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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2015

AN ACT

RELATING TO ELECTIONS - MAIL BALLOTS

<u>Introduced By:</u> Representatives Tobon, Melo, Barros, Abney, and Coughlin

Date Introduced: March 19, 2015

Referred To: House Judiciary

(Board of Elections)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections 17-20-2.1 and 17-20-2.2 of the General Laws in Chapter 17-20 entitled "Mail Ballots" are hereby amended to read as follows:

Any legally qualified elector of this state whose name appears upon the official voting list of the city, town, or district of the city or town where the elector is qualified, and who desires to avail himself or herself of the right granted to him or her by the Constitution and declared in this chapter, may obtain from the local board in the city or town an affidavit form prepared by the

secretary of state as prescribed in this section, setting forth the elector's application for a mail ballot.

- (b) Whenever any person is unable to sign his or her name because of physical incapacity or otherwise, that person shall make his or her mark "X".
- (c) The application, when duly executed, shall be delivered in person or by mail so that it is received by the local board not later than four o'clock (4:00) p.m. on the twenty-first (21st) day before the day of any election referred to in § 17-20-1. The application for a mail ballot may serve as affirmation if the voter has been placed on the inactive list and the Box A voting address on the mail ballot application matches the address on the voter's registration record.
- (d) In addition to those requirements set forth elsewhere in this chapter, a mail ballot, in order to be valid, must have been cast in conformance with the following procedures:
- 19 (1) All mail ballots issued pursuant to subdivision 17-20-2(1) shall be mailed to the

elector at the Rhode Island address provided by the elector on the application. In order to be valid, the signature on all certifying envelopes containing a voted ballot must be made before a notary public or before two (2) witnesses who shall set forth their addresses on the form.

- (2) All applications for mail ballots pursuant to § 17-20-2(2) must state under oath the name and location of the hospital, convalescent home, nursing home, or similar institution where the elector is confined. All mail ballots issued pursuant to subdivision 17-20-2(2) shall be delivered to the elector at the hospital, convalescent home, nursing home, or similar institution where the elector is confined; and the ballots shall be voted and witnessed in conformance with the provisions of § 17-20-14.
- (3) All mail ballots issued pursuant to subdivision 17-20-2(3) shall be mailed to the address provided by the elector on the application or sent to the board of canvassers in the city or town where the elector maintains his or her voting residence. In order to be valid, the signature of the elector on the certifying envelope containing voted ballots does not need to be notarized or witnessed. Any voter qualified to receive a mail ballot pursuant to subdivision 17-20-2(3) shall also be entitled to cast a ballot pursuant to the provisions of United States Public Law 99-410 ("UOCAVA Act").
- (4) All mail ballots issued pursuant to subdivision 17-20-2(4) may be mailed to the elector at the address within the United States provided by the elector on the application or sent to the board of canvassers in the city or town where the elector maintains his or her voting residence. In order to be valid, the signature on all certifying envelopes containing a voted ballot must be made before a notary public, or other person authorized by law to administer oaths where signed, or where the elector voted, or before two (2) witnesses who shall set forth their addresses on the form. In order to be valid, all ballots sent to the elector at the board of canvassers must be voted in conformance with the provisions of § 17-20-14.2.
- (e) Any person knowingly and willfully making a false application or certification, or knowingly and willfully aiding and abetting in the making of a false application or certification, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be subject to the penalties provided for in § 17-26-1.
- (f) In no way shall a mail ballot application be disqualified if the voter's circumstances change between the time of making the application and voting his or her mail ballot as long as voter remains qualified to receive a mail ballot under the provisions of § 17-20-2. The local board of canvassers shall provide the state board of elections with written notification of any change in circumstances to a mail ballot voter.
- <u>17-20-2.2. Requirements for validity of emergency mail ballots. --</u> (a) Any legally qualified elector of this state whose name appears upon the official voting list of the town or

district of the city or town where the elector is so qualified, who on account of circumstances

manifested occurring or which take effect within twenty (20) days or less prior to any election

becomes eligible to vote by mail ballot according to this chapter, may obtain from the local board

an application for an emergency mail ballot. The applicant for the emergency mail ballot need not

furnish the reason for his or her application.

