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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Election Law
Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. General Provisions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–100.</td>
<td>Short title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–102.</td>
<td>Applicability of chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–104.</td>
<td>Definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–106.</td>
<td>Filing of papers; when received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Party Organization</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–100.</td>
<td>Party committees; provision for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–102.</td>
<td>State committee; creation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–104.</td>
<td>County committee; creation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–106.</td>
<td>State and county committees; election of members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–108.</td>
<td>State and county committees; new party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–110.</td>
<td>Committees other than state and county; creation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–112.</td>
<td>Committees; organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–114.</td>
<td>Committees; rules of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–116.</td>
<td>Committee; removal of member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–118.</td>
<td>Committees; vacancies, how filled and effect of change of boundaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–120.</td>
<td>Party positions; to be filled at primary election, time for filing statement as to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–122.</td>
<td>National party conventions; delegates, election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–124.</td>
<td>Party names and emblems; provision for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–126.</td>
<td>Party funds; restrictions on expenditures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–128.</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Election Officials</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Statewide Provisions ........................................</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>3–100. New York state board of elections; membership; organization.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–102. State board of elections; general powers and duties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–103. Computerized record keeping; sharing information in database.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–104. State board of elections; enforcement powers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–106. Fair campaign code.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–107. Powers and duties of the state board of elections respecting elections and crimes against the elective franchise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–108. Disaster; additional day for voting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–110. Time allowed employees to vote.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Board of Elections ........................................</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–204. Election commissioners; appointment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–208. Election commissioners; salaries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–212. Boards of elections; organization, proceedings, reports and records.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–214. Board of elections; general office and branches, hours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–216. Boards of elections; assistance to, records to be furnished it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–218. Subpoenas; power to issue by boards of elections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–220. Records and photostats; preservation and sale.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–222. Preservation of ballots and records of voting machines.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3–224. Voting machines; use of by other than the board of elections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV
### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title III. Election Personnel</strong></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–300. Board employees; appointment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–302. Voting machine technicians and custodians; appointment, duties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title IV. Election Inspectors and Poll Clerks</strong></td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–400. Election inspectors and poll clerks; provision for.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–401. Election coordinators; provision for.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–402. Election inspectors and poll clerks; authority.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–404. Election inspectors and poll clerks; designation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–406. Election inspectors and poll clerks; additional.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–408. Election inspectors and clerks; additional clerks to count absentee ballots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–410. Election inspectors and poll clerks; certification.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–412. Election inspectors and poll clerks; training.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–414. Election inspectors and poll clerks; oath of office, certificate of appointment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–416. Election inspectors, poll clerks and election coordinators; removal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–418. Election inspectors and poll clerks; emergency provisions for filling vacancies or absences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–420. Election inspectors, poll clerks and election coordinators; compensation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title V. Alternate Provisions</strong></td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–500. Repealed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–502. Nassau county; board of elections, special provisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–504. Suffolk county; board of elections, special provisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title VI.</td>
<td>Division for Servicemen’s Voting [Repealed]..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3–600.</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Proceedings Preliminary to Registration, Enrollment and Elections ........................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4–100.</td>
<td>Election districts; creation and alteration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–102.</td>
<td>Maps; congressional, senatorial, assembly and election districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–104.</td>
<td>Registration and polling places; designation of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–106.</td>
<td>Certification of offices to be filled at general or special elections; state board of elections, county, city, village and town clerks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–108.</td>
<td>Certification of proposed constitutional amendments and questions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–110.</td>
<td>Certification of primary election candidates; state board of elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–110.</td>
<td>Certification of primary election candidates; state board of elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–112.</td>
<td>Certification of nominations; state board of elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–114.</td>
<td>Determination of candidates and questions; county board of elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–114.</td>
<td>Determination of candidates and questions; county board of elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–116.</td>
<td>Constitutional amendments and questions; publication of by state board of elections and secretary of state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–117.</td>
<td>Check of registrants and information notice by mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–118.</td>
<td>Notice of primary election; publication of by board of elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–119.</td>
<td>Publication of list of places for registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–120.</td>
<td>Notices of general, village and special elections; publication of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–122.</td>
<td>Lists of nomination; publication of by board of elections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4–124. City of New York; publications within made necessary by this law.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–126. Delivery of election laws to clerks, boards and election officers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–128. Supplies; furnished by board of elections or city, town or village clerk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–130. Supplies for registration; manner and time of delivery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–132. Polling places; equipment for.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–134. Preparation and delivery of ballots, supplies and equipment for use at elections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–136. Election expenses; payment of.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Registration and Enrollment of Voters</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title I. General Provisions</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–100. Registration; required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–102. Qualifications of voters; age and residence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–104. Qualifications of voters; residence, gaining or losing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–106. Qualifications of voters; reasons for exclusion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title II. Registration and Enrollment</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–202. Local registration; provision for.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–204. Local registration; general provisions for the conduct of.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–206. Watchers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–208. Transfer of registration and enrollment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–210. Registration and enrollment and change of enrollment upon application.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–211. Agency assisted registration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–212. Motor vehicle registration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–213. Inactive status.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–214. Registration cards for identification.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–215. Veterans’ absentee registration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5–216. Registration; assistance to applicant.</td>
<td>5–216. Registration; challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–220. Registration; challenge after registered.</td>
<td>5–222. Statement of temporary absence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–224. Registration of voters unlawfully denied the right to register.</td>
<td>5–226. Registration; voter registered in wrong district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–228. Registration; certificates of local registration.</td>
<td>5–230. Local registration; disposition of records and supplies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Title III. Enrollment .......................... 130

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>5–302. Enrollment; completion. 5–304. Enrollment; change of enrollment or new enrollment by previously registered voters. 5–306. Enrollment; correction of. 5–308. Repealed. 5–310. Enrollment; forms of affidavits, mailing requirements.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Title IV. Cancellation of Registration ................. 135

|---------|-----------------------------------------------------|

Title V. Registration Records .......................... 139

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>5–500. Registration records; form and content. 5–502. Registration records; supplies and equipment. 5–504. Optional discontinuation of central file registration records.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Article Page

5–506. Optional use of computer registration lists.

5–508. Confidentiality of registration records in certain cases.

Title VI. Filing and Custody of Registration Records 148

Section 5–600. Registration records; filing of.

5–601. Registration records; physically disabled voters.

5–602. Lists of registered voters; publication of.

5–604. Enrollment lists; publication of.

5–606. Lists; certification of.

5–608. Replacement of registration and enrollment records; damaged, unusable or lost.

5–610. Registration records; new election district.

5–612. Registration records; use by town or village clerks and for school district, improvement district and fire district elections.

5–614. Statewide voter registration list.

Title VII. Checks Against Fraudulent Practices 162

Section 5–700. Checks on registration.

5–702. Voters’ check cards; investigation.

5–704. Notification to jurisdiction of prior registration.

5–706. Repealed.

5–708. Change of voter status; reports of.

5–710. Check of registrants; personal.

5–712. Confirmation notices.

6. Designation and Nomination of Candidates 170

Section 6–100. Nominations and designations; generally.

6–102. Party nominations; electors, presidential.

6–104. Party designation; statewide office.

6–106. Party nominations; justice of the supreme court.

6–108. Party nominations; towns.
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6–110.</td>
<td>Party nominations; public office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–112.</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–114.</td>
<td>Party nominations; special election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–116.</td>
<td>Party nominations; election to fill a vacancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–118.</td>
<td>Designation and nomination by petition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–120.</td>
<td>Designation and nomination; restrictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–122.</td>
<td>Designation or nomination; eligibility, restrictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–124.</td>
<td>Conventions; judicial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–126.</td>
<td>Conventions; rules for holding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–128.</td>
<td>New party; first nominations by.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–130.</td>
<td>Designating petition; signer information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–132.</td>
<td>Designating petition; form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–134.</td>
<td>Designating petition; rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–136.</td>
<td>Designating petitions; number of signatures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–137.</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–140.</td>
<td>Independent nominations; form of petition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–142.</td>
<td>Independent nominations; number of signatures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–144.</td>
<td>Nominating and designating petitions and certificates; place for filing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–146.</td>
<td>Nomination and designation; declination or acceptance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–147.</td>
<td>Multiple designations of a candidate for a party position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–148.</td>
<td>Nomination and designation; filling vacancies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–150.</td>
<td>Nomination; vacancy caused by death or disqualification, unfilled at time of general or special election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–152.</td>
<td>Vacancies caused by death or disqualification and unfilled at time of primary election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–153.</td>
<td>Certificate of candidacy by write-in candidates for president and vice president.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6–154.</td>
<td>Nominations and designations; objections to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–156.</td>
<td>Party nominations; certification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–158.</td>
<td>Nominating and designating petitions and certificates, conventions; times for filing and holding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–160.</td>
<td>Primaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–162.</td>
<td>Primary; New York City, run-off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–164.</td>
<td>Primary, uncontested; opportunity to ballot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–166.</td>
<td>Primary; opportunity to ballot, form of petition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–168.</td>
<td>Designating petitions; candidates for the office of judge of the civil court of the city of New York.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Title II. Village Elections ........................................ 205

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6–202.</td>
<td>Party nominations; villages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–204.</td>
<td>Designating petition; form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–206.</td>
<td>Independent nominations; petition, form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–208.</td>
<td>Petitions, qualifications of signers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–210.</td>
<td>Petitions and certificates; place and times for filing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–212.</td>
<td>Designations and nominations, objections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Title I. Form of Ballots ........................................ 214

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7–100.</td>
<td>Ballots; provision for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–102.</td>
<td>Ballot; placing names and ballot proposals thereon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–104.</td>
<td>Ballots; form of, voting machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–106.</td>
<td>Election day paper ballots; form of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–108.</td>
<td>Ballots; form for elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–110.</td>
<td>Ballots; form for ballot proposals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–112.</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–114.</td>
<td>Ballots; form for primary election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–116.</td>
<td>Ballots; order of names on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–118.</td>
<td>Ballots; facsimile and sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–120.</td>
<td>Ballots; emergency use, to be furnished.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7–121.</td>
<td>7–126.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–122.</td>
<td>7–125.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–123.</td>
<td>7–124.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–126.</td>
<td>7–125.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–127.</td>
<td>7–128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–128.</td>
<td>7–130.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–130.</td>
<td>7–130.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–129.</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title II.</td>
<td>Voting Machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7–200.</td>
<td>Adoption and use of voting machine or system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7–201.</td>
<td>Voting machines and systems; examination of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7–202.</td>
<td>Voting machine or system; requirements of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7–203.</td>
<td>Voting machines; requirement of use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7–204.</td>
<td>Contracts for purchase of voting machines or systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7–205.</td>
<td>Voting machines; use of at primaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7–207.</td>
<td>Voting and ballot counting machines; preparation of, party representatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7–208.</td>
<td>Escrow requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7–209.</td>
<td>Elimination of punch card ballots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Conduct of Elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title I.</td>
<td>Polling Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8–100.</td>
<td>Elections; dates of and hours for voting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8–102.</td>
<td>Polls; opening of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8–104.</td>
<td>Polls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8–106.</td>
<td>Polling places; attendance for educational purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title II.</td>
<td>Election Inspectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8–202.</td>
<td>Board of inspectors; conduct of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title III.</td>
<td>Casting the Ballot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8–300.</td>
<td>Voting; manner of.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–302.</td>
<td>Voting; verification of registration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–303.</td>
<td>Initial voter identification.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–304.</td>
<td>Voters; signature identification.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–306.</td>
<td>Voters; assistance to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–308.</td>
<td>Voting; voting machine write-in.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–310.</td>
<td>Repealed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–312.</td>
<td>Voting; election day paper ballots, marking and casting, delivery to voter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–314.</td>
<td>Voting; primary election, missing enrollment record.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–316.</td>
<td>Ballots; mutilated or spoiled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title IV. Absentee Voting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–400.</td>
<td>Absentee voting; application for ballot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–402.</td>
<td>Absentee voting; review of application by board of elections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–404.</td>
<td>Absentee voting; hospitalized veterans, special provisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–407.</td>
<td>Voting by residents of nursing homes, residential health care facilities, facilities operated or licensed, or under the jurisdiction of, the department of mental hygiene or hospitals or facilities operated by the Veteran's Administration of the United States.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–408.</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–412.</td>
<td>Absentee ballots; deadline for receipt, and delivery to polling place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title V. Challenging Voters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–500.</td>
<td>Watchers; provision for.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–502.</td>
<td>Challenges; generally.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–504.</td>
<td>Challenges; of voter at the polling place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–506.</td>
<td>Challenges; absentee, military, special federal and special presidential ballots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–508.</td>
<td>Challenge report; preparation of.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8–510. Challenge report; completion of and closing of registration poll ledgers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Canvass of Results</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title I. Canvass at Polling Places</strong></td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–100. Canvass; required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–102. Canvass; general provisions for.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–106. Official ballots; accounting for number used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–108. Canvass; ballots, verifying number cast.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–110. Canvass; election day paper ballots that have not been scanned; method of.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–112. Canvass ballots; validity of ballot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–114. Counting ballots; objections to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–116. Tallying ballots; generally.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–120. Returns of canvass; generally.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–122. Proclamation of result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–126. Return of canvass; delivery of results to police and unofficial tally of election results.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–128. Canvass; return of.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title II. Canvass by Board of Elections</strong></td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–200. Canvass of primary returns by board of elections; notices to delegates; certificates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–202. Canvass of primary returns by state board of elections; convention rolls.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–204. County boards of canvassers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–206. Canvass of election district returns of general and special elections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–208. Provisions for recanvass of vote in every election district in the state; procedure in case of discrepancy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–209. Canvass of absentee, military and special ballots and ballots cast by voters with registration poll records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–211.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–212.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–214.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–216.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–218.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–220.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–100.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–102.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–104.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–106.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–107.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–108.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–110.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–112.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–114.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–118.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–120.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–122.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–124.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–125.</td>
<td>Military voters; prohibiting refusal to accept voter registration and military ballot applications, marked military ballots, and federal write-in absentee ballots for failure to meet certain requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–126.</td>
<td>Military voting; applicability of general provisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Special Presidential and Special Federal Voters and Special Ballots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title I.</td>
<td>Special Presidential Voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–100.</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–102.</td>
<td>Special presidential voters; change of residence; special qualifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–104.</td>
<td>Registration and application for special presidential ballot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–106.</td>
<td>Processing of applications by board of elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–108.</td>
<td>Special presidential voters lists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–110.</td>
<td>Special presidential ballots; deadline for receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–112.</td>
<td>Application of other provisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title II.</td>
<td>Special Federal Voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–200.</td>
<td>Special federal voters; qualifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–202.</td>
<td>Registration and enrollment of special federal voters and application for special federal ballot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–203.</td>
<td>Special federal voters; designation of means of transmission by special federal voters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–204.</td>
<td>Processing of applications by board of elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–206.</td>
<td>Special federal voters; preparation of registration poll records and central file registration records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–208.</td>
<td>Special federal voters; cancellation of registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–210.</td>
<td>Special federal voters; distribution of applications for ballots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–212.</td>
<td>Special federal ballots; deadline for receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–214.</td>
<td>Use of airmail.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11–216. Forwarding of applications and ballots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–218. Application of other provisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–219. Special federal voters; prohibiting refusal to accept voter registration and special federal ballot applications, marked special federal ballots, and federal write-in absentee ballots for failure to meet certain requirements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–220. Federal voting; applicability of general provisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Title III. Special Ballots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11–300. Special ballots on account of religious scruples.</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–302. Special ballots for board of election employees.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–304. Repealed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11–306. Special ballots; victims of domestic violence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Title I. Presidential and Vice Presidential Electors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12–100. Electors of president and vice president.</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12–102. Lists of electors; state board of elections to furnish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12–104. Electoral college; meeting and organization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12–106. Electoral college; vote of the electors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12–108. Electoral college; certificate of vote, how distributed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12–110. Electors; compensation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Title II. United States Senators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12–200. United States senators; election of.</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Title III. Representatives in Congress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12–300. Representatives in congress; election of.</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 13. Annual Political Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13–100. Expired.</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14. Campaign Receipts and Expenditures</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14–100. Definitions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–102. Statements of campaign receipts, contributions, transfers and expenditures to and by political committees.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–104. Statements of campaign receipts, contributions, transfers and expenditures by and to candidates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–106. Political communication.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–108. Time for filing statements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–110. Place for filing statements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–112. Political committee authorization statement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–114. Contributions and receipt limitations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–116. Political contributions by certain organizations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–118. Treasurer and depository of political committee; filing of name and address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–120. Campaign contribution to be under true name of contributor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–122. Accounting to treasurer or candidate; vouchers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–126. Violations; penalties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–127. Notice of civil penalty to authorizing candidate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–128. Disposition of anonymous contributions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–130. Campaign funds for personal use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15–100. Application of article.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–104. General village election.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–106. Special village elections for officers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–108. Designation and nomination of candidates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–110. Election districts.</td>
<td>XVIII</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15–112. Registers and poll-books; how used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–114. Number of voting machines.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–118. Registration of voters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–120. Absentee voting at village elections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–122. Absentee voting at village elections for persons unable to appear because of illness or physical disability.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–126. Canvass of election.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–128. Notice to person chosen to a village office.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–130. Election of trustees by wards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–132. Votes upon propositions to be by ballot or voting machine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–134. Failure to designate terms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–136. Refusal of officer to surrender his office.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Judicial Proceedings</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–100. Jurisdiction; supreme court, county court.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–102. Proceedings as to designations and nominations, primary elections, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–104. Proceedings as to form of ballot, party name, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–106. Proceedings as to the casting and canvass of ballots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–108. Proceedings as to registration and voting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–110. Proceedings as to enrollment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–112. Proceedings for examination or preservation of ballots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–113. Proceeding with respect to voter verifiable records.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–114. Proceedings to compel filing of statements or corrected statements of campaign receipts, expenditures and contributions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XIX
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16–115. Proceedings with respect to utilizing certain buildings as polling places.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–118. Proceedings to review removal of committee member or officer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–120. Enforcement proceedings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Violations of the Elective Franchise</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–100. Definitions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–102. Misdemeanors at, or in connection with, primary elections, caucuses, enrollment in political parties, committees, and conventions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–104. False registration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–108. False affidavits; mutilation, destruction or loss of registry list or affidavits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–110. Misdemeanors concerning police commissioners or officers or members of any police force.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–112. Soliciting media support.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–114. Failure to furnish information; false information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–116. Removal, mutilation or destruction of election booths, supplies, poll-lists or cards of instruction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–118. Refusal to permit employees to attend election.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–120. Misconduct in relation to certificate of nomination and official ballot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–122. Misconduct in relation to petitions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–124. Failure to deliver official ballots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–126. Misconduct of election officers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–128. Violations of election law by public officer or employee.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–130. Misdemeanor in relation to elections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–134. Unlawful use of pasters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–136. False returns; unlawful acts respecting returns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XX
### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17–140.</td>
<td>Furnishing money or entertainment to induce attendance at polls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–142.</td>
<td>Giving consideration for franchise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–144.</td>
<td>Receiving consideration for franchise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–146.</td>
<td>Offender a competent witness; witnesses’ immunity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–148.</td>
<td>Bribery or intimidation of elector in military service of United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–150.</td>
<td>Duress and intimidation of voters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–152.</td>
<td>Conspiracy to promote or prevent election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–154.</td>
<td>Pernicious political activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–156.</td>
<td>Political assessments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–158.</td>
<td>Corrupt use of position or authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–160.</td>
<td>Procuring fraudulent documents in order to vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–162.</td>
<td>Judicial candidates not to contribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–164.</td>
<td>Political contributions by owners of polling places prohibited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–166.</td>
<td>Penalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–168.</td>
<td>Crimes against the elective franchise not otherwise provided for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17–170.</td>
<td>Destroying or delaying election returns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rules and Regulations

