



General Assembly

January Session, 2015

Raised Bill No. 6950

LCO No. 4508



Referred to Committee on GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
AND ELECTIONS

Introduced by:
(GAE)

AN ACT CONCERNING REFORMS TO ELECTION ADMINISTRATION.

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

1 Section 1. Subsections (a) to (c), inclusive, of section 9-242 of the
2 general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
3 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2015*):

4 (a) (1) For the purposes of this section, "overvote" means a vote cast
5 by an elector for (A) more candidates for the same office than the
6 elector is lawfully entitled to vote for such office, or (B) the same
7 candidate more than once for a single office.

8 [(a)] (2) A voting tabulator approved by the Secretary of the State
9 shall be so constructed as to provide facilities for voting for the
10 candidates of at least nine different parties or organizations. It shall
11 permit voting in absolute secrecy. It shall be provided with a lock by
12 means of which any illegal movement of the voting or registering
13 mechanism is absolutely prevented. Such tabulator shall be so
14 constructed that an elector cannot vote for a candidate or on a

15 proposition for whom or on which the elector is not lawfully entitled
16 to vote.

17 (b) [It] Such tabulator shall be so constructed as to prevent an elector
18 from [voting for more than one person for the same office, except
19 when the elector is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person
20 for that office, and it shall afford the elector an opportunity to vote for
21 only as many persons for that office as the elector is by law entitled to
22 vote for, at the same time preventing the elector from voting for the
23 same person twice. It shall be so constructed that all votes cast will be
24 registered or recorded by the tabulator. In the event that a candidate is
25 cross endorsed and an elector casts more than one vote for such
26 candidate, such vote shall be attributed by the head moderator to the
27 endorsing parties as provided for in this subsection. The head
28 moderator shall (1) determine the percentage of all attributable votes
29 the candidate received that are attributable to each endorsing party, (2)
30 determine the number of ballots upon which an elector voted for the
31 candidate more than once, and (3) apply the percentage determined
32 under subdivision (1) of this subsection for an endorsing party to the
33 total determined under subdivision (2) of this subsection. The resulting
34 number from the calculation under subdivision (3) of this subsection
35 shall be the number of votes the head moderator attributes to the
36 endorsing party associated with the percentage used in the calculation
37 under subdivision (3) of this subsection. The head moderator shall
38 repeat the calculation in subdivision (3) of this subsection for each
39 endorsing party. For any result under subdivision (3) of this subsection
40 that is a fractional number, the head moderator shall round such result
41 to the nearest whole number, provided a half number shall be rounded
42 to the next highest whole number, and provided further that each such
43 endorsing party with a percentage greater than zero under subdivision
44 (1) of this subsection shall receive at least one such vote, with the
45 remaining parties receiving a proportional reduction in votes, if
46 necessary. If any vote remains that can not be evenly attributed to such
47 parties, such vote shall be attributed to the endorsing party with the

48 most votes] overvoting and afford such elector an opportunity to
49 immediately revote if such elector has overvoted.

50 (c) (1) When any ballot cast by an elector in the polls contains an
51 overvote for a candidate and such elector chooses not to cast a new
52 ballot, such overvote shall be reported to the Secretary of the State as
53 "undecided" for the indicated candidate.

54 (2) When any absentee ballot to be counted by such tabulator,
55 pursuant to section 9-150d, contains an overvote for a candidate, such
56 overvote shall be reported to the Secretary of the State as "undecided"
57 for the indicated candidate.

