and Attorney General;

1500 (u) "Voter" means a person qualified to vote at town and district  
1501 meetings under the provisions of section 7-6;

1502 (v) "Voting district" means any municipality, or any political  
1503 subdivision thereof, having not more than one polling place in a  
1504 regular election;

1505 (w) "Voting [machine] tabulator" means a machine, including, but  
1506 not limited to, a device which operates by electronic means, for the  
1507 registering and recording of votes cast at elections, primaries and  
1508 referenda;

1509 (x) "Write-in ballot" means a vote cast for any person whose name  
1510 does not appear on the official ballot as a candidate for the office for  
1511 which his name is written in;

1512 (y) "The last session for admission of electors prior to an election"  
1513 means the day which is the seventh day prior to an election.

1514 Sec. 40. Section 9-238 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1515 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1516 (a) Except as provided in sections 9-271 and 9-272, voting machines  
1517 shall be used at all elections held in any municipality, or in any part  
1518 thereof, for voting and registering and counting votes cast at such  
1519 elections for officers, and upon all questions or amendments submitted  
1520 at such elections. The board of selectmen of each town, the common  
1521 council of each city and the warden and burgesses of each borough  
1522 shall purchase or lease, or otherwise provide, for use at elections in  
1523 each such municipality a number of voting [machines] tabulators  
1524 approved by the Secretary of the State, [sufficient to provide a voting  
1525 machine for each nine hundred or fraction of nine hundred electors  
1526 whose names are on the last-completed registry list of such  
1527 municipality and, in municipalities divided into voting districts, a

1528 number of such voting machines sufficient to provide for each voting  
1529 district a voting machine for each nine hundred or fraction of nine  
1530 hundred electors whose names are on the last-completed registry list  
1531 for such voting district. In determining such number of electors, such  
1532 officials shall not count the names on such registry lists of seventy-five  
1533 per cent of the electors who reside in institutions, as defined in section  
1534 9-159q. In addition, such officials in each municipality having less than  
1535 five thousand electors as ascertained by the report filed with the  
1536 Secretary of the State under section 9-238a shall, except as hereinafter  
1537 provided, provide for all elections in such municipality at least one  
1538 additional voting machine, and such officials in each municipality  
1539 having between five thousand and twenty-five thousand electors shall  
1540 provide at least two additional voting machines therefor; and such  
1541 officials in each municipality having between twenty-five thousand  
1542 and fifty thousand electors shall provide at least three additional  
1543 voting machines therefor, and such officials in each municipality of  
1544 fifty thousand or more such electors shall provide at least four  
1545 additional voting machines therefor. In any municipality having less  
1546 than five thousand electors, in lieu of such additional voting machine,  
1547 the foregoing officials may provide at least one thousand absentee  
1548 ballots or a number equal to the number of names on the last-  
1549 completed registry list in such municipality, whichever is smaller, for  
1550 use as emergency paper ballots under section 9-263; provided in any  
1551 such municipality which is divided into political subdivisions and in  
1552 which the absentee ballots are not uniform throughout the  
1553 municipality, such officials shall provide at least one thousand copies  
1554 of such absentee ballots for each such political subdivision in which  
1555 ballot labels differ, or a number equal to the number of names on the  
1556 last-completed registry list in such political subdivision, whichever is  
1557 smaller.] Different voting [machines] tabulators may be provided for  
1558 different voting districts in the same municipality. Notwithstanding  
1559 any provision of this subsection to the contrary, the registrars of voters  
1560 of a municipality may determine the number of voting [machines]  
1561 tabulators that shall be provided for use at any special election in such  
1562 municipality, provided the registrars shall provide at least one voting

1563 [machine] tabulator in the municipality or, in a municipality divided  
1564 into voting districts, at least one voting [machine] tabulator in each  
1565 such district.