#### Subtitle V — State Board of Elections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6200.</td>
<td>Filing Statements of Campaign Receipts and Expenditures</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6200.1.</td>
<td>Places for filing statements of campaign receipts and expenditures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6200.2.</td>
<td>Time for filing statements of campaign receipts and expenditures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6200.3.</td>
<td>Filing of statements by candidates for party positions and political committees supporting such candidates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6200.4.</td>
<td>Fund-raising events.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6200.5.</td>
<td>Expenditures not exceeding $50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6200.6.</td>
<td>Contribution other than of money.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6200.7.</td>
<td>Resignation of a treasurer.</td>
<td>XXI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6200.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6200.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6200.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6201.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6201.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6201.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6202.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6203.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6204.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6204.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6204.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6205.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6206.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6206.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6206.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6206.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6207</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6207.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6208</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6208.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6208.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6208.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Part 6200

- Reporting requirements.
- Legibility of financial disclosure forms.
- Disclosure of independent expenditures.

### Part 6201

- Fair Campaign Code
  - Fair Campaign Code.
  - Use of public opinion polls.
  - Procedure in fair campaign code proceedings.

### Part 6202

- Examination and Copying of Records
  - Examination and copying of records.

### Part 6203

- Investigations
  - Administration of oaths, examination of witnesses and issuance of subpoenas.

### Part 6204

- Designating and Independent Nominating Petitions
  - Specification of objections to designating and independent nominating petitions.
  - Repealed.
  - Methods for determining ballot order by lot.

### Part 6205

- Actions and Proceedings
  - Verification of pleadings in a special proceeding.

### Part 6206

- Designation of Polling Places
  - Access for the handicapped or elderly.
  - Compliance date.
  - Reports.
  - Petitions for waiver.

### Part 6207

- Discontinuance of Central File Registration Records
  - Discontinuance of central file registration records.

### Part 6208

- Reapportionment Compliance Act
  - Application for order.
  - Service of petition; timeliness.
  - Determination and order.

### Part 6209

- Voting Systems Standards
  - Definitions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6209</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209.2</td>
<td>Polling place voting system requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209.3</td>
<td>Additional requirements for voting systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209.4</td>
<td>Application process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209.5</td>
<td>Submission of voting systems equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209.6</td>
<td>Examination criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209.7</td>
<td>Modifications and re-examination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209.8</td>
<td>Recission of certification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209.9</td>
<td>Contracts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209.10</td>
<td>Acceptance testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209.11</td>
<td>Temporary provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6209.12 to 6209.17</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.1 to 6210.13</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.1</td>
<td>Absentee Voting Counting Equipment [Repealed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.2</td>
<td>Routine Maintenance and Testing of Voting Systems, Operational Procedures, and Standards for Determining Valid Votes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.3</td>
<td>Definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.4</td>
<td>Routine maintenance and testing of voting systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.5</td>
<td>Submission of procedures for unofficial tally of results of election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.6</td>
<td>Demonstration models.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.7</td>
<td>Voting system operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.8</td>
<td>Personnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.9</td>
<td>Ballots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.10</td>
<td>Test deck procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.11</td>
<td>Vote tabulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.12</td>
<td>Ballot accounting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.13</td>
<td>Voting systems security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.14</td>
<td>Procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.15</td>
<td>Standards for determining valid votes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.16</td>
<td>Standards for determining valid votes on direct recording electronic (DRE) equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.17</td>
<td>Standards for determining valid votes on optical scan voting systems and/or paper ballots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.18</td>
<td>Standards for determining valid votes on lever type voting machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6210.19</td>
<td>Three-percent audit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum number of voting machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXIII</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6211.</td>
<td>Operation of Absentee Counting System Utilizing Electronically Tabulated Punchcard Ballots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6211.1.</td>
<td>Definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6211.2.</td>
<td>Applicability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6211.3.</td>
<td>System management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6211.4.</td>
<td>Personnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6211.5.</td>
<td>Acceptance testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6211.6.</td>
<td>Maintenance logs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6211.7.</td>
<td>Voter instruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6211.8.</td>
<td>Ballots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6211.9.</td>
<td>Testing of absentee counting system for each election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6211.10.</td>
<td>Vote tabulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6211.11.</td>
<td>Ballot accounting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6211.13.</td>
<td>Procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.</td>
<td>Procedures for Digitizing Voters’ Signatures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.1.</td>
<td>Definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.2.</td>
<td>Applicability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.3.</td>
<td>Initiating the process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.4.</td>
<td>Characteristics of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.5.</td>
<td>System management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.6.</td>
<td>Acceptance testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.7.</td>
<td>Training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.8.</td>
<td>Record processing during conversion and maintenance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.9.</td>
<td>Registration poll list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.10.</td>
<td>Storage of computer readable records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.11.</td>
<td>Storage of original voter registration records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6212.12.</td>
<td>State Board responsibilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6213.</td>
<td>Agency Assisted Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6213.1.</td>
<td>Participating agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6213.2.</td>
<td>Duties of participating agencies designated by Election Law, section 5–211.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6213.3.</td>
<td>Duties of Department of Motor Vehicles under Election Law, section 5–212.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6213.4.</td>
<td>Duties of county boards of elections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XXIV
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6213.5.</td>
<td>Duties of the State Board of Elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6214.</td>
<td>Campaign Contribution Limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6214.0.</td>
<td>Campaign contribution limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6215.</td>
<td>Preparation, Delivery and Filing of Designation and Nominating Petitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6215.1.</td>
<td>Rules for filing designating and nominating petitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6215.2.</td>
<td>Cover Sheets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6215.3.</td>
<td>Identification numbers, application, distribution and utilization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6215.4.</td>
<td>Multiple candidates named on a petition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6215.5.</td>
<td>Filing of petitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6215.6.</td>
<td>Construction of rules; substantial compliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6215.7.</td>
<td>Determinations; cures pursuant to section 6–134(2) of the Election Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6215.8.</td>
<td>Form of cover sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6216.</td>
<td>Help America Vote Act Administrative Complaint Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6216.1.</td>
<td>Purpose of administrative complaint procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6216.2.</td>
<td>Procedure in administrative complaint proceedings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6216.3.</td>
<td>Alternative dispute resolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6217.</td>
<td>New York State Database Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6217.1.</td>
<td>Purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6217.2.</td>
<td>Initial creation of the statewide voter registration list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6217.3.</td>
<td>Review of county voter registration systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6217.4.</td>
<td>Voter registration information entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6217.5.</td>
<td>Voter registration processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6217.6.</td>
<td>Voter identification verification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6217.7.</td>
<td>Processing voters who move between counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6217.8.</td>
<td>Processing duplicate voters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6217.9.</td>
<td>Voter registration status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6217.10.</td>
<td>Voter registration list changes and list maintenance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XXV
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6217.11. Voter registration list security and user administration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6217.12. Reports and information queries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected Provisions of Laws 1977, Chapter 233</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected Provisions of Constitution of the State of New York</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index to Election Law</td>
<td>I–1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ELECTION LAW

Laws 1976, Chapter 233, § 1

Effective December 1, 1977

AN ACT in relation to the election law, recodifying the provisions thereof, by repealing chapter seventeen of the consolidated laws and reenacting a new chapter seventeen thereof and repealing subdivision six of section forty-two of the public officers law and amending such law in relation to filling vacancies.

Became a law June 1, 1976, with the approval of the Governor.

Passed by a majority vote, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN OF THE CONSOLIDATED LAWS

[Italicized text is material that was added or amended by the Laws of 2012]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>General Provisions 1-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Party Organization 2-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Election Officials 3-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Proceedings Preliminary to Registration, Enrollment and Elections 4-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Registration and Enrollment of Voters 5-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Designation and Nomination of Candidates 6-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Election Ballot 7-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Conduct of Elections 8-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Canvass of Results 9-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Voting by Members of Armed Forces 10-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Special Presidential and Special Federal Voters and Special Ballots 11-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Presidential Electors and Federal Elected Officers 12-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Annual Political Calendar 13-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Campaign Receipts and Expenditures 14-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Village Elections 15-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Judicial Proceedings 16-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Violations of the Elective Franchise 17-100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARTICLE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section
1–100. Short title.
1–102. Applicability of chapter.
1–104. Definitions.
1–106. Filing of papers; when received.

§ 1–100. Short title
This chapter shall be known as the “Election Law”.
(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 1–102. Applicability of chapter
This chapter shall govern the conduct of all elections at which voters of the state of New York may cast a ballot for the purpose of electing an individual to any party position or nominating or electing an individual to any federal, state, county, city, town or village office, or deciding any ballot question submitted to all the voters of the state or the voters of any county or city, or deciding any ballot question submitted to the voters of any town or village at the time of a general election. Where a specific provision of law exists in any other law which is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, such provision shall apply unless a provision of this chapter specifies that such provision of this chapter shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of law.

§ 1–104. Definitions
The terms used in this chapter shall have the significance herein defined unless another meaning is clearly apparent in language or context.

1. The term “political unit” means the state or any political subdivision thereof or therein.

2. The term “unit of representation” means any political unit from which members of any committee or delegates to a party convention shall be elected as provided in this chapter.

3. The term “party” means any political organization which at the last preceding election for governor polled at least fifty thousand votes for its candidate for governor.
4. The term “party position” means membership on a party committee or the position of delegate or alternate to a party convention.

5. The term “party officer” means one who holds any party position or any party office whether by election, appointment or otherwise.

6. The term “committee” means any committee chosen, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, to represent the members of a party in any political unit.

7. The term “designation” means any method in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by which candidates for party nomination for public office or for election to party position may be named for the purpose of any primary election.

8. The term “official ballot” refers to the paper ballot on which the voter casts his vote, or the face of a voting machine as prepared for the voter to cast his vote at any election held in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

9. The terms “primary” or “primary election” mean only the mandated election at which enrolled members of a party may vote for the purpose of nominating party candidates and electing party officers.

10. The terms “uncontested office” and “uncontested position”, used in connection with a primary election of a party, mean an office or position for which the number of candidates designated does not exceed the number to be nominated or elected thereto by the party, and for which no valid petition of enrolled members of the party requesting an opportunity to write in the name of an undesignated candidate has been filed.

11. The term “nomination” means the selection in accordance with the provisions of this chapter of a candidate for an office authorized to be filled at an election.

12. The term “independent body” means any organization or group of voters which nominates a candidate or candidates for office to be voted for at an election, and which is not a party as herein provided.

13. The term “independent nomination” means nomination by an independent body.
14. Words of masculine gender include the feminine except where the provision clearly applies to only one sex.

15. The term “veterans’ hospital” means any sanitarium, hospital, soldiers’ and sailors’ home, United States Veterans’ Administration Hospital, or other home or institution, which is used, operated and conducted exclusively for the care, maintenance and treatment of persons serving in or honorably discharged from the military or naval service or coast guard of the United States or the state of New York.

16. The term “county legislative body” shall mean the elected governing body of a county, and in the city of New York, the city council.