58 [(c)] (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this
59 section, the Secretary of the State may approve a voting tabulator
60 [which] that requires the elector in the polls to place the elector's ballot
61 into the recording device and which meets the voluntary performance
62 and test standards for voting systems adopted by (1) the Federal
63 Election Commission on January 25, 1990, as amended from time to
64 time, or (2) the Election Assistance Commission pursuant to the Help
65 America Vote Act of 2002, P.L. 107-252, 42 USC 15481-85, as amended
66 from time to time, whichever standards are most current at the time of
67 the Secretary of the State's approval, and regulations which the
68 Secretary of the State may adopt in accordance with the provisions of
69 chapter 54, provided the voting tabulator shall (A) warn the elector of
70 overvotes, and (B) not record overvotes. [, and (C) not record more
71 than one vote of an elector for the same person for an office. In the
72 event that a candidate is cross endorsed and an elector casts more than
73 one vote for such candidate, such vote shall be attributed by the head
74 moderator to the endorsing parties as provided for in this subsection.
75 The head moderator shall (i) determine the percentage of all
76 attributable votes the candidate received that are attributable to each
77 endorsing party, (ii) determine the number of ballots upon which an
78 elector voted for the candidate more than once, and (iii) apply the
79 percentage determined under subparagraph (C)(i) of this subsection

80 for an endorsing party to the total determined under subparagraph
81 (C)(ii) of this subsection. The resulting number from the calculation
82 under subparagraph (C)(iii) of this subsection shall be the number of
83 votes the head moderator attributes to the endorsing party associated
84 with the percentage used in the calculation under subparagraph
85 (C)(iii) of this subsection. The head moderator shall repeat the
86 calculation in subparagraph (C)(iii) of this subsection for each
87 endorsing party. For any result under subparagraph (C)(iii) of this
88 subsection that is a fractional number, the head moderator shall round
89 such result to the nearest whole number, provided a half number shall
90 be rounded to the next highest whole number, and provided further
91 that each such endorsing party with a percentage greater than zero
92 under subparagraph (C)(i) of this subsection shall receive at least one
93 such vote, with the remaining parties receiving a proportional
94 reduction in votes, if necessary. If any vote remains that can not be
95 evenly attributed to such parties, such vote shall be attributed to the
96 endorsing party with the most votes.]

97 Sec. 2. Section 9-250 of the general statutes is repealed and the
98 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2015*):

99 Ballots shall be printed in plain clear type and on material of such
100 size as will fit the tabulator, and shall be furnished by the registrar of
101 voters. The size and style of the type used to print the name of a
102 political party on a ballot shall be identical with the size and style of
103 the type used to print the names of all other political parties appearing
104 on such ballot. The name of each major party candidate for a municipal
105 office, as defined in section 9-372, except for the municipal offices of
106 state senator and state representative, shall appear on the ballot as it
107 appears on the registry list of the candidate's town of voting residence,
108 except as provided in section 9-42a. The name of each major party
109 candidate for a state or district office, as defined in section 9-372, or for
110 the municipal office of state senator or state representative shall appear
111 on the ballot as it appears on the certificate or statement of consent
112 filed under section 9-388, subsection (b) of section 9-391, or section 9-

113 400 or 9-409. The name of each minor party candidate shall appear on
114 the ballot as it appears on the registry list in accordance with the
115 provisions of section 9-452. The name of each nominating petition
116 candidate shall appear on the ballot as it is verified by the town clerk
117 on the application filed under section 9-453b. The size and style of the
118 type used to print the name of a candidate on a ballot shall be identical
119 with the size and style of the type used to print the names of all other
120 candidates appearing on such ballot. Such ballot shall contain the
121 names of the offices and the names of the candidates arranged thereon.
122 The names of the political parties and party designations shall be
123 arranged on the ballots and followed by the word "party", either in
124 columns or horizontal rows as set forth in section 9-249a, immediately
125 adjacent to the column or row occupied by the candidate or candidates
126 of such political party or organization. The ballot shall be printed in
127 such manner as to indicate how many candidates the elector may vote
128 for each office, provided in the case of a town adopting the provisions
129 of section 9-204a, such ballot shall indicate the maximum number of
130 candidates who may be elected to such office from any party. If two or
131 more candidates are to be elected to the same office for different terms,
132 the term for which each is nominated shall be printed on the official
133 ballot as a part of the title of the office. If, at any election, one candidate
134 is to be elected for a full term and another to fill a vacancy, the official
135 ballot containing the names of the candidates in the foregoing order
136 shall, as a part of the title of the office, designate the term [which] that
137 such candidates are severally nominated to fill. No column, under the
138 name of any political party or independent organization, shall be
139 printed on any official ballot [, which] that contains more candidates
140 for any office than the number for which an elector may vote for that
141 office. When a candidate is cross endorsed, the ballot shall indicate that
142 the elector may vote only once for any such candidate.