1566 (b) Upon the purchase or lease of a voting [machine] tabulator for  
1567 use in any municipality, the officials of such municipality purchasing  
1568 or leasing the same shall forthwith send notification in writing to the  
1569 Secretary of the State of the name or make of such [machine] tabulator,  
1570 the name of the person who manufactured the same, the name of the  
1571 person from whom it was purchased or leased [,] and the date on  
1572 which it was purchased or leased, [and its serial number. After  
1573 October 1, 1970, no voting machine manufactured prior to January 1,  
1574 1927, shall be used at any election in this state and no voting machine  
1575 manufactured after said date] No voting tabulator shall be used in an  
1576 election [,] which, [voting machine,] in the opinion of the Secretary of  
1577 the State, does not conform to the requirements of law, [or] is  
1578 unsuitable for use in such election or does not comply with the  
1579 voluntary performance and test standards for voting systems adopted  
1580 by the Election Assistance Commission pursuant to the Help America  
1581 Vote Act, P.L. 107-252, 43 USC 15481. When in any municipality the  
1582 use of a voting [machine] tabulator at elections is discontinued because  
1583 of its age or condition or because it is sold, or for any other reason,  
1584 such officials shall send written notification to [said secretary] the  
1585 Secretary of the discontinuance of such [machine] tabulator, of the time  
1586 of and reason for such discontinuance and of the information required  
1587 in connection with notification of original purchasing or leasing.

1588 Sec. 41. Section 9-148 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1589 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1590 [In municipalities where there are registrars of voters for each  
1591 voting district, the] The appointment of [such] absentee ballot counters  
1592 shall be made by the registrars of [the first district] voters. [If there is  
1593 no district so designated, such appointment shall be made by the  
1594 registrars of the district in which the] The presiding officer for the  
1595 purpose of declaring the result of the vote of the whole municipality is

1596 the moderator. Each person appointed to count absentee ballots shall  
1597 participate in a training session at which the registrars of voters,  
1598 [municipal clerk and] absentee ballot moderator or moderator of the  
1599 polling place, as the case may be, shall review and study the absentee  
1600 counter's manual provided by the Secretary of the State under section  
1601 9-150a. Each elector so appointed shall be sworn to carry out faithfully  
1602 the duties of his office and not to attempt to ascertain the manner in  
1603 which any absentee elector has marked his absentee ballot. The  
1604 registrars of voters shall ascertain the voting district in which each  
1605 absentee elector is registered and shall apportion the envelopes  
1606 according to voting districts among the appointed groups of electors, if  
1607 there is more than one such group, in such manner that each group can  
1608 conveniently count the votes apportioned to it.

1609 Sec. 42. Section 9-272 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1610 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1611 If, owing to the number of candidates to be voted upon or owing to  
1612 inability to obtain a sufficient number of voting [machines] tabulators,  
1613 it is found impracticable to use voting [machines] tabulators at any  
1614 election to be held in any municipality, or in one or more of the voting  
1615 districts therein, [the municipal clerk and] the registrars of voters may  
1616 discontinue the use of such [machines] tabulators for such election in  
1617 any of the voting districts therein, and shall thereupon cause ballots to  
1618 be procured and used at such election, as provided by this part, in each  
1619 of the voting districts wherein the use of voting [machines] tabulators  
1620 has been so discontinued.

1621 Sec. 43. Section 9-12 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1622 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1623 (a) Each citizen of the United States who has attained the age of  
1624 eighteen years, and who is a bona fide resident of the town to which  
1625 the citizen applies for admission as an elector shall, on approval by the  
1626 registrars of voters or town clerk of the town of residence of such  
1627 citizen, as prescribed by law, be an elector, except as provided in

1628 subsection (b) of this section. For purposes of this section a person  
1629 shall be deemed to have attained the age of eighteen years on the day  
1630 of the person's eighteenth birthday and a person shall be deemed to be  
1631 a bona fide resident of the town to which the citizen applies for  
1632 admission as an elector if such person's dwelling unit is located within  
1633 the geographic boundaries of such town. No mentally incompetent  
1634 person shall be admitted as an elector.

1635 (b) Any citizen who will have attained the age of eighteen years on  
1636 or before the day of a regular election may apply for admission as an  
1637 elector. If such citizen is found to be qualified the citizen shall become  
1638 an elector on the day of the citizen's eighteenth birthday. The registrars  
1639 shall add the name of any person applying under this subsection, if  
1640 found qualified, to the registry list and, if applicable, to the enrollment  
1641 list, together with the effective date of his registration. The registrars  
1642 may place the name of each such person at the end of the registry and  
1643 enrollment lists for the voting district.