17. The term “ballot proposal” means any constitutional amendment, proposition, referendum or other question submitted to the voters at any election.

18. The word “ballot” when referring to voting machines or systems means that portion of the cardboard or paper or other material or electronic display within the ballot frame containing the name of the candidate and the emblem of the party organization by which he was nominated, of the form of submission of a proposed constitutional amendment, proposition referendum or question as provided in this chapter, with the word “yes” for voting for any question or the word “no” for voting against any question except that where the question or proposition is submitted only to the voters of a territory wholly within a county or city, such form shall be determined by the county board of elections. Such statement and the title shall be printed and/or displayed in the largest type or display which it is practicable to use in the space provided.

19. The term “ballot label” means the printed strips of cardboard or paper used on the voting machine containing the names of the candidates nominated, and the questions submitted.

20. The term “write-in ballot” means a vote cast for a person whose name does not appear on the ballot labels.

21. The term “protective counter” means a separate counter built into the voting machine that cannot be reset, and which records the total number of movements of the operating lever.
22. The term “residence” shall be deemed to mean that place where a person maintains a fixed, permanent and principal home and to which he, wherever temporarily located, always intends to return.

23. The term “voting machine custodian” shall mean a city, town or board of elections employee charged with the duty of repairing and maintaining voting machines.

24. The term “major political parties” means the two parties which polled for their respective candidates for the office of governor the highest and next highest number of votes at the last preceding election for such office.

25. The term “election officer” shall mean any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, performs any official duty or function in the electoral process.

26. The term “board of elections” shall mean the board of elections of any county in the state of New York and the board of elections of the city of New York and with respect to villages located in more than one county, shall mean the board of elections of that county containing more than fifty percent of the population of the village as shown by the last federal decennial or special census.

27. The term “personal application” means a signed writing which may be delivered by mailing or in person.

28. The term “caucus” shall mean an open meeting held in a political subdivision to nominate the candidates of a political party for public office to be elected in such subdivision at which all the enrolled voters of such party residing in such subdivision are eligible to vote.

29. The term “ballot label programming” means any computerized instructions which control the placement or the printing of candidates’ names and ballot proposals on voting machines of a type approved after September first, nineteen hundred eighty-six.

30. The term “ballot label programming data” means the names and ballot positions of candidates and ballot proposals stored on any computerized device through the use of ballot label programming.
31. The term “resident vote tabulation programming” means the permanent computerized instructions which are built into any approved voting machine or equipment and which control the recordation, aggregation, tabulation, storage and printing of votes by any such machine or equipment.

32. “General village election” means the annual or biennial election for village officers.

33. “Special village election” means any election of village officers, other than the general village election.

34. “Village primary” means any election held by a political party for the purpose of nominating candidates for elective village offices.

35. The term “election” shall include a “general village election” or “special village election” except where a specific provision of this chapter may not be consistently applied to the village election procedure.

36. “Name stamp” means any device which, when applied with ink or other permanent dye, can be used to imprint a person’s name to a write-in ballot permanently.

37. The term “inactive status” means a category of registered voters who have failed to respond to a residence confirmation notice provided for by section 5–712 of this chapter and whose registrations have neither been restored to the active registration rolls nor been cancelled pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

§ 1–106. Filing of papers; when received

1. All papers required to be filed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall, unless otherwise provided, be filed between the hours of nine A.M. and five P.M. If the last day for filing shall fall on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the next business day shall become the last day for filing. All papers sent by mail in an envelope postmarked prior to midnight of the last day of filing shall be deemed timely filed and accepted for filing when received, except that all certificates and petitions of designation or nomination, certificates of acceptance
or declination of such designations and nominations, certificates of substitution for such designations or nominations and objections and specifications of objections to such certificates and petitions required to be filed with the board of elections of the city of New York must be actually received by such city board of elections on or before the last day to file any such petition, certificate or objection and such office shall be open for the receipt of such petitions, certificates and objections until midnight on the last day to file any such petition, certificate or objection. Failure of the post office or any other person or entity to deliver any such petition, certificate or objection to such city board of elections on or before such last day shall be a fatal defect.

2. The failure to file any petition or certificate relating to the designation or nomination of a candidate for party position or public office or to the acceptance or declination of such designation or nomination within the time prescribed by the provisions of this chapter shall be a fatal defect.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1977, c. 700, § 1.)
ARTICLE 2—PARTY ORGANIZATION

Section 2–100. Party committees; provision for.
2–102. State committee; creation.
2–104. County committee; creation.
2–106. State and county committees; election of members.
2–108. State and county committees; new party.
2–110. Committees other than state and county; creation.
2–112. Committees; organization.
2–114. Committees; rules of.
2–116. Committee; removal of member.
2–118. Committees; vacancies, how filled and effect of change of boundaries.
2–120. Party positions; to be filled at primary election, time for filing statement as to.
2–122. National party conventions; delegates, election.  
2–124. Party names and emblems; provision for.
2–126. Party funds; restrictions on expenditures.
2–128. Repealed.

§ 2–100. Party committees; provision for

Party committees shall consist of a state committee, county committees, and such other committees as the rules of the party may allow.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.  Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 3.)

§ 2–102. State committee; creation

1. The members of the state committee of each party shall be elected from such units of representation as the state committee shall by rule provide. The number of members representing each unit may vary, but each member shall be entitled to an equal vote within his unit. Each member of the state committee shall be entitled to cast one vote unless the rules of the party shall provide otherwise.

2. Each member shall be, at the time of his election and continuously thereafter, an enrolled member of the party and a resident of the unit from which he is elected except as hereinafter provided.

3. To be eligible for election as a member of the state committee at the first election next ensuing after a readjustment or alteration of the units of representation becomes effective, a candidate must only have been a resident of the
PARTY ORGANIZATION § 2–104

county in which the unit, or any part thereof, is contained for the twelve months immediately preceding the election.

4. The state committee may provide by rule for equal representation of the sexes on said committee. When any such rule provides for equal representation of the sexes, the designating petitions and primary ballots shall list candidates for such party positions separately by sexes.

5. The state committee may provide for the holding of a state convention and the election of delegates and alternate delegates thereto in any year and may empower such convention to adopt party platforms and policies and to transact such other business as it may prescribe.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 14.)

§ 2–104. County committee; creation

1. The county committee of each party shall be constituted by the election in each election district within such county of at least two members and of such additional members, not in excess of two, as the rules of the county committee of the party within the county or the statement filed pursuant hereto may provide for such district, proportional to the party vote in the district for governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, or in case the boundaries of such district have been changed or a new district has been created since the last preceding gubernatorial election, proportional to the party vote cast for member of assembly or in the event there was no election for member of assembly, then proportional to the number of enrolled voters of such party in such district on the list of enrolled voters last published by the board of elections, excluding voters in inactive status. In a county in which no additional members are provided for by the rules of the county committee or the statement filed pursuant hereto the voting power of each member shall be in proportion to such party vote or, if the election district which such member represents was created or changed since the last election for member of assembly, proportional to such party enrollment. In a county in which additional members are so provided for, on the basis of the party vote or enrollment in election districts within such county, each member shall have one vote. Each member of a county committee shall be an enrolled voter of the party
residing in the county and the assembly district from which or in the assembly district containing the election district in which such member is elected except that a member of a county committee who, as a result of an alteration of assembly district lines, no longer resides within such assembly district may continue to serve for the balance of the term to which he was elected.

2. If, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the constitution, such committee or a state convention of the party shall provide by rule for equal representation of the sexes on such committee, the rules of such committee relative to additional members, either from election districts or at large, shall be formulated and applied in such manner that the whole membership shall consist of an even number, equally divided between the sexes. When any such rule provides for equal representation of the sexes, the designating petitions and primary ballots shall list candidates for such party positions separately by sexes.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision one of this section, a county committee of a party shall be legally constituted if twenty-five per centum of the committeemen required to be elected in such county, as provided in subdivision one of this section, have been elected.


§ 2–106. State and county committees; election of members

1. Members of the state and county committees shall be elected at the primary election as herein provided.

2. Members of the state committee shall be elected biennially.

3. Members of county committees shall be elected biennially, except that to effect a transition from either odd to even or even to odd number year elections, a county committee may provide by an amendment to its rules filed with the board of elections at least four months before the date of the primary election at which the two year term of such committee is expiring, that the committee elected at such election shall be elected for a single, interim one-year term for members of such
PARTY ORGANIZATION § 2–110

committee. No committee may effect such a change in the year of election more than once every ten years.

4. Members shall hold office until the next election at which members of the committee are elected.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 6; L.1979, c. 156, § 1; L.1981, c. 63, § 1; L.1983, c. 1000, § 6.)

§ 2–108. State and county committees; new party

The state committee and county committees of a new political party, which meet prior to the first primary for which members of such party shall have become enrolled, shall be formed as provided by the rules of such party.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 2–110. Committees other than state and county; creation

1. All committees other than state and county committees shall be formed in the manner provided for by the rules of the party.

2. In the city of New York there shall be the party positions of assembly district leaders or, if the rules of the county committee shall so provide, one assembly district leader and one associate assembly district leader. Outside the city of New York there shall be such positions when the rules of the county committee shall so provide. Such leaders shall be elected at primary elections as herein provided, within every county in such city for each assembly district, or for each part of an assembly district within such county as may be designated for the purpose in the rules of the county committee, and in every county of the state outside of such city where the rules so provide, for such assembly district or part thereof within such county as may be designated in such rules for the purpose. Such assembly district leaders or such assembly district leader and associate assembly district leader shall be of opposite sexes, if the rules of the county committee shall so provide, and shall be enrolled voters of the party residing within the assembly district and, if the rules of the county committee shall so provide, within the part of the assembly district for which they are to be elected, and shall be elected at the same primary election and for the same term as members of the county
committee. When any such rule provides for equal representa-
tion of sexes, the designating petitions and primary ballots
shall list candidates for such party positions separately by
sexes. Each shall perform such duties, powers and functions
as the rules of the county committee may prescribe. Vacancies
in such positions shall be filled by the members of the county
committee within the assembly district or part thereof, as the
case may be, until the first primary election following the
creation of such vacancy or vacancies for which the period for
circulating designating petitions ends at least seven days after
the creation of such vacancy or vacancies, at which time the
successor or successors shall be directly elected as herein
provided. Assembly district leaders and associate assembly
district leaders shall automatically be members and shall have
the right to participate and vote in meetings of the county
committee or any subcommittee thereof. The county commit-
tee may provide by its rules that the members of the state
committee, elected in accordance with the provisions of this
chapter, shall possess the duties, powers and functions of an
assembly district leader or an associate assembly district lead-
er. In such event the provisions of this section shall not apply
to the members of the state committee but upon his election as
a member of the state committee, such person shall be deemed
to have also been elected as an assembly district leader or an
associate assembly district leader.

3. To be eligible for election as assembly district leader or
associate assembly district leader at the first election next
ensuing after a readjustment or alteration of the units of
representation becomes effective, a candidate must only have
been a resident of the county in which the unit, or any part
thereof, is contained for the twelve months immediately pre-
ceding the election.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 15.)

§ 2–112. Committees; organization

1. Every state committee shall within fifteen days after its
election, every county committee shall within twenty days after
its election, and all other committees shall within the time
specified by party rules, meet and organize by electing a
chairman, a secretary, a treasurer and such other officers as
they may by their rules provide. Within three days after their
PARTY ORGANIZATION

§ 2–116

meetings all state and county committees shall file in the office of the state board of elections a certificate stating the names and post office addresses of such officers. County committees and any other committee contained therein shall file a copy of such statement with their county board of elections.

2. Such officers shall be enrolled members of the party, but need not be members of such committees.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 5; L.1978, c. 9, § 7.)

§ 2–114. Committees; rules of

1. Each committee may prepare rules for governing the party within its political unit. Within ten days after the adoption of any rule or amendment thereto a certified copy thereof shall be filed by the state committee in the office of the state board of elections, and by the county committee in the office of the state board of elections, and in the office of the board of elections of the county. If a section or portion of such rules relate to the nomination of candidates for village office, such section or portion of such rules shall be filed in the office of the village clerk of all villages in which elections are conducted by the village and in which the party makes any nominations for village office. No rule or amendment thereof shall be effective until the filing thereof in the office of the state board of elections. Such rules shall continue to be the rules for the committee until they are amended or new rules adopted.

2. Rules may be amended or new rules adopted from time to time by a majority vote of the members of the committee present at a meeting at which there is a quorum, provided a copy of the proposed amendment shall be sent with the notice of the meeting at which such amendment is to be proposed, such notice to be mailed not less than five days before such meeting to the post office address of each member of the committee.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 8; L.1978, c. 375, § 1; L.1989, c. 359, § 3.)

§ 2–116. Committee; removal of member

A member or officer of a party committee may be removed by such committee for disloyalty to the party or corruption in office after notice is given and a hearing upon written charges
§ 2–116  ELECTION LAW

has been had. The hearing shall be held by the committee, or a subcommittee thereof appointed for that purpose, which subcommittee shall report its findings to the full committee.  
(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 16.)

§ 2–118. Committees; vacancies, how filled and effect of change of boundaries

1. In the case of the death, declination, enrollment in another party, removal from the unit or removal from office of a member of a committee, or the failure to nominate or elect a member, the vacancy created thereby shall be filled by the remaining members of the committee by the selection of an enrolled voter of the party qualified for election from the unit of representation in which such vacancy shall have occurred. When a state committee fills a vacancy pursuant to this subdivision, the chairman or secretary of such committee shall, within ten days after such vacancy is filled, file a certificate with the state board of elections setting forth the name, address, and unit of representation of the person so selected.

2. If the boundaries of any unit of representation be changed after the election of members of a state committee or assembly district leaders or associate assembly district leaders, the terms of members, assembly district leaders or associate assembly district leaders elected in such units of representation and the units of representation which such members, assembly district leaders or associate assembly district leaders represent shall continue until the next regularly scheduled election for such party positions and until their successors are elected.

3. The county committee, upon its organization after the election of its members, or at any time thereafter, may determine that a vacancy or vacancies in such committee exists by reason of an increase in the number of election districts within the county occasioned by a change of the boundaries of one or more election districts, taking effect after such election, and may determine the districts that the elected members shall represent until the next election at which members of such committee are elected. A vacancy so determined to exist shall be filled as provided in subdivision one.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 8, § 1; L.1978, c. 9, §§ 9, 10; L.1978, c. 373, § 17; L.1988, c. 14, § 1; L.1992, c. 79, § 2.)
§ 2–120. Party positions; to be filled at primary election, time for filing statement as to

1. The chairman of the county committee of each party or such person as may be designated by the rules of the county committee shall file with the board of elections not later than two weeks before the first day on which designating petitions for a primary election may be signed, a statement of the party positions to be filled by such party at such primary election, and the number of persons to be elected to each position; provided, however, that failure to file such statement shall not be construed as a prerequisite to filing designating petitions for such position.

2. If the party positions to be filled are elected from a district which includes parts of two or more counties, the chairman of the state committee of each party or such person as may be designated by the rules of the state committee shall file such statement with the state board of elections and the board of elections for each county within such district.

3. In each county within the city of New York, and in each county outside of such city where the rules of the county committee of a party provide for the election of assembly district leaders, or one assembly district leader and one associate assembly district leader from parts of an assembly district, the statement filed by such committee shall also set forth the election districts contained within each such part of such assembly district.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 11; L.1984, c. 434, § 1; L.1988, c. 16, § 1; L.1992, c. 79, § 3.)