143 Sec. 3. Section 9-314 of the general statutes is repealed and the
144 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2015*):

145 (a) As used in this subsection, "moderator" means the moderator of

146 each state election in each town not divided into voting districts and
147 the head moderator in each town divided into voting districts. The
148 moderator shall make out a duplicate list of the votes given in the
149 moderator's town for each of the following officers: Presidential
150 electors, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the State,
151 Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General, United States senator,
152 representative in Congress, state senator, judge of probate, state
153 representative and registrars of voters when said officers are to be
154 chosen. Said list shall include a statement of the total number of names
155 on the official check list of such town and the total number checked as
156 having voted. The moderator may transmit such list to the Secretary of
157 the State by facsimile machine or other electronic means prescribed by
158 the Secretary of the State, not later than midnight on election day. If
159 the moderator transmits such list by such electronic means, the
160 moderator shall also seal and deliver one of such lists to the Secretary
161 of the State not later than the third day after the election. If the
162 moderator does not transmit such list by such electronic means, the
163 moderator shall seal and deliver one of such lists by hand [either (1)] to
164 the Secretary of the State not later than six o'clock p.m. of the day after
165 the election. [, or (2) to the state police not later than four o'clock p.m.
166 of the day after the election, in which case the state police shall deliver
167 it by hand to the Secretary of the State not later than six o'clock p.m. of
168 the day after the election.] Any such moderator who fails to so deliver
169 such list to [either] the Secretary of the State [or the state police] by the
170 time required shall pay a late filing fee of fifty dollars. The moderator
171 shall also deliver one of such lists to the clerk of such town on or
172 before the day after such election. The Secretary of the State shall enter
173 the returns in tabular form in books kept by the Secretary for that
174 purpose and present a printed report of the same, with the name of,
175 and the total number of votes received by, each of the candidates for
176 said offices, to the General Assembly at its next session.

177 (b) As used in this subsection, "moderator" means the moderator of
178 each municipal election in each town not divided into voting districts,

179 and the head moderator in each town divided into voting districts. The
180 moderator shall forthwith transmit to the Secretary of the State the
181 results of the vote for each office contested at such election by facsimile
182 machine or other electronic means prescribed by the Secretary of the
183 State, not later than midnight on election day. If the moderator
184 transmits such list by such electronic means, the moderator shall also
185 seal and deliver one of such lists to the Secretary of the State not later
186 than the third day after the election. If the moderator does not transmit
187 such list by such electronic means, the moderator shall seal and deliver
188 one of such lists by hand [either (1)] to the Secretary of the State not
189 later than six o'clock p.m. of the day after the election, [, or (2) to the
190 state police not later than four o'clock p.m. of the day after the election,
191 in which case the state police shall deliver it by hand to the Secretary of
192 the State not later than six o'clock p.m. of the day after the election.]
193 Any such moderator who fails to so deliver such list to [either] the
194 Secretary of the State [or the state police] by the time required shall
195 pay a late filing fee of fifty dollars. Such moderator shall include in
196 such return a statement of the total number of names on the official
197 check list of such town and the total number checked as having voted.
198 Such return shall be on a form prescribed by the Secretary of the State.

199 Sec. 4. Section 9-320f of the general statutes is repealed and the
200 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2015*):

201 (a) Not earlier than the fifteenth day after any election or primary
202 and not later than two business days before the canvass of votes by the
203 Secretary of the State, Treasurer and Comptroller, for any federal or
204 state election or primary, or by the town clerk for any municipal
205 election or primary, the registrars of voters shall conduct [a manual] an
206 audit of the votes recorded in not less than ten per cent of the voting
207 districts in the state, district or municipality, whichever is applicable.
208 Such [manual] audit shall be noticed in advance and be open to public
209 observation. Any election official who participates in the
210 administration and conduct of an audit pursuant to this section shall
211 be compensated by the municipality at the standard rate of pay

212 established by such municipality for elections or primaries, as the case
213 may be.