1644 Sec. 44. Subsection (d) of section 9-23g of the general statutes is  
1645 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*  
1646 *passage*):

1647 (d) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the  
1648 privileges of an elector for any applicant for admission under this  
1649 section and section 9-23h shall attach immediately upon approval by  
1650 the registrar, and the registrars shall enter the name of the elector on  
1651 the registry list.

1652 (2) Except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, if a  
1653 mailed application is postmarked, or if a delivered application is  
1654 received in the office of the registrars of voters, after the fourteenth day  
1655 before an election or after the fifth day before a primary, the privileges  
1656 of an elector shall not attach until the day after such election or  
1657 primary, as the case may be. In such event, the registrars of voters may  
1658 contact such applicant, either by telephone or mail, in order to inform  
1659 such applicant of the effect of such late received mail-in application

1660 and any applicable deadline for applying for admission in person.

1661 (3) If an application is received after the fourteenth day before an  
1662 election or after the fifth day before a primary by the Commissioner of  
1663 Motor Vehicles or by a voter registration agency, the privileges of an  
1664 elector shall not attach until the day after the election or primary, as  
1665 the case may be, or on the day the registrar approves it, whichever is  
1666 later.

1667 (4) If on the day of an election or primary, the name of an applicant  
1668 does not appear on the official check list, such applicant may present  
1669 to the moderator at the polls either a notice of acceptance received  
1670 through the mail or an application receipt that was previously  
1671 provided to the applicant pursuant to section 9-19e, subsection (b) of  
1672 section 9-19h, subsection (b) of this section or section 9-23n. If an  
1673 applicant presents said notice or receipt, and either the registrars of  
1674 voters find the original application or the applicant submits a new  
1675 application at the polls, the registrar, or assistant registrar upon notice  
1676 to and approval by the registrar, shall add such person's name and  
1677 address to the official check list on such day and the person shall be  
1678 allowed to vote if otherwise eligible to vote and the person presents to  
1679 the checkers at the polling place a preprinted form of identification  
1680 pursuant to subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of  
1681 section 9-261.

1682 Sec. 45. Section 9-59 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1683 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1684 Any elector whose name appears on any enrollment list or who has  
1685 made application for enrollment may, at any time, make a written  
1686 application, on an application form for admission as an elector, which  
1687 shall be signed by such elector, to either registrar for erasure of his  
1688 name from such list or for transfer of his name to the enrollment list of  
1689 another party. If an elector makes an application for erasure, his name  
1690 shall be erased from said enrollment list and, if a municipality is  
1691 having a primary in which unaffiliated electors are authorized to vote,

1692 under section 9-431, such elector's name shall be placed on the list of  
1693 unaffiliated electors together with the date he is eligible to vote in a  
1694 primary. If an elector makes an application for transfer, his name shall  
1695 be transferred to the enrollment list of another party, together with the  
1696 effective date of such transfer. Any elector whose name has been  
1697 transferred from one enrollment list to another or who has applied for  
1698 erasure or transfer of his name from an enrollment list shall not be  
1699 entitled to participate or vote in a caucus or primary of any party,  
1700 participate in the appointment of members to any board or  
1701 commission that is political in nature, be appointed as a member of  
1702 any board or commission that is political in nature or be entitled to the  
1703 privileges accompanying enrollment in any party for a period of three  
1704 months from the date of the filing of his application for transfer or for  
1705 erasure. Any elector who removes his name from the registry list and  
1706 from an enrollment list in accordance with the provisions of section 9-  
1707 35b shall not be entitled to enroll in any political party or vote in any  
1708 primary for three months after such removal. The registrars of voters  
1709 shall state, on the notice of acceptance sent under sections 9-23g, as  
1710 amended by this act, 9-19b and 9-19e, the date enrollment privileges  
1711 take effect, if delayed.