§ 2–122. National party conventions; delegates, election

Delegates and alternates to a national convention of a party shall be elected from congressional districts, or partly from the state at large and partly from congressional districts, as the rules of the state committee may provide. Such delegates and alternates from the state at large shall be elected by the state committee or by a state convention of the party, as the rules of the state committee shall prescribe. If the rules of a national party provide for equal representation of the sexes among delegates elected from districts, such district delegates shall be elected separately by sex. District delegates and alternates to
national party conventions and delegates, and alternates, if any, to such a state convention shall be elected at a primary. All delegates and alternates to a national party convention shall be enrolled members of such party. When any such rule provides for equal representation of the sexes, the designating petitions and primary ballots shall list candidates for such party positions separately by sex.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 177, § 1.)


§ 2–124. Party names and emblems; provision for

1. The state committee of a party shall select a name and emblem to distinguish the candidates of the party for public office in all districts of the state, and shall file in the office of the state board of elections, a certificate executed by its chairman and secretary, setting forth the name and showing the emblem so selected.

2. The name of a party shall be in the English language and shall not include the words “American”, “United States”, “National”, “New York State”, “Empire State”, or any abbreviation thereof, nor the name or part of the name, or an abbreviation of the name, of an existing party. The emblem chosen may be a star, an animal, an anchor, or any other proper symbol, but may not be the same as or similar to any emblem, insignia, symbol or flag used by any political or governmental body, agency or entity nor any religious emblem, insignia, symbol or flag, nor the portrait of any person, nor the representation of a coin or of the currency of the United States. The name and emblem chosen shall not be similar to or likely to create confusion with the name or emblem of any other existing party or independent body.

3. If the name of any party shall contain more than fifteen letters, the state committee shall similarly select and certify an abbreviated form thereof, containing not more than fifteen letters, to be used upon the ballot whenever the necessities of space so require.

4. Emblems and names which have been continuously used by any party or independent body for the nomination of candi-
dates for governor may continue to be used by such party or independent body.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 12.)

§ 2–126. Party funds; restrictions on expenditures

No contributions of money, or the equivalent thereof, made, directly or indirectly, to any party, or to any party committee or to any person representing or acting on behalf of a party or party committee, or any moneys in the treasury of any party, or party committee, shall be expended in aid of the designation or nomination of any person to be voted for at a primary election either as a candidate for nomination for public office, or for any party position.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 18.)

§ 2–128. Repealed. L.1979, c. 110, § 1, eff. May 22, 1979
ARTICLE 3—ELECTION OFFICIALS

Title Section
I. Statewide Provisions ......................................................... 3–100
II. Board of Elections .......................................................... 3–200
III. Election Personnel .......................................................... 3–300
IV. Election Inspectors and Poll Clerks ................................. 3–400
V. Alternate Provisions .......................................................... 3–500
VI. Division for Servicemen’s Voting [Repealed] ....................... 3–600

TITLE I—STATEWIDE PROVISIONS

Section
3–100. New York state board of elections; membership; organization.
3–102. State board of elections; general powers and duties.
3–103. Computerized record keeping; sharing information in database.
3–104. State board of elections; enforcement powers.
3–106. Fair campaign code.
3–107. Powers and duties of the state board of elections respecting elections and crimes against the elective franchise.
3–108. Disaster; additional day for voting.
3–110. Time allowed employees to vote.

§ 3–100. New York state board of elections; membership; organization

1. There is hereby created within the executive department a New York state board of elections, hereafter referred to as the “state board of elections”, composed of four commissioners appointed by the governor: two commissioners, one each from among not fewer than two persons recommended by the chairman of the state committee of each of the major political parties; and two other commissioners, one upon the joint recommendation of the legislative leaders, of one major political party, in each house of the legislature and one upon the joint recommendation of the legislative leaders, of the other major political party, in each house of the legislature. The commissioners shall be appointed for terms of two years each and in the same manner as their respective predecessors. A commissioner appointed to the board to fill a vacancy caused other than by expiration of a term, shall serve for the balance of the unexpired term. In the event that there is a vacancy in the office of the commissioner appointed on the recommendation of such legislative leaders caused by expiration of term or
otherwise, such legislative leaders responsible for making the joint recommendation to fill such vacancy shall jointly recommend an individual to fill such vacancy and the governor shall make the appointment from such joint recommendation within thirty days of receiving such joint recommendation. In the event the governor does not act on such joint recommendation within thirty days or objects to such joint recommendation, then the legislative leaders making such joint recommendation shall have the option of: (a) appointing the individual so jointly recommended as a commissioner, or (b) jointly recommending another individual for appointment by the governor according to the procedure outlined in this subdivision.

2. The two commissioners of the board appointed upon the recommendation of the legislative leaders shall be co-chairs of the state board of elections.

3. The commissioners of the state board of elections shall have no other public employment. The commissioners shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five thousand dollars, within the amounts made available therefor by appropriation. The board shall, for the purposes of sections seventy-three and seventy-four of the public officers law, be a "state agency", and such commissioners shall be "officers" of the state board of elections for the purposes of such sections. Within the amounts made available by appropriation therefor, the state board of elections shall appoint two co-executive directors, counsel and such other staff members as are necessary in the exercise of its functions, and may fix their compensation. Anytime after the effective date of the chapter of the laws of two thousand five which amended this subdivision, the commissioners or, in the case of a vacancy on the board, the commissioner of each of the major political parties shall appoint one co-executive director. Each co-executive director shall serve a term of four years. Any vacancy in the office of co-executive director shall be filled by the commissioners or, in the case of a vacancy on the board, the commissioner of the same major political party as the vacating incumbent for the remaining period of the term of such vacating incumbent.

4. For the purposes of meetings, three commissioners shall constitute a quorum. The affirmative vote of three commis-
§ 3–100  ELECTION LAW

commissioners shall be required for any official action of the state board of elections.

5. The principal office of the state board of elections shall be in the county of Albany.


§ 3–102. State board of elections; general powers and duties

In addition to the enforcement powers and any other powers and duties specified by law, the state board of elections shall have the power and duty to:

1. issue instructions and promulgate rules and regulations relating to the administration of the election process, election campaign practices and campaign financing practices consistent with the provisions of law;

2. visit boards of elections, examine their procedures and records and direct that any such procedures be modified in any manner consistent with the provisions of this chapter;

3. conduct any investigation necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter;

4. conduct private or public hearings;

5. administer oaths or affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, examine them under oath or affirmation and require the production of any books, records, documents or other evidence it may deem relevant or material;

6. confer immunity in accordance with the provisions of section 50.20 of the criminal procedure law, in any investigation relating to any crime or offense with respect to which, by express provisions of statute, a competent authority is authorized to confer immunity; provided, however, that such immunity shall be conferred only after the attorney general and appropriate district attorney are afforded the opportunity to be heard respecting any objections which either may have to the conferring thereof; and provided, further, that if either the attorney general or any such appropriate district attorney shall object to the conferring of immunity, immunity may be con-
ferred only by unanimous vote of all four commissioners of the state board;

7. institute, or direct a board of elections to institute such judicial proceedings as may be necessary to enforce compliance with any provision of article fourteen of this chapter or any regulation promulgated thereunder including, but not limited to, application, on notice served upon the respondent in the manner directed by the court at least six hours prior to the time of return thereon, to a justice of the supreme court within the judicial district in which an alleged violation of any such provision or regulation occurred or is threatened, for an order prohibiting the continued or threatened violation thereof or for such other or further relief as the court may deem just and proper;

8. Prepare uniform forms for the statements required by article fourteen of this chapter and uniform forms for use by local election officials in the conduct of registration and voting; design, prepare and make available to county boards of election and to such other institutions and groups as such board in its discretion shall determine uniform application forms for registration and enrollment, transfer of registration and/or enrollment and special enrollment upon application filed by mail pursuant to the provisions of section 5–210 of this chapter;

9. study and examine the administration of elections within the state including campaign financing, campaign financing reporting, and campaign practices;

9–A. (a) develop an electronic reporting system to process the statements of campaign receipts, contributions, transfers and expenditures required to be filed with any board of elections pursuant to the provisions of sections 14–102 and 14–104 of this chapter;

(b) prescribe the information required in the form for each statement to be filed;

(c) establish a training program on the electronic reporting process and make it available to any such candidate or committee;

(d) make the electronic reporting process available to any such candidate or committee which is required to file or which
agrees to file such statements by such electronic reporting process;

(e) cause all information contained in such a statement filed with the state board of elections which is not on such electronic reporting system to be entered into such system as soon as practicable but in no event later than ten business days after its receipt by the state board of elections; and

(f) make all data from electronic reporting process available at all times on the internet.

10. establish rules allowing the admission of news media representatives to the area of the polling place where the canvass of ballots cast can be directly observed;

11. recommend such legislation or administrative measures as it finds appropriate to promote fair, honest and efficiently administered elections, including, but not limited to, legislation to adjust the contribution limitations set forth in article fourteen of this chapter;

12. monitor the adequacy and effectiveness of the election laws and report thereon at least annually to the governor and the legislature;

13. compile the information required with respect to the operation of the National Voter Registration Act and report such information annually to the governor, the legislature and the Federal Election Commission together with an assessment of the operation of such act and any recommendations for changes and improvements.

14. take all appropriate steps to encourage the broadest possible voter participation in elections including the administration of a program of registration form distribution by participating state agencies as prescribed by section 5–211 of this chapter;

15. receive from the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the assembly a list of the mailing addresses of senators and members of the assembly. When members of the public, government officials, or agencies request the mailing addresses of senators and members of the assembly, the mailing addresses submitted to the board by the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the assembly shall be provided;
ELECTION OFFICIALS  § 3–103

16. administer the administrative complaint procedure as provided for in section 3–105 of this article;

16–a. provide the department of corrections and community supervision with a sufficient number of voter registration forms to allow the department of corrections and community supervision to comply with the duty to provide such voter registration forms to persons upon the expiration of their maximum sentence of imprisonment. Such voter registration forms shall be addressed to the state board of elections.

17. perform such other acts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.


§ 3–103. Computerized record keeping; sharing information in database

1. The state board of elections shall promulgate rules and regulations setting minimum standards for computerized record keeping systems maintained by county boards of elections. Such standards shall include, but not be limited to system access and security, the format and content of the data to be recorded and stored on such systems, and the minimum technical specifications for computer programming. Such standards shall be for the purpose of facilitating compatibility between the systems used by the several boards of elections.

2. The state board of elections, in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this title, shall enter into an agreement with the commissioner of motor vehicles whereby the department of motor vehicles will provide the state board of elections information to assist local boards of elections to verify a voter’s identity pursuant to the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002.

3. The commissioner of motor vehicles shall enter into an agreement with the federal commissioner of social security whereby the social security administration will provide the
§ 3–103

commissioner of motor vehicles information to allow local boards of elections to verify a voter’s identity pursuant to the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002.

4. In addition, the state board of elections, in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this title, shall enter into an agreement with other agencies within the state that have information relevant to the verification of a voter’s identity whereby such agencies will provide the state board of elections information to assist local boards of elections to verify a voter’s identity pursuant to the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002.

5. The information transmitted between the statewide voter registration list and other databases, as provided for in this section, shall be limited to the information which is contained in a voter registration application and is necessary to verify a voter’s identity. The information contained in the statewide voter registration list shall not be used for non-election purposes.


§ 3–104. State board of elections; enforcement powers

1. The state board of elections shall have jurisdiction of, and be responsible for, the execution and enforcement of the provisions of article fourteen of this chapter and other statutes governing campaigns, elections and related procedures.

2. Whenever the state board of elections or other board of elections shall determine, on its own initiative or upon complaint, or otherwise, that there is substantial reason to believe a violation of this chapter or any code or regulation promulgated thereunder has occurred, it shall expeditiously make an investigation which shall also include investigation of reports and statements made or failed to be made by the complainant and any political committee supporting his candidacy if the complainant is a candidate or, if the complaint was made by an officer or member of a political committee, of reports and statements made or failed to be made by such political committee and any candidates supported by it. The state board of elections, in lieu of making such an investigation, may direct the appropriate board of elections to make an investigation.
ELECTION OFFICIALS

§ 3–105

The state board of elections may request, and shall receive, the assistance of the state police in any investigation it shall conduct.

3. If, after an investigation, the state or other board of elections finds reasonable cause to believe that a violation warranting criminal prosecution has taken place, it shall forthwith refer the matter to the district attorney of the appropriate county and shall make available to such district attorney all relevant papers, documents, testimony and findings relevant to its investigation.

4. The state or other board of elections may, where appropriate, commence a judicial proceeding with respect to the filing or failure to file any statement of receipts, expenditures, or contributions, under the provisions of this chapter, and the state board of elections may direct the appropriate other board of elections to commence such proceeding.

5. The state board of elections may promulgate rules and regulations consistent with law to effectuate the provisions of this section.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 15.)

§ 3–105. Administrative complaint procedure

1. The state board of elections shall establish and maintain a uniform, nondiscriminatory administrative complaint procedure pursuant to which any person who believes that there is a violation (including a violation which has occurred or is occurring or is about to occur) of any provision of title three of the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), may file a complaint.

2. Initially, any such complaint may be made orally, in person or by telephone, or in writing. Such complaints may be made to the state board of elections or with any local board of elections. A toll-free number shall be made available therefor for telephone calls to the state board of elections. Complaints shall be addressed by election officials expediently and informally whenever possible.

3. All formal complaints shall be filed with the state board of elections. All formal complaints shall be written, signed and sworn by the complainant. The complainant shall use a
complaint form promulgated by the state board of elections. The state board of elections or a local board of elections shall assist any person with a disability who requests assistance to file a complaint. Complaints raising similar questions of law and/or fact may be consolidated by the state board of elections.

4. Upon the written request of the complainant, there shall be a hearing on the record, unless prior to the hearing, the state board of elections, in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this article, sustains the formal complaint as being uncontested. Any party to the hearing may purchase a transcript of such hearing.

5. The evidentiary standard applied to all formal complaints shall be a preponderance of the evidence.

6. Hearings shall be conducted by a panel of two commissioners of the state board of elections of opposite parties or senior staff members of opposite parties as selected by the commissioners of that party. If the panel does not agree to sustain the complaint, the formal complaint shall be deemed dismissed and shall constitute the determination of the panel.

7. The determination of the hearing panel will be final unless changed by the state board of elections pursuant to subdivision four of section 3–100 of this article, within ninety days of the filing of the formal complaint. A final determination shall be filed and published by the state board of elections within ninety days after the filing of the formal complaint, unless the complainant agrees to a longer period of time. When a violation has been found, the final determination shall include an appropriate remedy for any violation of Title III of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA)\(^2\) found by the state board of elections. A final determination dismissing a formal complaint may be filed by any one member of the hearing panel.

8. Whenever a final determination of a formal complaint is not made within ninety days, or any other longer agreed upon time period, the state board of elections shall refer the formal complaint to an independent, alternative dispute resolution agency. Such hearings and determinations shall be conducted by the alternative dispute resolution agency pursuant to regulations promulgated by the state board of elections pursuant to
subdivision four of section 3–100 of this article. Such agency shall have sixty days, from the expiration of the original ninety day time period, or any other longer agreed upon time period, to make a final determination. The state board of elections shall contract, pursuant to subdivision four of section 3–100 of this article with one or more such alternative dispute resolution entities for this specific purpose.