- (b) The emergency mail ballot application, when duly executed, shall be delivered in person or by mail so that it shall be received by the local board not later than four o'clock (4:00) p.m. on the last day preceding the date of the election. The application for an emergency mail ballot may serve as affirmation if the voter has been placed on the inactive list and the Box A voting address on the mail ballot application matches the address on the voter's registration record.
- (c) The elector shall execute the emergency mail ballot application in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, which application shall contain a certificate setting forth the facts relating to the circumstances necessitating the application.
- (d) In addition to those requirements set forth elsewhere in this chapter, an emergency mail ballot, in order to be valid, must have been cast in conformance with the following procedures:
- (1) All mail ballots issued pursuant to subdivision 17-20-2(1) shall be mailed to the elector at the State of Rhode Island address provided on the application by the office of the secretary of state, or delivered by the local board to a person presenting written authorization from the elector to receive the ballots, or cast in private at the local board of canvassers. In order to be valid, the signature of the voter on the certifying envelope containing a voted ballot must be made before a notary public, or other person authorized by law to administer oaths where signed, or where the elector voted, or before two (2) witnesses who shall set forth their addresses on the form. In order to be valid, all ballots sent to the elector at the board of canvassers must be voted in conformance with the provisions of § 17-20-14.2.
- (2) All applications for emergency mail ballots pursuant to subdivision 17-20-2(2) must state under oath the name and location of the hospital, convalescent home, nursing home, or similar institution where the elector is confined. All mail ballots issued pursuant to this subdivision shall be delivered to the elector by the bi-partisan pair of supervisors, appointed in conformance with this chapter, and shall be voted and witnessed in conformance with the provisions of § 17-20-14.
- (3) All mail ballots issued pursuant to subdivision 17-20-2(3) shall be mailed by the office of the secretary of state to the elector at an address provided by the elector on the

application, or cast at the board of canvassers in the city or town where the elector maintains his or her voting residence. The signature of the elector on the certifying envelope containing the voted ballots issued pursuant to the subdivision does not need to be notarized or witnessed. Any voter qualified to receive a mail ballot pursuant to subdivision 17-20-2(3) shall also be entitled to cast a ballot pursuant to the provisions of United States Public Law 99-410 ("UOCAVA Act").

(4) All mail ballots issued pursuant to subdivision 17-20-2(4) shall be cast at the board of canvassers in the city or town where the elector maintains his or her voting residence or mailed by the office of the secretary of state to the elector at the address within the United States provided by the elector on the application, or delivered to the voter by a person presenting written authorization by the voter to pick up the ballot. In order to be valid, the signature of the voter on all certifying envelopes containing a voted ballot must be made before a notary public, or other person authorized by law to administer oaths where signed, or where the elector voted, or before two (2) witnesses who shall set forth their addresses on the form. In order to be valid, all ballots sent to the elector at the board of canvassers must be voted in conformance with the provisions of § 17-20-14.2.

(e) The secretary of state shall provide each of the several boards of canvassers with a sufficient number of mail ballots for their voting districts so that the local boards may provide the appropriate ballot or ballots to the applicants. It shall be the duty of each board of canvassers to process each emergency ballot application in accordance with this chapter, and it shall be the duty of each board to return to the secretary of state any ballots not issued immediately after each election.

(f) Any person knowingly and willfully making a false application or certification, or knowingly and willfully aiding and abetting in the making of a false application or certification, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be subject to the penalties provided for in § 17-26-1.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

AN ACT

RELATING TO ELECTIONS - MAIL BALLOTS

This act would allow mail ballot applications and emergency mail ballot applications to
also serve as an affirmation form for inactive voters, as long as the voter's application address is
where the voter is currently registered.

This act would take effect upon passage.

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