1712 Sec. 46. Section 9-452a of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1713 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1714 Not later than five days before a minor party holds a party meeting  
1715 to nominate a candidate for public office, the presiding officer of such  
1716 meeting shall give written notice of the date, time, location and  
1717 purpose of the meeting to, in the case of a municipal office, the town  
1718 clerk of the municipality served by such office, or in the case of a state  
1719 office or district office, the Secretary of the State. Concomitantly, the  
1720 presiding officer of such meeting shall cause the written notice of such  
1721 meeting to be published in a newspaper with a general circulation in  
1722 the applicable town for such office. As used in this section, the terms  
1723 "minor party", "state office", "district office" and "municipal office"  
1724 have the meanings assigned to such terms in section 9-372.

1725       Sec. 47. (*Effective from passage*) Notwithstanding any provision of the  
1726 general statutes, any minor party whose party designation committee  
1727 filed a certificate of changed party designation with the Secretary of  
1728 the State on or before January 1, 1988, pursuant to section 1 of public  
1729 act 87-472, shall file with the Secretary of the State a copy of the party  
1730 rules regulating the manner of nominating a candidate of such party  
1731 for any office to be printed on the official ballot and a copy of the party  
1732 rules regulating the manner of selecting town committee members and  
1733 delegates to conventions not later than sixty days after the effective  
1734 date of this section.

1735       Sec. 48. Section 9-446 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
1736 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

1737       (a) If two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes at a  
1738 primary held to nominate candidates for a state or district office, and a  
1739 tie vote thereby occurs, any of such candidates, or the state chairman  
1740 of the political party, may apply for a recanvass of the returns in the  
1741 manner provided in section 9-445. If no such application is made, or if  
1742 any such recanvass results in a tie vote, [the Secretary of the State, in  
1743 the presence of not fewer than three disinterested persons, and after  
1744 notification to the candidates obtaining the same number of votes and  
1745 the chairman of the state central committee of the party holding the  
1746 primary of the time when and the place where such tie vote is to be  
1747 dissolved, shall dissolve such tie vote by lot. The Secretary of the State  
1748 shall execute a certificate attesting to the result of the dissolution of  
1749 such tie vote, and the person so certified or the slate so certified as  
1750 having been chosen by lot shall be deemed to have received a plurality  
1751 of the votes cast and shall be deemed to have been chosen as the  
1752 nominee of such party to such office] such primary shall stand  
1753 adjourned for three weeks at the same hour at which the first primary  
1754 was held. Ballot labels of the same form and description as described  
1755 in section 9-437 shall be used in the primary on such adjourned day,  
1756 and the primary shall be conducted in the same manner as on the first  
1757 day, except that the votes shall be cast for such office only. Ballot labels  
1758 for such primary shall be provided forthwith by the clerk of each

1759 municipality wherein such primary stands adjourned, and each such  
1760 clerk shall furnish the Secretary of the State with an accurate list of all  
1761 candidates to be voted for at such adjourned primary. The clerk of  
1762 each municipality in the state or the district, whichever is applicable,  
1763 wherein such primary so stands adjourned shall, at least three days  
1764 prior to the day of such adjourned primary, give notice of the day,  
1765 hours, place and purpose thereof by publishing such notice in a  
1766 newspaper published in such municipality or having a circulation  
1767 therein. No such primary shall be held if prior to such primary all but  
1768 one of the candidates for such office die, withdraw their names or for  
1769 any reason become disqualified to hold such office, and, in such event,  
1770 the remaining candidate shall be deemed to be lawfully voted upon as  
1771 the candidate for such office. No withdrawal shall be valid until the  
1772 candidate who has withdrawn has filed a letter of withdrawal signed  
1773 by such candidate with the Secretary of the State. When such a  
1774 primary is required to be held under the provisions of this section and  
1775 prior to such primary all but one of the candidates for such office die,  
1776 withdraw their names or for any reason become disqualified to hold  
1777 such office, the Secretary of the State shall forthwith notify the  
1778 municipal clerk of such fact, and shall forthwith direct the clerk that  
1779 such primary shall not be held. In the case of a multiple-opening office  
1780 only the names of those candidates whose votes are equal shall be  
1781 placed on the ballot label of the adjourned primary. If such second  
1782 primary results in a tie vote, the Secretary of the State, in the presence  
1783 of not fewer than three disinterested persons, and after notification to  
1784 the candidates obtaining the same number of votes and the  
1785 chairperson of the state central committee of the party holding the  
1786 primary of the time when and the place where such tie vote is to be  
1787 dissolved, shall dissolve such tie vote by lot. The Secretary of the State  
1788 shall execute a certificate attesting to the result of the dissolution of  
1789 such tie vote, and the person so certified or the slate so certified as  
1790 having been chosen by lot shall be deemed to have received a plurality  
1791 of the votes cast and shall be deemed to have been chosen as the  
1792 nominee of such party to such office.