9. No provision of this section shall be construed to impair or supersede the right of an aggrieved party to seek a judicial remedy including a judicial remedy concerning any final determination made pursuant to subdivision eight of this section. The state board of elections shall provide notice to all complainants of the provisions of this subdivision.

(Added L.2005, c. 23, § 2, eff. May 3, 2005.)

§ 3–106. Fair campaign code

1. In addition to the powers and duties elsewhere enumerated in this article, the state board of elections, after public hearings, shall adopt a “fair campaign code” setting forth ethical standards of conduct for persons, political parties and committees engaged in election campaigns including, but not limited to, specific prohibitions against practices of political espionage and other political practices involving subversion of the political parties and process.

2. Copies of such code shall be sent to each candidate, political party or political committee, upon request, by the board of elections with which such candidate, party or committee is required to file statements of campaign financial disclosure pursuant to article fourteen of this chapter.

3. The state board of elections, on its own initiative, or upon complaint or otherwise, may investigate any alleged violation of the fair campaign code and, in appropriate cases, may apply for an order, as provided in this article.

4. In addition to any other civil or criminal penalty which may be provided for by law, the state board may impose a civil penalty, not to exceed one thousand dollars, upon any person found by the board, after a hearing, to have violated any of the provisions of such code.
§ 3–106  

5. Any such finding by the board may only be had after a hearing conducted by it upon reasonable written notice, as the board may determine, to such person and affording such person a reasonable opportunity to be heard and present and examine witnesses thereat.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 8, § 3; L.1978, c. 9, § 16; L.1993, c. 60, § 4.)

§ 3–107. Powers and duties of the state board of elections respecting elections and crimes against the elective franchise

Authority is hereby conferred upon the state board of elections to appoint a special investigator to take charge of the investigation of cases arising under the election law, and to appoint such additional special investigators and employees as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation, within the limits of appropriation available therefor, and assign them to any election district or districts for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the election law. Moneys appropriated for carrying out the provisions of this section shall be paid out of the state treasury on the audit and warrant of the comptroller upon the certificate of the state board.

Such special investigators shall, when directed by the state board of elections, investigate qualifications of persons to register or vote and violations of the election law. Any such special investigator may:

1. Visit and inspect any house, dwelling, building, inn, lodginghouse, boarding-house, rooming-house, or hotel and interrogate any inmate, house-dweller, keeper, caretaker, owner, proprietor or landlord thereof or therein, as to any person or persons residing or claiming to reside therein or thereat.

2. Inspect and copy any books, records, papers or documents relating to or affecting the election or the registration of voters, or require the board or officer in charge thereof to furnish a copy of any such record, paper or document without charge.

3. Require any lodging-house, boarding-house or rooming-house keeper, landlord or proprietor to exhibit his register of the lodgers therein at any time to such special investigator.
4. Procure warrants of arrest and cause to be taken into custody the person or persons named in such process.

5. Go within the guard-rail at any polling place at any election.

Any such special investigator also shall have all of the powers of a peace officer as set forth in section 2.20 of the criminal procedure law, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this chapter.

Any person who neglects or refuses to furnish any information required by the election law or authorized herein, or to exhibit records, papers or documents herein authorized to be inspected or which are required to be exhibited, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The state board or any of its special investigators shall have power to issue subpoenas or subpoenas duces tecum, administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath, for the purpose of investigating any matter within the jurisdiction herein prescribed for the purpose of aiding the state board in enforcing the provisions of the election law. Such subpoenas shall be issued in the name of the state board of elections. Such subpoenas may be served by any special investigator or by any police officer or peace officer who is acting pursuant to his special duties.

Any person who shall omit, neglect or refuse to obey a subpoena attested in the name of the state board of elections or who shall refuse to testify under or in pursuance thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any such special investigator may call upon any member of the police, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or other public officer, or any person, to assist him in carrying out the provisions of this section. Any such officer or person who shall fail to render the assistance so demanded or who shall wilfully hinder or delay such special investigator in the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1980, c. 843, §§ 57, 58.)

1 So in original.
§ 3–108. Disaster; additional day for voting

1. A county board of elections, or the state board of elections with respect to an election conducted in a district in the jurisdiction of more than one county board of elections, may determine that, as the direct consequence of a fire, earthquake, tornado, explosion, power failure, act of sabotage, enemy attack or other disaster, less than twenty-five per centum of the registered voters of any city, town or village, or if the city of New York, or any county therein, actually voted in any general election. Such a determination by a county board of elections shall be subject to approval by the state board of elections. If the state board of elections makes such a determination, it shall notify the board of elections having jurisdiction in that county that an additional day of election shall be held, which notice shall show: the nature of the disaster; the county, city, town or village affected thereby; the number of persons duly registered to vote therein at such general election; and the number of persons who voted therein at such general election.

2. The county board of elections shall thereafter set a date for an additional day for voting in the county, city, town or village affected by the statement, which shall not be more than twenty days after the original date of the general election and shall determine the hours during which the polls shall remain open on such additional day for voting; provided, however, that in any event the polls shall remain open for not less than eleven hours. The county board of elections shall publish notice thereof not less than twice in each week preceding the date for the additional day for voting, in newspapers as designated in this chapter, and shall notify all registered voters by mail. Such notice shall also direct attention to any change of polling places and shall contain such other and additional information as in the judgment of the board of elections shall be necessary and proper.

3. Official ballots shall be provided at public expense at each polling place for such additional day of election. In any election district in which voting machines were used upon the original day of voting, they shall be used for the additional day for voting. The original seal on such machines shall not be removed nor shall the machines be unlocked until the opening of the polls on the additional day for voting and the board of
elections shall provide an additional seal to be used as soon as the polls are closed on such day.

4. Only those persons duly registered to vote upon the original date of the general election who did not vote on such date shall be entitled to vote on the additional day for voting. Voting on the additional day provided for in this section shall be accomplished solely by physically appearing at the polling place and nothing contained in this section shall be construed to extend the time set by law for casting or canvassing a military, absentee or special presidential ballot; provided, however, that nothing contained herein shall be deemed to invalidate any absentee, military or special presidential ballot duly received on the original date of the general election.

5. A county board of elections, or the state board of elections with respect to an election conducted in a political subdivision in the jurisdiction of more than one county board of elections, may determine that, as the direct consequence of a fire, earthquake, tornado, explosion, power failure, act of sabotage, enemy attack or other disaster, the ability to make a filing with respect to any provision of this chapter was substantially impaired. Upon making such a finding, a county board of elections, or the state board of elections shall extend for a reasonable time the period for making such filing. An extension pursuant to this subdivision granted by a county board of elections shall be subject to the approval of the state board of elections if such extension is longer than one business day.


§ 3–110. Time allowed employees to vote

1. If a registered voter does not have sufficient time outside of his working hours, within which to vote at any election, he may, without loss of pay for up to two hours, take off so much working time as will, when added to his voting time outside his working hours, enable him to vote.

2. If an employee has four consecutive hours either between the opening of the polls and the beginning of his working shift, or between the end of his working shift and the closing of the polls, he shall be deemed to have sufficient time outside his working hours within which to vote. If he has less
than four consecutive hours he may take off so much working time as will when added to his voting time outside his working hours enable him to vote, but not more than two hours of which shall be without loss of pay, provided that he shall be allowed time off for voting only at the beginning or end of his working shift, as the employer may designate, unless otherwise mutually agreed.

3. If the employee requires working time off to vote he shall notify his employer not more than ten nor less than two working days before the day of the election that he requires time off to vote in accordance with the provisions of this section.

4. Not less than ten working days before every election, every employer shall post conspicuously in the place of work where it can be seen as employees come or go to their place of work, a notice setting forth the provisions of this section. Such notice shall be kept posted until the close of the polls on election day.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1, formerly § 3–114. Renumbered § 3–110, L.1976, c. 234, § 7.)


TITLE II—BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Section
3–204. Election commissioners; appointment.
3–208. Election commissioners; salaries.
3–212. Boards of elections; organization, proceedings, reports and records.
3–214. Board of elections; general office and branches, hours.
3–216. Boards of elections; assistance to, records to be furnished it.
3–218. Subpoenas; power to issue by boards of elections.
3–220. Records and photostats; preservation and sale.
3–222. Preservation of ballots and records of voting machines.
3–224. Voting machines; use of by other than the board of elections.
§ 3–200. Boards of elections; creation, qualifications of commissioners, removal

1. There shall be a board of elections in each county of the state and in the city of New York for the five counties thereof.

2. Each board shall consist of two election commissioners, except that the county legislative body of a county having a population of more than one hundred and twenty thousand may, by local law, increase the number of commissioners to four, to be appointed as provided in this title. Each of the major political parties shall be eligible to recommend appointment of an equal number of commissioners.

3. In the city New York the board shall consist of ten commissioners of election who shall be registered voters in the county for which they are appointed and they shall be appointed by the city council of the city of New York. Not more than two commissioners shall be registered voters of the same county.

4. No person shall be appointed as election commissioner or continue to hold office who is not a registered voter in the county and not an enrolled member of the party recommending his appointment, or who holds any other public office, except that of commissioner of deeds, notary public, village officer, city or town justice, member of a community board within the city of New York or trustee or officer of a school district outside of a city.

5. Repealed.

6. An election commissioner shall not be a candidate for any elective office which he would not be entitled to hold under the provisions of this article, unless he has ceased by resignation or otherwise, to be commissioner prior to his nomination or designation therefor. Otherwise such nomination or designation shall be null and void.

7. An election commissioner may be removed from office by the governor for cause in the same manner as a sheriff. Any vacancy so resulting shall be filled in a manner prescribed by this article for filling vacancies.

§ 3–202. Election commissioners; term of office

1. The term of office of an election commissioner shall be two years beginning January first of each odd numbered year except that in the city of New York and the county of Schenectady the term shall be four years beginning on January first of each alternate odd numbered year. The county legislative body of any other county may determine that the commissioners of elections thereafter appointed shall serve for a term of four years. Such determination may be rescinded by a subsequent action of the county legislative body which shall take effect at the expiration of the terms of the commissioners then in office.

2. The local legislative body may, at any time, determine that the terms of office for commissioners shall be staggered and may make subsequent appointments so as to provide for staggered terms of office thereafter.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 3–204. Election commissioners; appointment

1. At least thirty days before the first day of January of any year in which a commissioner of elections is to be appointed, the chairman or secretary of the appropriate party county committee shall file a certificate of party recommendation with the clerk of the appropriate local legislative body.

2. Party recommendations for election commissioner shall be made by the county committee or by such other committee as the rules of the party may provide, by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of the members of such committee at which a quorum is present. If at any time a vacancy occurs in the office of any election commissioner other than by expiration of term of office, party recommendations to fill such vacancy shall be made by the county committee or by such other committee as the rules of the party may provide, by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of the members of such committee at which a quorum is present.

3. The certificate filed shall be in such form and contain such information as shall be prescribed by the state board of elections.
4. Commissioners of election shall be appointed by the county legislative body, or in the city of New York, by the city council. Provided, however, that if a legislative body shall fail to appoint any person recommended by a party for appointment as a commissioner pursuant to this section, within thirty days after the filing of a certificate of recommendation with such legislative body, then the members of such legislative body who are members of the political party which filed such certificate may appoint such person. And further provided, if there are no members of the legislative body who are members of the political party which filed such certificate, the appointment shall take effect upon the expiration of thirty days from the date that the certificate was filed. If none of the persons named in any of the certificates filed by a party are so appointed within sixty days after the filing of any such certificate, then such party may file another certificate within thirty days after the expiration of any such sixty day period recommending a different person for such appointment. If a party fails to file a certificate within the time prescribed by this section, the members of the legislative body who are members of such party may appoint any eligible person to such office.

5. If at any time a vacancy occurs in the office of any election commissioner other than by expiration of term of office, such vacancy shall be filled as herein provided for the regular appointment of a commissioner except that a person who fills a vacancy shall hold such office during the remainder of the term of the commissioner in whose place he shall serve. Certificates of party recommendation to fill such vacancy shall be filed not later than forty-five days after the creation of the vacancy.

§ 3–208. Election commissioners; salaries

Each election commissioner in the same county shall receive an equal salary. The salary shall be an annual salary to be fixed by the county legislative body except that each commissioner of elections in the city of New York shall receive the sum of three hundred dollars for each day’s attendance at
meetings of the board or any of its committees, not to exceed thirty thousand dollars a year.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1980, c. 147, § 1; L.1984, c. 479 § 1; L.1985, c. 394, § 1; L.1993, c. 679, § 1; L.2007, c. 590, § 1, eff. Sept. 14, 2007.)

§ 3–210. Election commissioners; certificate of appointment, filing of

The certificate of appointment of an election commissioner shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county where the commissioner resides and the clerk shall immediately notify the state board of elections of the appointment.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 3–212. Boards of elections; organization, proceedings, reports and records

1. The election commissioners, at their first meeting after the first day of January of each year, shall organize as a board, electing one of their number as president, and one as secretary, and if there is a deadlock, the members shall draw lots for such places. The president and secretary shall not belong to the same party.

2. All actions of the board shall require a majority vote of the commissioners prescribed by law for such board.

3. The records of the board, and all papers and books filed in its office are public records. Minutes of all meetings shall show how each commissioner voted upon any resolution or motion. The board shall keep a record of its proceedings, of the number of voters registered and enrolled with each party for that year in each political subdivision or part thereof, data relating to the expenses connected with registration, enrollments and elections within the county or city and such other information relating to elections as this chapter or the state board of elections may prescribe.

4. (a) Each board of elections shall make an annual report of its affairs and proceedings to its local legislative body once every twelve months and no later than the last day of January in any year. A copy of said annual report shall be filed with the state board of elections.
(b) Said annual report, as required by paragraph (a) of this subdivision, shall include a detailed description of existing programs designed to enhance voter registration. Such report shall include a voter registration action plan which details the various activities and programs of each board, including a description of those steps which shall be taken in the future to increase registration opportunities, especially for those identifiable groups of persons historically underrepresented on the rolls of registered voters; and coordinate voter education programs with school districts, colleges and universities within the board’s jurisdiction including voter registration of qualified applicants and instructional or extracurricular activities promoting participation in the electoral process.

(1) Each voter registration action plan shall provide for the designation by the board of a registration activities coordinator. Such designee shall be responsible for initiating contact with each school district, college and university within the area served by the board to request that such school district, college and university designate an administrative liaison who, together with the registration activities coordinator, shall plan, prepare and implement voter education and registration programs to enhance electoral participation. The state board of elections shall promulgate rules and regulations providing guidelines for county board of election assistance to school districts, colleges and universities in the establishment of electoral participation programs.

(2) Each voter registration action plan shall set forth existing activities and planned programs designed to insure compliance with the requirements of subdivision two of section 5–210 of this chapter regarding the distribution of registration application forms.

(3) The state board of elections shall review the voter registration action plan submitted by each board of elections and assist in the development and implementation of local registration outreach services and activities.

5. The board of elections of the city of New York, upon the affirmative vote of six commissioners, may adopt rules authorizing a number of commissioners less than the total membership of the board to act on behalf of the board on matters required to be performed by boards of election pursuant to the
provisions of this chapter, provided that such number shall be comprised of commissioners representing equally the two political parties entitled to representation on the board.


§ 3–214. Board of elections; general office and branches, hours

1. The board of elections in the city of New York shall maintain an office in the borough of Manhattan, which shall be the headquarters of such board, and an office in each borough of the city. Elsewhere, in each county, the county legislative body shall provide the board of elections for such county with proper and suitable offices.