214 (b) The voting districts subject to the audit described in subsection
215 (a) of this section shall be selected in a random drawing by the
216 Secretary of the State and such selection process shall be open to the
217 public. The offices subject to the audit pursuant to this section shall be,
218 (1) in the case of an election where the office of presidential elector is
219 on the ballot, all offices required to be audited by federal law, plus one
220 additional office selected in a random drawing by the Secretary of the
221 State, but in no case less than three offices, (2) in the case of an election
222 where the office of Governor is on the ballot, all offices required to be
223 audited by federal law, plus one additional office selected in a random
224 drawing by the Secretary of the State, but in no case less than three
225 offices, (3) in the case of a municipal election, three offices or twenty
226 per cent of the number of offices on the ballot, whichever is greater,
227 selected at random by the municipal clerk, and (4) in the case of a
228 primary election, all offices required to be audited by federal law, plus
229 one additional office, if any, but in no event less than twenty per cent
230 of the offices on the ballot, selected in a random drawing by the
231 municipal clerk.

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

236 (d) The [manual] audit described in subsection (a) of this section
237 shall consist of the [manual] tabulation of the paper ballots cast and
238 counted by each voting tabulator subject to such audit. Once complete,
239 the vote totals established pursuant to the [manual] tabulation shall be
240 compared to the results reported by the voting tabulator on the day of
241 the election or primary. The results of the [manual] tabulation shall be
242 reported on a form prescribed by the Secretary of the State which shall
243 include the total number of ballots counted, the total votes received by

244 each candidate in question, the total votes received by each candidate
245 in question on ballots that were properly completed by each voter and
246 the total votes received by each candidate in question on ballots that
247 were not properly completed by each voter. Such report shall be filed
248 with the Secretary of the State who shall immediately forward such
249 report to The University of Connecticut for analysis. The University of
250 Connecticut shall file a written report with the Secretary of the State
251 regarding such analysis that describes any discrepancies identified.
252 After receipt of such report, the Secretary of the State shall file such
253 report with the State Elections Enforcement Commission.

254 (e) For the purposes of this section, a ballot that has not been
255 properly completed will be deemed to be a ballot on which (1) votes
256 have been marked by the voter outside the vote targets, (2) votes have
257 been marked by the voter using a manual marking device that cannot
258 be read by the voting tabulator, or (3) in the judgment of the registrars
259 of voters, the voter marked the ballot in such a manner that the voting
260 tabulator may not have read the marks as votes cast.

261 (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9-311, the Secretary of
262 the State shall order a discrepancy recanvass of the returns of an
263 election or primary for any office if a discrepancy, as defined in
264 subsection (o) of this section, exists where the margin of victory in the
265 race for such office is less than the amount of the discrepancy
266 multiplied by the total number of voting districts where such race
267 appeared on the ballot, provided in a year in which the Secretary of the
268 State is a candidate for an office on the ballot and that office is subject
269 to an audit as provided by this section, the State Elections Enforcement
270 Commission shall order a discrepancy recanvass if a discrepancy, as
271 defined by subsection (o) of this section, has occurred that could affect
272 the outcome of the election or primary for such office.

273 (g) If The University of Connecticut report described in subsection
274 (d) of this section indicates that a voting tabulator failed to record
275 votes accurately and in the manner provided by the general statutes,

276 the Secretary of the State shall require that the voting tabulator be
277 examined and recertified by the Secretary of the State, or the
278 Secretary's designee. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to
279 prohibit the Secretary of the State from requiring that a voting
280 tabulator be examined and recertified.

281 (h) The audit report filed pursuant to subsection (d) of this section
282 shall be open to public inspection and may be used as prima facie
283 evidence of a discrepancy in any contest arising pursuant to chapter
284 149 or for any other cause of action arising from such election or
285 primary.