1793 (b) If two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes at a  
1794 primary held to nominate candidates for a municipal office or to elect  
1795 members of a town committee, or if two or more slates of candidates  
1796 obtain the same number of votes at a primary held for justices of the  
1797 peace, and a tie vote thereby occurs, any of such candidates, or the  
1798 town chairman of the political party, may apply for a recanvass of the  
1799 returns in the manner provided in section 9-445. If no such application  
1800 is made, or if any such recanvass results in a tie vote, [the registrar, in  
1801 the presence of not fewer than three disinterested persons, and after  
1802 notification to the candidates obtaining the same number of votes, and  
1803 the chairman of the town committee of the party holding the primary,  
1804 of the time when and the place where such tie vote is to be dissolved,  
1805 shall dissolve such tie vote by lot. The registrar shall execute a  
1806 certificate attesting to the result of the dissolution of such tie vote, and  
1807 each person so certified as having been chosen by lot shall be deemed  
1808 to have received a plurality of the votes cast and shall be deemed to  
1809 have been chosen as the nominee of such party to such office or to  
1810 have been elected as a member of the town committee, as the case may  
1811 be] such primary shall stand adjourned for three weeks at the same  
1812 hour at which the first primary was held. Ballot labels of the same form  
1813 and description as described in section 9-437 shall be used in the  
1814 primary on such adjourned day, and the primary shall be conducted in  
1815 the same manner as on the first day, except that the votes shall be cast  
1816 for such office only. Ballot labels for such primary shall be provided  
1817 forthwith by the clerk of the municipality wherein such primary stands  
1818 adjourned, and such clerk shall furnish the Secretary of the State with  
1819 an accurate list of all candidates to be voted for at such adjourned  
1820 primary. The clerk of the municipality wherein such primary so stands  
1821 adjourned shall, at least three days prior to the day of such adjourned  
1822 primary, give notice of the day, hours, place and purpose thereof by  
1823 publishing such notice in a newspaper published in such municipality  
1824 or having a circulation therein. No such primary shall be held if prior  
1825 to such primary all but one of the candidates for such office die,  
1826 withdraw their names or for any reason become disqualified to hold  
1827 such office, and, in such event, the remaining candidate shall be

1828 deemed to be lawfully voted upon as the candidate for such office. No  
 1829 withdrawal shall be valid until the candidate who has withdrawn has  
 1830 filed a letter of withdrawal signed by such candidate with the  
 1831 municipal clerk. When such a primary is required to be held under the  
 1832 provisions of this section and prior to such primary all but one of the  
 1833 candidates for such office die, withdraw their names or for any reason  
 1834 become disqualified to hold such office, the Secretary of the State shall  
 1835 forthwith notify the municipal clerk of such fact, and shall forthwith  
 1836 direct the clerk that such primary shall not be held. In the case of a  
 1837 multiple-opening office only the names of those candidates whose  
 1838 votes are equal shall be placed on the ballot label of the adjourned  
 1839 primary. If such second primary results in a tie vote, the registrar, in  
 1840 the presence of not fewer than three disinterested persons, and after  
 1841 notification to the candidates obtaining the same number of votes and  
 1842 the chairperson of the town committee of the party holding the  
 1843 primary of the time when and the place where such tie vote is to be  
 1844 dissolved, shall dissolve such tie vote by lot. The registrar shall execute  
 1845 a certificate attesting to the result of the dissolution of such tie vote,  
 1846 and the person so certified or the slate so certified as having been  
 1847 chosen by lot shall be deemed to have received a plurality of the votes  
 1848 cast and shall be deemed to have been chosen as the nominee of such  
 1849 party to such office.

1850       Sec. 49. Section 9-263 of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective*  
 1851 *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

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Sec. 49	October 1, 2007	Repealer section
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