2. Any board of elections may establish as many fixed branch offices as it deems necessary.

3. Each office shall be open at least every business day during usual business hours, except that each central board office shall be open for the receipt of papers at least between the hours of nine A.M. and five P.M. on the last day on which a paper may be filed with it and on such other days and hours as may be required herein. In each of the two calendar weeks before each general election, each office shall remain open on at least two business days until at least seven P.M. and on Saturdays from not later than nine A.M. until at least noon. In the city of New York, each office shall also remain open on the Sunday before the general election from not later than ten A.M. until at least one P.M.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1986, c. 625, § 1.)

§ 3–216. Boards of elections; assistance to, records to be furnished it

1. Any law enforcement agency whenever called upon by a board of elections, shall assist in the investigation of registrations and render all other practicable assistance in the enforcement of this chapter. The officer in charge shall detail to the service of the board of elections, upon its written request, such members or employees of the agency as may be necessary.

2. Every public officer shall be required to furnish to the board of elections, without charge, such copies of the official
records in his custody, certified by him, as the board may require and as are appropriate and necessary for the performance of its duties.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 3–218. Subpoenas; power to issue by boards of elections

1. The board of elections and any of the commissioners thereof may require any person to appear and attend before the board or a commissioner at an office of the board and be examined by the board or a commissioner as to any matter in relation to which the board is charged with a duty under this chapter, or in relation to violations of the elective franchise, and subpoenas may issue therefor.

2. When an oath is required or permitted by this chapter, any commissioner, or an employee of the board designated in writing by it, may administer such oath.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 3–220. Records and photostats; preservation and sale

1. All registration records, certificates, lists, and inventories referred to in, or required by, this chapter shall be public records and open to public inspection under the immediate supervision of the board of elections or its employees and subject to such reasonable regulations as such board may impose, provided, however, that a voter’s driver’s license number, department of motor vehicle non-driver photo ID number, social security number and facsimile number shall not be released for public inspection. No such records shall be handled at any time by any person other than a member of a registration board or board of inspectors of elections or board of elections except as provided by rules imposed by the board of elections.

2. The central file registration records shall be kept in locked filing cabinets in the office of the board of elections or, in the appropriate branch offices of the board of elections. Such records shall be taken from such file and handled only where necessary to make entries thereon or take other action in connection therewith as required by this article. The board of elections may cause to be made, photostatic copy or copies
§ 3–220

ELECTION LAW

of the registration poll records of registered voters in any election district and shall cause such photostatic copies to be placed in one or more ledgers in the same manner and in the same order as the original registration poll records appear in the ledger or ledgers containing the registration poll records for such election district. Such photostatic records shall be open to public inspection, in lieu of the original registration records.

3. Registration records which have been mutilated or voided or which, following the refusal of a board taking registrations to permit an applicant to register, have been marked “Refused” shall be retained by the board of elections for at least two years. Upon destruction of any such records the board shall keep a file of the serial numbers of the records so destroyed. Reports of deaths shall be retained by the board of elections for two years. In January of each year, the board of elections may remove from its files and may destroy the check cards of persons whose registrations were cancelled more than two years previously.

4. Subsequent to the expiration of ten years after the receipt thereof or, in the case of registration records, subsequent to the expiration of two years after cancellation of the registration to which they relate, the board of elections, in lieu of preserving any of the records as hereinbefore provided, may preserve photostatic, microphotographic or photographic film copies thereof, and may destroy the original records and is authorized to do so in accordance with the provisions of article thirteen of the state finance law. If the board of elections maintains a computer readable registration record for each registered voter, which includes a copy of the entire registration poll record or application for registration of each such voter, the original poll record or application for registration may, with the permission of the state board of elections, be so destroyed subsequent to the expiration of two years after such copy is entered in the computer readable record. If such copies in the computer readable record do not include the backs of those registration poll records which have been used at one or more elections, then all such poll records which have been used at one or more elections may, with the permission of the state board of elections, be so destroyed subsequent to the
expiration of two years after such copy is entered in the computer readable record, or subsequent to the expiration of four years after the last election at which such poll record was used, whichever is later.

5. Any such photostatic, microphotographic or photographic film copy made pursuant to this section or any such computer readable record shall be deemed to be an original record for all purposes and, when satisfactorily identified, may be introduced in evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding. An enlargement, facsimile or certified copy thereof shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be an enlargement, facsimile or certified copy of the original record and may likewise be introduced in evidence if the film copy or the computer readable record is in existence and available for inspection under direction of the court or administrative agency. The introduction in evidence of a film copy or a copy of a computer readable record, or an enlargement, facsimile or certified copy thereof, shall not preclude introduction of the original record.

6. All petitions, certificates, objections or papers filed or deposited with a board or officer before an election or primary and relating to designations or nominations, and all registers, books, statements, returns or papers so filed or deposited after registration, enrollment, election or primary at which they were used or to which they relate, not including, however, the voted, unused, protested, void or wholly blank ballots, shall be preserved by such board or officer for at least two years after the receipt thereof and until the determination of any action or proceeding touching the same or in which they are ordered to be preserved pending the action or proceeding and at the expiration of such time they may be either destroyed or sold. Lists of registered voters with computer generated facsimile signatures used in lieu of registration poll records at any election shall be preserved until the end of the fourth calendar year after the year of such election. In all jurisdictions, the original statements of results made by the state board of canvassers or a county or city board of canvassers and any original record specifying the name of a person declared to have been elected to a public office shall not be destroyed or sold but shall be preserved, as part of the records of such board or officer, until otherwise provided by law.
§ 3–220  ELECTION LAW

6–a. During the period prescribed by subdivision six of this section, no petition shall be removed from the office of the board of elections for copying or any other purpose except while in the custody, or under the supervision of a member or employee of such board or pursuant to court order.

7. Upon the sale of any property authorized by this section to be destroyed or sold, the proceeds shall be paid over as follows: If sold by the board of elections, the proceeds shall be paid into the county treasury, or, in the city of New York, into the city treasury. If sold by the clerk of a city, town or village, the proceeds shall be paid to its fiscal officer for its benefit. Proceeds of the sale of any such property in the office of the state board of elections shall be paid over as provided by law with respect to other state moneys in the hands of a state officer.


§ 3–222. Preservation of ballots and records of voting machines

1. Except as hereinafter provided, removable memory cards or other similar electronic media shall remain sealed against reuse until such time as the information stored on such media has been preserved in a manner consistent with procedures developed and distributed by the state board of elections. Provided, however, that the information stored on such electronic media and all the data and figures therein may be examined upon the order of any court or judge of competent jurisdiction or may be examined at the direction of a committee of the senate or assembly to investigate and report upon contested elections of members of the legislature voted for by the use of voting machines utilizing such electronic media and such data and such figures examined by such committee in the presence of the officer having the custody of voting machines and electronic media.

2. Voted ballots shall be preserved for two years after such election and the packages thereof may be opened and the contents examined only upon order of a court or judge of competent jurisdiction, or by direction of such committee of
the senate and assembly if the ballots relate to the election under investigation by such committee, and at the expiration of such time, such ballots may be disposed of at the discretion of the officer or board having charge of them.

3. Except as hereinafter provided, packages of protested, void and wholly blank ballots, open packages of unused ballots and all absentee and military, special federal, special presidential and emergency ballots and ballot envelopes, if any, opened or unopened, shall be preserved for two years after the election. Sealed packages of unused ballots shall be retained for four months, and may then be destroyed, provided a certificate articulating the election district identifying data and numbers of such ballots is filed with the balance of ballots described in this section, for the balance of the two year retention period. Except as hereinafter provided, boxes containing voted paper ballots, if any shall be preserved inviolate for four months after the election, or until one month before the next election occurring within five months after a preceding election if such boxes are needed for use at such next election and if the officer or board in charge of such voted paper ballots is required by law to furnish ballot boxes therefor. Provided, however, that such ballot boxes and such packages may be opened, and their contents and the absentee and military, special federal, special presidential and emergency ballots and ballot envelopes may be examined, upon the order of any court or justice of competent jurisdiction. Boxes and envelopes containing absentee, military and emergency ballots voted at a general or special election, for the office of member of the senate or assembly, packages of void, protested and wholly blank ballots, unopened absentee and military ballot envelopes and the packages of unused ballots, in connection with such election, also may be opened, and their contents and such envelopes also may be examined, by direction of a committee of the senate or assembly to investigate and report on contested elections of members of the legislature. Unless otherwise ordered or directed by such a court, justice or committee, such boxes shall be opened and their contents and such packages and the envelopes containing voted ballots and ballot envelopes shall be destroyed, at the expiration of the period during which they are required by the provisions of this section to be preserved, except that instead of being destroyed, they may be sold and the proceeds
paid over in the manner provided with respect to the sale of books, records and papers pertaining to an election.

4. All records and documents pertaining to ballot label programming and ballot label programming data for any election for any voting machine of a type approved after September first, nineteen hundred eighty-six and all records pertaining to the periodic maintenance testing of any such programming and programming data or the testing of any such machine in connection with any such election shall be preserved for two years after such election.


§ 3–224.  Voting machines; use of by other than the board of elections

The board of elections may permit towns, villages, school districts, fire, ambulance, water, sanitation, police and other special districts within the county to use voting machines and other equipment owned by it and used for the conduct of elections or for educational and instructional purposes, upon such rental and other terms and conditions as shall be fixed by it.  Such board may similarly permit the use of such machines by associations and organizations for the conduct of elections where it judges the use of such machines for elections conducted by such associations and organizations will be in the public interest.


§ 3–226.  Boards of elections; ownership, care, custody and control of voting machines

1.  Boards of elections shall direct the purchase, acquisition or lease of voting machines, of a kind authorized by law, which shall be selected by such board provided, however, nothing in this section shall preclude the state board of elections from distributing voting machines to boards of elections without charge.  All voting machines, and appliances and equipment relating to or used in the conduct of elections shall be in the
care, custody and control of the board of elections. Such board shall cause all necessary repairs and maintenance to be made and employ such help as may be necessary in making such repairs and in moving, setting up and caring for all election materials, equipment and appliances, including voting machines. All supplies, equipment or election appliances to be used or furnished by such board shall be purchased by such board. All expenses of such board of elections shall be certified, audited and paid as are other claims against the county, or in the case of the city of New York, by such city, and all expenses connected with elections and matters preliminary relating thereto, including compensation of inspectors and clerks of election, shall be a county charge, except, at the option of the county, all or any part of the type of expenses connected with elections and matters preliminary or relating thereto that were previously incurred by towns and cities, may be apportioned pursuant to this chapter to a city or town.

2. The board of elections shall publish or post, as the case may be, all notices, lists and other materials relating to elections to which this section applies, and which are required by law to be published or posted in the county, or a political subdivision therein, except publications made by the state board of elections and village clerks.

3. Lists of persons recommended to serve as inspectors of election and poll clerks shall be filed by the chairperson of the county committees of the political parties entitled to representation on the board of elections.

(Added L.2005, c. 180, § 3, eff. Nov. 15, 2005.)

TITLE III—ELECTION PERSONNEL

Section
3–300.  Board employees; appointment.

§ 3–300.  Board employees; appointment

Every board of elections shall appoint, and at its pleasure remove, clerks, voting machine technicians, custodians and other employees, fix their number, prescribe their duties, fix their titles and rank and establish their salaries within the amounts appropriated therefor by the local legislative body
§ 3–300

and shall secure in the appointment of employees of the board of elections equal representation of the major political parties. Every commissioner in each board of elections except for commissioners of the board of elections of the city of New York, may approve and at pleasure remove a deputy, establish his title and prescribe his duties. In the city of New York, the board of elections shall appoint an executive director and a deputy executive director whose duties it shall be to supervise the operations of the board of elections under the supervision of such board.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 3–302. Voting machine technicians and custodians; appointment, duties

1. The board of elections shall appoint as many voting machine technicians and voting machine custodians as shall be necessary for the proper preparation and repair of voting machines. Voting machine technicians may be full time employees of the board of elections and may also serve as voting machine custodians as hereinafter provided. No person shall be appointed as a voting machine technician or voting machine custodian who is a candidate for any public office to be voted for by the voters of the district in which he is to serve.

2. The voting machine technicians shall, under the direction of the board of elections supervise the preparation of the voting machines. They shall inspect voting machines to insure that they are in proper repair and working order and shall notify the board of elections and the appropriate town or city clerk of the repairs found to be needed on any machine. They shall have the authority to recommend the rejection of a machine to the board of elections as not in suitable mechanical condition for use in an election. They shall perform all other duties as required by the board of elections.

3. The board of elections shall, before the fifteenth day of January of each year, appoint as many custodians of voting machines as may be necessary for the proper preparation of the machines. The custodian shall, under the direction of the board of elections, have charge of and represent the board of elections during the preparation of the voting machines and serve at the pleasure of the board of elections.
4. The board of elections shall as often as necessary provide a course of training and education on the preparation, use, maintenance and repair of the voting machine. Attendance at such course shall be required of all voting machine technicians who have not previously completed such a course satisfactorily.

5. Any person who fails to satisfactorily complete such a course shall not be permitted to serve as a voting machine technician.

6. Voting machine custodians shall be paid for their services an amount fixed by the board of elections, which amount shall, however, be approved by the legislative body of the county and shall be payable by the county, or in the case of the city of New York, payable by such city.

7. Salaries of voting machine technicians shall be fixed by the board of elections as provided herein and provided further that the salaries for each technician may vary dependent on the number of machines to be serviced, other duties assigned and such other factors as the board may consider relevant.

§ 3–400. Election inspectors and poll clerks; provision for

1. There shall be for each election district of the state four election inspectors.

2. At every general election in each election district where two voting machines are used, there shall be two clerks in addition to the four inspectors of election, except that in an election district located in a town, where one voting machine is used, the town board may direct the board of elections to appoint not more than two clerks in such district if in the discretion of such board the service of such clerk or clerks is reasonably necessary for the proper conduct of the election. In each election district where paper ballots, in addition to one voting machine, are used at a general election, there shall be two clerks in addition to the four inspectors of election. In each election district where paper ballots, in addition to more than one voting machine are used at a general election there shall be four clerks in addition to the four inspectors. The duties of such clerks shall be such as shall be prescribed by the board of elections and they shall serve at the general election only. When deemed necessary in any election or primary, the board of election may require additional poll clerks to be designated in any election district.

3. Appointments to the offices of election inspector or poll clerk in each election district, shall be equally divided between the major political parties.

4. Before entering on their duties, the election inspectors of each election district outside the city of New York shall appoint one of their number chairman, to serve as such during his term of office. If a majority shall not agree upon such an appointment, they shall draw lots for that position.

5. In the city of New York in each odd numbered election district a chairman shall be designated who shall be an inspector named by the political party which polled the highest number of votes for governor at the last preceding election for such officer and in each even numbered election district a chairman shall be designated who shall be an inspector named by the political party which polled the second highest number of votes for governor at the last preceding election for such officer.
6. No person shall be certified or act as an election inspector or poll clerk who is not a registered voter (unless such person is duly qualified under subdivision eight of this section) and a resident of the county in which he or she serves, or within the city of New York, of such city, who holds any elective public office, or who is a candidate for any public office to be voted for by the voters of the district in which he or she is to serve, or the spouse, parent, or child of such a candidate, or who is not able to speak and read the English language and write it legibly.