286 (i) If the audit officials are unable to reconcile the [manual] count
287 with the electronic vote tabulation and discrepancies, the Secretary of
288 the State shall conduct such further investigation of the voting
289 tabulator malfunction as may be necessary for the purpose of
290 reviewing whether or not to decertify the voting tabulator or
291 tabulators in question or to order the voting tabulator to be examined
292 and recertified pursuant to subsection (g) of this section. Any report
293 produced by the Secretary of the State as a result of such investigation
294 shall be filed with the State Elections Enforcement Commission and
295 the commission may initiate such further investigation in accordance
296 with subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 9-7b as may be
297 required to determine if any violations of the general statutes
298 concerning election law have been committed.

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

303 (k) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude any
304 candidate or elector from seeking additional remedies pursuant to
305 chapter 149.

306 (l) After an election or primary, any voting tabulator may be kept

307 locked for a period longer than that prescribed by sections 9-266, 9-310
308 and 9-447, if such an extended period is ordered by either a court of
309 competent jurisdiction, the Secretary of the State or the State Elections
310 Enforcement Commission. Either the court or the Secretary of the State
311 may order an audit of such voting tabulator to be conducted by such
312 persons as the court or the Secretary of the State may designate,
313 provided the State Elections Enforcement Commission may order such
314 an audit under the circumstances prescribed in subsection (f) of this
315 section. If the machine utilized in such election or primary is an optical
316 scan voting system, such order to lock such machine shall include the
317 tabulator, memory card and all other components and processes
318 utilized in the programming of such machine.

319 (m) The Secretary of the State may adopt regulations, in accordance
320 with the provisions of chapter 54, as may be necessary for the conduct
321 of the [manual] tabulation of the paper ballots described in subsection
322 (a) of this section and to establish guidelines for expanded audits when
323 there are differences between the manual and tabulator counts.

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

328 (o) As used in this section, "discrepancy" means any difference in
329 vote totals between tabulator and manual counts in a voting district
330 that exceeds one-half of one per cent of the lesser amount of the vote
331 totals between tabulator and manual counts where such differences
332 cannot be resolved through an accounting of ballots that were not
333 marked properly in accordance with subsection (e) of this section,
334 "state election" means "state election", as defined in section 9-1, and
335 "municipal election" means a municipal election held pursuant to
336 section 9-164.

337 Sec. 5. Section 9-192a of the general statutes is repealed and the

338 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2015*):

339 (a) There is created a committee for the purpose of establishing
340 programs and procedures for training, examining and certifying
341 registrars of voters, deputy registrars of voters and permanent
342 assistants, as described in section 9-192. The committee shall consist of
343 six members, one of whom shall be from the office of the Secretary of
344 the State, one of whom shall be from the State Elections Enforcement
345 Commission, and four of whom shall be registrars of voters. The
346 Secretary of the State shall appoint the registrars of voters, in
347 consultation with the Registrars of Voters Association of Connecticut,
348 or its successor organization. The committee members shall serve
349 without pay. The Secretary of the State shall determine the length of
350 the terms of the initial members, in accordance with the following:
351 Two of such members shall serve for a one-year term; two of such
352 members shall serve for a two-year term; and two of such members
353 shall serve for a four-year term. Thereafter, all members shall serve for
354 four-year terms. The committee shall select a chairperson, who shall be
355 one of the registrars who is a member of the committee.

356 (b) The committee shall adopt criteria for the training, examination
357 and certification requirements of registrars, deputies and permanent
358 assistants. In the adoption of such criteria, the committee (1) shall
359 consider whether the prescribed training leading to certification may,
360 in part, be satisfied through participation in the required two
361 conferences a year called by the Secretary of the State, pursuant to
362 section 9-6, for purposes of discussing the election laws, procedures or
363 matters related to election laws and procedures, and (2) may
364 recommend programs at one or more institutions of higher education
365 that satisfy such criteria. [Any] Each registrar of voters [, deputy or
366 permanent assistant may] shall, not later than January 1, 2017,
367 participate in the course of training prescribed by the committee and,
368 upon completing such training and successfully completing any
369 examination or examinations prescribed by the committee, shall be
370 recommended by the committee to the Secretary of the State as a

371 candidate for certification as a certified Connecticut registrar of voters.
372 Any deputy registrar or assistant registrar may also participate in such
373 course of training and be so recommended for certification. The
374 Secretary of the State shall certify any such qualified, recommended
375 candidate as a certified Connecticut registrar of voters. The Secretary
376 of the State may rescind any such certificate only upon a finding, by a
377 majority of the committee, of sufficient cause as defined by the criteria
378 adopted pursuant to this subsection. [No provision of this subsection
379 shall require any registrar of voters, deputy or permanent assistant to
380 be a certified registrar of voters.]