7. The board of elections may employ election inspectors to work half-day shifts with adjusted compensation, provided, however, that at least one inspector from each of the two major political parties is present at the poll site for the entire time that the polls are open. Each county board of elections shall prescribe the necessary rules and procedures to ensure proper poll site operation.

8. A person seventeen years of age who is enrolled in a school district and fulfilling the requirements of section thirty-two hundred seven-a of the education law shall be eligible to be appointed as, and to perform the duties of, an election inspector or poll clerk as provided in this chapter.

§ 3–401. Election coordinators; provision for

1. The board of elections of each county and in the city of New York, the board of elections of the city of New York, may, in its discretion, appoint persons to perform election day duties including directing voters to their proper polling place, assist election inspectors and poll clerks in the performance of their duties, and such other duties as may be assigned to them by the board of elections. Such persons shall be designated as election coordinators.

2. All election coordinators shall be trained in the manner prescribed by this article for election inspectors and poll clerks. Election coordinators shall be appointed by the board of elections. The appointment of election coordinators shall be equally divided between the two major political parties.
§ 3–401

3. The board of elections of each county appointing election coordinators and in the city of New York, the board of elections of the city of New York, may, in its discretion, prescribe training in addition to that required by this article.

4. Any county board of elections appointing election coordinators and in the city of New York, the board of elections of the city of New York, shall prepare a report detailing assignments and duties to be delegated to election coordinators. Said report shall be filed with the state board of elections no later than one month prior to the election at which election coordinators are to be assigned.

5. No person shall be certified or act as an election coordinator who is not a registered voter and a resident of the county in which he serves, or within the city of New York, of such city, who holds any elective public office, or who is a candidate for any public office to be voted for by the voters of the district in which he is to serve, or which is not able to speak and read the English language and write it legibly.

(Added L.1991, c. 90, § 3. Amended L.1996, c. 175, § 1.)

§ 3–402. Election inspectors and poll clerks; authority

1. Election inspectors, in performing their duties, shall act as a board and a majority vote thereof shall be required to decide all questions. If, however, any inspector or inspectors shall be temporarily absent for a portion of the meeting, the inspectors present shall have and may exercise any power or perform any duty conferred or imposed upon a board of inspectors, provided that they are not all members of the same political party.

2. Wherever an oath is provided for at any meeting of the board of inspectors, any inspector may administer it.

3. The board of inspectors, and each member thereof, shall preserve good order within and around the polling place or place of registration, and shall keep access thereto unobstructed. The board of inspectors, or any member thereof, by order in writing may direct the arrest of any person who refuses to obey the lawful commands of the inspectors or who is guilty of disorderly conduct disturbing their proceedings or violating or attempting to violate any of the provisions of this chapter. Any
peace officer, acting pursuant to his special duties, or police officer shall, when requested by the board or a member thereof, execute such order forthwith.

4. All election inspectors shall perform their duties as required by the election law, and in accordance with the directions and instructions given them by the board of elections.


§ 3–404. Election inspectors and poll clerks; designation

1. The board of elections of each county shall on or before the fifteenth day of July of each year select and appoint election inspectors and poll clerks for each election district therein, and such number of election coordinators as it determines to be necessary, and may thereafter select and designate election inspectors, poll clerks and election coordinators to fill any vacancy for an unexpired term. The term of such designation shall be for a term ending on the fourteenth day of July of the following year. If the election districts for a general or special village election conducted by the board of elections are coterminous with the election districts established for general elections, such election inspectors and poll clerks shall also serve at such village elections. If the election districts for such a village election are not so coterminous, the board of elections shall select the inspectors and poll clerks to serve in each such village election district from among the inspectors and poll clerks appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this section, for any election district wholly or partly in such village.

2. Each political party entitled to representation on any board of elections may, not later than the first day of May in each year, file with the appropriate board of elections, an original list of persons recommended to serve. Supplemental lists may be filed at the same time and at any time before the designation is made and certified or when a vacancy exists. All designations shall be made first from those named in the original list filed if those designated are found qualified.

3. Such lists shall be authenticated and filed by the chairman, or, under his direction by the secretary, of the county committee of the party, except that in cities other than the city of New York, if there is a general city committee of such party,
§ 3–404

ELECTION LAW

such list shall be filed by the chairman or secretary of such city committee.

4. Appointment of election inspectors, poll clerks and election coordinators shall be made by boards of elections.

5. If a political party shall fail to submit a list or the list shall be exhausted, the board of elections shall request from the appropriate political party an original or supplemental list. If after ten days no list is filed by that party, the board of elections may appoint qualified persons, enrolled members of the political party in default, to act as election inspectors, poll clerks or election coordinators.

6. If election districts are altered or new districts created, the board of elections shall have the power to transfer election inspectors and poll clerks in such districts; and if vacancies exist as a result of such action, those vacancies shall be filled in the manner provided by this section.

7. Election officers shall be appointed from the lists submitted, by those members of the board who represent the political party which submitted such lists. If such list is not furnished, the members of the board who represent the political party in default, shall designate the persons to be appointed as election officers.


§ 3–406. Election inspectors and poll clerks; additional

1. Each board of elections shall establish a list of persons duly qualified to serve as election inspectors, which list shall be known as the “Additional Inspector List”, in such number of persons as the board shall determine. Such a list shall be equally divided between the major political parties. Appointments under this section shall be made in the manner provided for the appointment of regular election inspectors and for a like term.

2. Any person serving as an additional inspector of elections may, at the direction of the board of elections, be assigned to any election district or transferred from one election district to another after he has entered upon the performance of his duties on a day of registration or election.
3. Any person designated to the additional inspectors list shall meet the requirements for regular election inspectors and may be removed in the same manner as any election inspector.

4. If the board of elections shall determine that a vacancy exists upon any board of inspectors or that any election inspector or poll clerk is absent, and that no qualified voter has been appointed pursuant to this chapter to act in place of such election inspector or poll clerk, or to relieve any qualified voter who has been so appointed, it shall forthwith direct a person appointed pursuant to this section to act in place of the absent election inspector or poll clerk or qualified voter so appointed until such absent election inspector or his appointed successor shall appear; provided, however, that the additional election inspector so appointed shall be a designee of the same political party as the election inspector in whose place he shall act. The board of elections shall provide suitable identification for every additional election inspector to present to the chairman of the board before entering upon the duties of such office.

5. Additional inspectors shall be paid by the county in which they serve in an amount fixed by the board of elections.

§ 3–408. Election inspectors and clerks; additional clerks to count absentee ballots

Two additional clerks, to be appointed in the same manner as the inspectors of election, may be appointed in any election district where absentee and military ballots have been mailed to twenty-five or more of its registrants. Such clerks shall be present at least one hour before the polls close and at the close of the polls shall canvass the absentee and military ballots. The clerks shall be divided between the major political parties. Such clerks shall be paid, by the town or city containing the election district for which they are appointed to serve, in an amount fixed by the town or city legislative body.

§ 3–410. Election inspectors and poll clerks; certification

1. Before a person designated as an election officer may enter upon his duties, he must be certified by the board of elections as provided herein.
§ 3–410  
ELECTION LAW

2. If an election officer fails to meet the requirements for certification, the office shall be treated as vacant.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 3–412. Election inspectors and poll clerks; training

1. Each board of elections shall, at least once every year, conduct a mandatory school for the instruction of election inspectors, poll clerks and election coordinators. They shall be given written notice stating the time and place at which such school or schools shall be held.

1–a. The state board of elections shall establish a mandatory core curriculum for poll worker training which includes the requirements in subdivision two of this section, as amended by a chapter of the laws of 2005, and the rights of voters at the polls and obligation of election workers to protect those rights while maintaining the integrity of the franchise, including assisting voters with disabilities or with limited or no proficiency in the English language, handling, processing and entitlement to ballots, including affidavit and emergency ballots, proper identification requirements, procedures to be followed with respect to voters whose names are not on the list of registered voters or whose identities have not been verified, electioneering and other violations of the elective franchise as defined in this chapter, solicitation by individuals and groups at the polling place and procedures to be followed after the polls close. Each board of elections shall augment the core curriculum with local procedures not inconsistent with the core curriculum adopted by the state board of elections and which includes procedures relating to proper operation of, and remedying problems with, the voting machine or system in use in that jurisdiction.

2. Election inspectors, poll clerks and election coordinators shall be instructed concerning the election law, the taking of registrations, the use of voting machines, disability etiquette and their duties in connection therewith as soon as possible after their designation.

3. Election inspectors, poll clerks and election coordinators as required by this section shall, upon their original designation, and every year thereafter, complete a course of instruc-
tion, and, before certification, pass an examination thereon. The state board of elections shall supply each board of elections with instructional material to be used in the preparation for such examinations and shall give each such board of elections uniform directions for the conduct of such examinations, which, it shall be the duty of the board to follow. Every such board may utilize additional materials selected by it in the course of instruction. No person taking such examination shall be permitted to know the questions or answers in advance or be given access to the answers during the examination. If such inspectors or clerks pass such examination, the board of elections shall certify the designated election inspector or poll clerk.

4. The county board of elections shall within two weeks notify those who have passed the examination, that they are certified to serve.

5. Each board of elections shall reproduce a booklet of instructions for inspectors prepared by the state board of elections. A copy of such booklet shall be given to each inspector at the time such inspector attends the course of instruction. At least one copy of such booklet shall be included with the supplies sent to each election district for each election and day of local registration.


§ 3–414. Election inspectors and poll clerks; oath of office, certificate of appointment

1. Every person designated and certified as an election inspector shall, within ten days after notice of certification, take and subscribe the constitutional and statutory oath of office, which shall be administered by a commissioner of elections, or by any employee of the board of elections who shall be designated in writing to administer such oaths, or by the clerk of the city or town in which the election district for which such person is certified is located. Oaths of office shall be filed in the office of the board of elections.

2. Every person so sworn shall receive a certificate of appointment in such form as may be approved by the board
§ 3–414 ELECTION LAW

under which he serves, and such form shall specify the capacity and the election district or districts, in which he is to serve and the date of the expiration of the term of office.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 3–416. Election inspectors, poll clerks and election coordinators; removal

1. Any election officer appointed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, may be removed for cause by the board making the appointment. Unless such removal is for improper conduct, while such officer is actually on duty on the day of registration or election, it shall occur only after notice in writing to the officer to be removed. Such notice shall set forth clearly the reasons for his removal. Neglect to attend to the duties of the office shall be a cause for the removal of any such officer.

2. It shall be the duty of the board making the appointment of an election officer, to remove forthwith such officer without preferring any charges and without notice to such officer, upon the written request of the official of the political party who certified the name of such election officer, or his successor. All such vacancies so created shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made. Any election officer who shall at any time be appointed to fill a vacancy, shall have that fact stated in his certificate of appointment and shall hold office only during the unexpired term of his predecessor.

3. Any election inspector, poll clerk or election coordinator who is removed from office for cause shall forfeit the compensation earned up to the time of such removal.

4. An election inspector, poll clerk or election coordinator who is removed for cause shall be ineligible to again serve in such capacity; provided, however, that the board of elections may rehear the charges against such person at any time and it may determine that such person shall again be eligible for appointment if otherwise qualified.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1991, c. 90, § 5.)
§ 3–418. Election inspectors and poll clerks; emergency provisions for filling vacancies or absences

1. If, at the time of a meeting of the inspectors, there shall be a vacancy, or if any inspector shall be absent, the inspector present who is the designee of the same party as the absent inspector shall appoint a qualified voter of the same city or town to act in place of the absent inspector. If, however, any inspectors shall be temporarily absent for a portion of the meeting, the inspectors present, provided that they are not all members of the same political party, shall have and may exercise any power or perform any duty conferred or imposed upon a board of inspectors.

2. If at the time of any such meeting two inspectors who are members of the same party shall be absent, or their places shall be vacant, the poll clerk or poll clerks present, if any, of the same party shall act as inspectors and shall appoint qualified voters of the same city or town who are members of the same party as the absent inspectors, to act in place of such clerks.

3. If at the time of any such meeting two inspectors and the poll clerk or clerks, if any, who are members of the same party shall be absent, or their places shall be vacant, the inspector or inspectors present, or in their absence the poll clerk or clerks present, if any, shall appoint qualified voters of the same city or town, who are members of the same party as such absent inspectors, to act as such inspectors and clerks, until the inspectors or clerks duly appointed by the original appointing authority, shall appear.

4. If at the time of any such meeting, there shall be a vacancy in the office of poll clerk, or if a poll clerk shall be absent, the inspectors who are designees of the same party, or in their absence, any poll clerk of the same party who is present, shall appoint a qualified voter of the same city or town who is a member of the same party, to act in place of the absent poll clerk.

5. Every person so appointed or named shall take the oath of office, which shall be administered by any person authorized to administer oaths or by one of the inspectors.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 24.)
§ 3-420. Election inspectors, poll clerks and election coordinators; compensation

1. Election inspectors, poll clerks, election coordinators and qualified voters appointed to act in place of an absent inspector, clerk or coordinator shall be paid for their services on the days of registration and election, by the county containing the election district in which they serve, in an amount fixed by the county legislative body, subject to such limitations as shall be prescribed or authorized by statute, except that in the city of New York the amount of such compensation shall be payable by such city and shall be fixed by the mayor at a daily rate which, in the case of election inspectors shall not be less than one hundred thirty dollars and in the case of election coordinators not less than two hundred dollars. Such inspectors, poll clerks, election coordinators and qualified voters at a general or special village election conducted by the board of elections shall be paid by such village in an amount fixed by the village board of trustees subject to any such limitations.

2. An election inspector or poll clerk who attends a required training session shall be paid not less than twenty-five dollars for each meeting plus, at the option of the county, transportation expenses not to exceed the mileage allowance approved by the county legislative body for their permanent employees, payable by the county or in the case of the city of New York, by such city. For administrative purposes, each county may establish one or more categories for the mileage allowance, based on the range of distance traveled, and pay the mileage allowance for that category.

3. The chairman of the board of inspectors of each election district shall, within twenty-four hours of any election or day of local registration, furnish to the board appointing such officers, if required by such board to do so, a certificate stating the days and hours of actual service of each member of such board, the names of the persons, if any, who served as clerks on an election day, the hours of their service, and the days on which the store, building or room hired for registration and election purposes was actually used for such purposes.

4. If a person recommended and examined for appointment as election officer in a city, or examined therefor without recommendation in the absence of a party list, be found
disqualified and be not appointed, as therein provided, and such person shall serve in the same calendar year as inspector at a registration or election or as clerk at an election, under a vacancy appointment, he shall receive no compensation for such services.


**TITLE V—ALTERNATE PROVISIONS**

**§ 3–500. Repealed.**

**§ 3–502. Nassau county; board of elections, special provisions.**

1. All the provisions of this article, when not inconsistent with this section, shall apply to the county of Nassau.

2. At least thirty days before the first day of January of any year in which a commissioner of elections is to be appointed, or within thirty days after a vacancy occurs in the office of commissioner of elections, the chairman of the appropriate party county committee shall file with the clerk of the county legislative body a certificate naming the person whom he is recommending for appointment as such commissioner of elections. The certificate shall be in the form and contain the information prescribed by the state board of elections.

3. All petitions and certificates of nomination or designation, or of declination thereof, for an election to which this section applies, and all statements of receipts and expenditures relating to such an election, required to be filed with any officer of Nassau county, or political subdivision therein shall be filed with the board of elections.