381 (c) The committee shall also (1) develop a training program in
382 election procedures for poll workers, and (2) develop an election law
383 and procedures training program and guide for registrars, deputy
384 registrars and assistant registrars. The training program developed
385 under subdivision (2) of this [section] subsection shall provide for
386 training to be conducted by trained registrars or former registrars
387 hired for such purpose by the Secretary of the State. The committee
388 shall submit such training programs and training guide to the
389 Secretary of the State, who shall approve or modify the programs and
390 guide.

391 Sec. 6. Section 9-235d of the general statutes is repealed and the
392 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2015*):

393 (a) Notwithstanding any provision of sections 9-233, 9-235 and 9-258
394 to the contrary, a United States citizen who is sixteen or seventeen
395 years of age and a bona fide resident of a town may be (1) appointed as
396 a challenger or unofficial checker in an election, or (2) appointed as a
397 checker, translator, ballot clerk or voting tabulator tender in an election
398 after (A) attending poll worker training, and (B) receiving the written
399 permission of a parent, guardian or the principal of the school that the
400 citizen attends if the citizen is a secondary school student and the
401 citizen is to be appointed to work on a day when such school is in
402 session.

403 (b) Notwithstanding any provision of section 9-436 or 9-436a to the
404 contrary, a United States citizen who is sixteen or seventeen years of
405 age and a bona fide resident of a town or political subdivision holding
406 a primary may be (1) appointed as a challenger or candidate checker in
407 the primary, or (2) appointed as a checker, translator, ballot clerk or
408 voting tabulator tender in a primary after (A) attending poll worker
409 training, and (B) receiving the written permission of a parent, guardian
410 or the principal of the school that the citizen attends if the citizen is a
411 secondary school student and the citizen is to be appointed to work on
412 a day when such school is in session.

413 Sec. 7. Subsection (a) of section 9-17 of the general statutes is
414 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
415 *1, 2015*):

416 (a) For the purposes of this section, "primary day" means the day
417 that a primary for state, district and municipal offices is being held in
418 accordance with section 9-423, and "election day" means the day of
419 each regular election. (1) The registrars of voters of each town shall
420 hold sessions to examine the qualifications of electors and admit those
421 found qualified on the dates and at the times set forth in this section.
422 Such sessions shall be held on the following days during the hours
423 indicated, except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection:

T1	Day	Hours
T2	Fourteenth day	
T3	before primary day	any two hours between
T4		5:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.
T5	[Saturday of third week	
T6	before election day	10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.]
T7	Seventh day	
T8	before election day	9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

424 The session of the registrars of voters on the seventh day before

425 election day shall be the last regular session for the admission of
426 electors prior to an election, as defined in subsection (y) of section 9-1.
427 (2) No town having a population of less than twenty-five thousand
428 persons shall be required to hold sessions for admission of electors on
429 the fourteenth day before primary day.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>July 1, 2015</i>	9-242(a) to (c)
Sec. 2	<i>July 1, 2015</i>	9-250
Sec. 3	<i>July 1, 2015</i>	9-314
Sec. 4	<i>July 1, 2015</i>	9-320f
Sec. 5	<i>July 1, 2015</i>	9-192a
Sec. 6	<i>July 1, 2015</i>	9-235d
Sec. 7	<i>July 1, 2015</i>	9-17(a)

Statement of Purpose:

To (1) clarify voter preference on a ballot when a candidate appears multiple times or opposing candidates for an office each receive votes, (2) reflect the further use of technology in transmitting election results and conducting post-election audits, (3) ensure uniform professional standards and qualifications for those responsible for election administration, and (4) realize cost savings by eliminating one mandatory registrars of voters session.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]