4. Inspectors of election shall be appointed for a term of two years, except that an inspector appointed to fill a vacancy, shall hold office only for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

§ 3–504. Suffolk county; board of elections, special provisions

1. All the provisions of this article, when not inconsistent with this section, shall apply to the county of Suffolk.

2. At least thirty days before the first day of January of any year in which a commissioner of elections is to be appointed or within thirty days after a vacancy occurs in the office of commissioner of elections, the chairman of the appropriate party county committee shall file with the clerk of the county legislative body a certificate naming the person whom he is recommending for appointment as such commissioner of elections. The certificate shall be in the form and contain the information prescribed by the state board of elections.

3. All petitions and certificates of nomination or designation, or of declination thereof, for an election to which this section applies, and all statements of receipts and expenditures required to be filed with any officer of Suffolk county, or political subdivision therein shall be filed with the board of elections.

4. Inspectors of election shall be appointed in odd-numbered years for a term of two years, except that an inspector appointed to fill a vacancy, shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.


§ 3–506. Boards of elections; voting materials in Russian

A board of elections in a city of over one million shall provide the same information in Russian that it provides in languages other than English on its website. It shall also produce and disseminate citywide a booklet that includes: (a) a voter registration form in English with instructions in Russian; (b) instructions in Russian regarding the criteria and application process for obtaining an absentee ballot; and (c) a section with general voter information in Russian including frequently asked questions. Such board may include other languages on its website and in such booklet.

(Added L.2009, c. 244, § 1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.)
ARTICLE 4—PROCEEDINGS PRELIMINARY TO REGISTRATION, ENROLLMENT AND ELECTIONS

Section
4–100. Election districts; creation and alteration.
4–102. Maps; congressional, senatorial, assembly and election districts.
4–104. Registration and polling places; designation of.
4–106. Certification of offices to be filled at general or special elections; state board of elections, county, city, village and town clerks.
4–108. Certification of proposed constitutional amendments and questions.
4–110. Certification of primary election candidates; state board of elections.
4–110. Certification of primary election candidates; state board of elections.
4–112. Certification of nominations; state board of elections.
4–114. Determination of candidates and questions; county board of elections.
4–114. Determination of candidates and questions; county board of elections.
4–116. Constitutional amendments and questions; publication of by state board of elections and secretary of state.
4–117. Check of registrants and information notice by mail.
4–118. Notice of primary election; publication of by board of elections.
4–119. Publication of list of places for registration.
4–120. Notices of general, village and special elections; publication of.
4–122. Lists of nomination; publication of by board of elections.
4–124. City of New York; publications within made necessary by this law.
4–126. Delivery of election laws to clerks, boards and election officers.
4–128. Supplies; furnished by board of elections or city, town or village clerk.
4–130. Supplies for registration; manner and time of delivery.
4–132. Polling places; equipment for.
4–134. Preparation and delivery of ballots, supplies and equipment for use at elections.
4–136. Election expenses; payment of.

§ 4–100. Election districts; creation and alteration

1. The State of New York shall be divided into election districts which shall be the basic political subdivision for purposes of registration and voting as provided in this chapter.

2. The creation, consolidation, division or alteration of election districts shall be done by the board of elections.

3. a. Each election district shall be in compact form and may not be partly within and partly without a ward, town, city,
a village which has five thousand or more inhabitants and is wholly within one town, or a county legislative, assembly, senatorial or congressional district. Except as provided in paragraph b of this subdivision, election district boundaries, other than those boundaries which are coterminous with the boundaries of those political subdivisions mentioned in this paragraph, must be streets, rivers, railroad lines or other permanent characteristics of the landscape which are clearly visible to any person without the need to use any technical or mechanical device. An election district shall contain not more than nine hundred fifty registrants (excluding registrants in inactive status) or, with the approval of the county board of elections, not more than eleven hundred fifty registrants (excluding registrants in inactive status), but any election district may be divided for the convenience of the voters.

b. An election district in a city or town may divide a block, provided that the board of elections prepares an alphabetical list of all the streets in such city or town with the election district for each such street. If any such street is divided between two or more election districts, then such list must contain the lowest and highest street numbers in each such district and if the odd and even numbers on a street are in different districts, such list must contain separate listings for such odd and even numbers and if there are both odd and even numbers in such different election districts, such list must contain separate listings for such numbers. Copies of such lists shall be filed and kept open to public inspection in the offices of such board. One copy of each such list shall be delivered, upon request, to the state board of elections and to a person or officer designated jointly by the speaker of the assembly and the temporary president of the senate. Surplus copies shall be sold at cost.

4. Any election district must be realigned when the total number of registrants, excluding registrants in inactive status, at the time of the preceding general election, exceeds the maximum number permitted by this section by at least fifty registered voters.

5. Any creation, consolidation, division or alteration of election districts in any calendar year shall be made on or before February fifteenth, and shall take effect on April first,
§ 4–100  ELECTION LAW

except that when required by the creation or alteration of a political subdivision, other than an election district, in which candidates are to be voted for at the next election, such creation, consolidation, division or alteration shall be made and shall take effect immediately upon creation or alteration of such political subdivision. No such creation, consolidation, division or alteration shall be made between February twentieth of a calendar year ending in seven and December first of a calendar year ending in zero unless required by the creation or alteration of a political subdivision.


§ 4–102. Maps; congressional, senatorial, assembly and election districts

1. The state board of elections, at the expense of the state, shall publish maps showing the county or counties contained in each of the congressional districts, senatorial districts and assembly districts of the state.

2. Where a portion of a county is contained in any congressional, senatorial or assembly district, the state board shall publish a map showing the portion of such county contained in each such respective district. Such map or maps shall show the extreme boundaries of the portion of the county so contained, as described by the street boundary and shall have printed thereon the names of the streets or public ways bounding the district; provided however, that where the extreme boundary consists of the boundary line of any city, town or village, it shall be sufficient to so indicate, without showing or naming individual streets or public ways.

3. The state board shall also publish three individual maps of each borough of the city of New York, which shall show all of the congressional districts or parts thereof, all of the senatorial districts or parts thereof, and all of the assembly districts or parts thereof contained in such borough. Each such map shall show the extreme boundaries of the districts to which it
refers, as described in the street boundary and shall have printed thereon the names of the streets or public ways bounding the district.

4. All such maps shall be to scale. Pertinent copies of such maps shall be filed and kept open to public inspection as follows: one in the office of the town or city clerk, except in the city of New York; one in the office of every board of elections, and each branch office, if any. Surplus copies if any, may be sold at cost and the proceeds remitted to the state board of elections. Whenever the boundaries of any congressional, senatorial, or assembly district are altered, the state board of elections shall publish revised copies of those maps affected by such boundary alteration and make the distribution required in this subdivision.

5. a. A map or separate maps of uniform scale of election districts within a town or ward, or, in the city of New York and the county of Nassau, within an assembly district, wholly within such city or county or within that portion of any assembly district within such city or county, shall be made by the board or body creating or altering the districts so that the map or maps on file at any time will show the existing election districts in such town, ward, assembly district, or the appropriate portion of such assembly district.

b. In a city, street corner numbers of the block or blocks defining the extreme boundaries of each election district shall be printed on the map or maps, within or outside the block line or lines, so as to show plainly the highest and lowest street numbers within the election district of every street bounding the district.

c. Copies of such maps or descriptions shall be filed and kept open to public inspection as follows: one in the office of the town or city clerk, except in the city of New York; one in the office and each branch office, if any, of the board of elections.

d. One copy of each map shall be delivered, upon request, to the state board of elections and to a person or officer designated jointly by the speaker of the assembly and the temporary president of the senate. Each time an election district boundary is changed a copy of the new map shall be
§ 4–102

sent to each such board, person or officer who has requested such maps. Surplus copies of maps of election districts in a city or town may be sold at cost and the proceeds paid to the county, city or town which incurred the expense of preparing the maps.

6. In a town, after the creation or alteration of any election district therein, the board of elections shall furnish to the inspectors of election in each election district, on the first day of registration or election occurring after such change, a map or description showing such election district.

§ 4–104. Registration and polling places; designation of

1. Every board of elections shall, in consultation with each city, town and village, designate the polling places in each election district in which the meetings for the registration of voters, and for any election may be held. The board of trustees of each village in which general and special village elections conducted by the board of elections are held at a time other than the time of a general election shall submit such a list of polling places for such village elections to the board of elections. A polling place may be located in a building owned by a religious organization or used by it as a place of worship. If such a building is designated as a polling place, it shall not be required to be open for voter registration on any Saturday if this is contrary to the religious beliefs of the religious organization. In such a situation, the board of elections shall designate an alternate location to be used for voter registration. Such polling places must be designated by May first, of each year, and shall be effective for one year thereafter. Such a list required to be submitted by a village board of trustees must be submitted at least four months before each general village election and shall be effective until four months before the subsequent general village election. No place in which a business licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for on premises consumption is conducted on any day of local registration or of voting shall be so designated. If, within the discretion of the board of elections a particular polling place so designated is
subsequently found to be unsuitable or unsafe or should circumstances arise that make a designated polling place unsuitable or unsafe, then the board of elections is empowered to select an alternative meeting place. In the city of New York, the board of elections shall designate such polling places and alternate registration places if the polling place cannot be used for voter registration on Saturdays.

1–a. Each polling place shall be accessible to citizens with disabilities and comply with the accessibility guidelines of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The state board of elections shall publish and distribute to each board of elections with the power to designate poll sites, a concise, non-technical guide describing standards for poll site accessibility, including a polling site access survey instrument, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility guidelines (ADAAG) and methods to comply with such standards. Such guide and procedures shall be developed in consultation with persons, groups or entities with knowledge about public access as the state board of elections shall determine appropriate.

1–b. The county board of elections shall cause an access survey to be conducted for every polling site to verify substantial compliance with the accessibility standards cited in this section. Completed surveys shall be submitted to the state board of elections and kept on file as a public record by each county. Each polling site shall be evaluated prior to its designation or upon changes to the facility. A site designated as a polling place prior to the effective date of this subdivision shall be evaluated within two years of the effective date of this subdivision by an individual qualified to determine whether or not such site meets the existing state and federal accessibility standards. Any polling place deemed not to meet the existing accessibility standards must make necessary changes and/or modifications, or be moved to a verified accessible polling place within six months.

1–c. The state board of elections shall promulgate any rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

2. If the board of elections, after designating a polling place, and after sending written notice of such polling place to each registered voter, designates an alternative polling place, it
must, at least five days before the next election or day for registration, send by mail a written notice to each registered voter notifying him of the changed location of such polling place. If such notice is not possible the board of elections must provide for an alternative form of notice to be given to voters at the location of the previous polling place.

3. A building exempt from taxation shall be used whenever possible as a polling place if it is situated in the same or a contiguous election district, and may contain as many distinctly separate polling places as public convenience may require. The expense, if any, incidental to its use, shall be paid like the expense of other places of registration and voting. If a board or body empowered to designate polling places chooses a public school building for such purpose, the board or agency which controls such building must make available a room or rooms in such building which are suitable for registration and voting and which are as close as possible to a convenient entrance to such building and must make available any such room or rooms which the board or body designating such building determines are accessible to physically disabled voters as provided in subdivision one-a. Notwithstanding the provisions of any general, special or local law, if a board or body empowered to designate polling places chooses a publicly owned or leased building, other than a public school building, for such purposes the board or body which controls such building must make available a room or rooms in such building which are suitable for registration and voting and which are as close as possible to a convenient entrance to such building, and must make available any such room or rooms which the board or body designating such building determines are accessible to physically disabled voters unless, not later than thirty days after notice of its designation as a polling place, the board or body controlling such building, files a written request for a cancellation of such designation with the board or body empowered to so designate shall, within twenty days after such request is filed, determine whether the use of such building as a polling place would unreasonably interfere with the usual activities conducted in
such building and upon such determination, may cancel such designation.

3–a. Any person or entity which controls a building for which a tax exemption, tax abatement, subsidy, grant or loan for construction, renovation, rehabilitation or operation has been provided by any agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof on or after the effective date of this subdivision shall agree to make available for registration and voting purposes the room or rooms in such building which the board or body empowered to designate polling places determines are suitable for registration and voting, are accessible to physically disabled voters and are as close as possible to a convenient entrance to such building. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof may deny a tax exemption, tax abatement, subsidy, grant or loan for construction, renovation, rehabilitation or operation to a building which is otherwise eligible for such exemption, abatement, subsidy, grant or loan if the person or entity which controls such building refuses to agree to make available for registration and voting purposes the room or rooms in such building which the board or body empowered to designate polling places determines are suitable for registration and voting, are accessible to physically disabled voters and are as close as possible to a convenient entrance to such building. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to buildings used solely for residential purposes which contain twenty-five dwelling units or less.

3–b. Any person or entity conducting any program, activity or service for which a loan, grant, contract, subsidy or reimbursement has been provided by any agency of the state or a political subdivision thereof on or after the effective date of this subdivision shall make available for registration and voting purposes the room or rooms under the control of such person or entity in a building in which such program, activity or service is conducted which the board or body empowered to designate polling places determines are suitable for registration and voting, are accessible to physically disabled voters and are as close as possible to a convenient entrance to such building. Any such person, organization or entity shall agree to facilitate the use of such room or rooms, to the maximum
§ 4–104

ELECTION LAW

extent possible, by making efforts to obtain the permission and cooperation of any person or entity which controls the building in which such room or rooms are located. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof may deny a loan, grant, contract, subsidy or reimbursement to any such person or entity otherwise eligible for such loan, grant, contract, subsidy or reimbursement unless such person or entity agrees to make available for registration and voting purposes the room or rooms in such building which the board or body empowered to designate polling places determines are suitable for registration and voting, are accessible to physically disabled voters as provided in subdivision one-a of this section and are as close as possible to a convenient entrance to such building and agrees to facilitate the use of such room or rooms, to the maximum extent possible, by making efforts to obtain the permission and cooperation of any person or entity which controls the building in which such room or rooms are located.

3–c. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions three-a and three-b of this section, no person, board, agency, body or entity shall be required to make available for registration or voting by persons other than the residents of such building, any room or rooms in a building, other than a publicly owned building, which contains correctional, health, mental hygiene, day care, drug or addiction treatment, or emergency services or other services for the public safety, or in a building used for religious services.

3–d. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of section 3–506 or section 4–134 of this chapter, and in the absence of a specific written agreement to the contrary, if the board or body empowered to designate polling places has authorized the use of a portable ramp, or ramp and platform, at a polling site for purposes of compliance with subdivision one-a of this section, the person or entity in control of a building or portion thereof in which such polling site is designated shall install, remove, store, and safeguard each such ramp, or ramp and platform, at such times and dates as may be required by the board or body empowered to designate polling places.

4. Where an election district is so situated or the only facilities available therein are such that public convenience
would be served by establishing a polling place outside such district, the board or body empowered by this chapter to establish election districts may designate a polling place in a contiguous district.

4–a. Notwithstanding any conflicting provisions of this section, the common council of the city of Little Falls may adopt a resolution determining that there is no building within an election district within such city available and suitable for the meetings for the registration of voters or for any election, or that for reasons of efficiency or economy it is desirable to consolidate the polling places for two or more, or all districts, in such city, in one place, regardless of whether or not such district adjoins the district to which such meeting or polling place is moved, and there may be as many distinctly separate election districts lawfully located in the same building as public convenience may require. Such a resolution shall be subject to the approval of the county board of elections. Every such building chosen shall meet all other requirements of this section and all federal requirements for accessibility for the elderly and the disabled.

5. (a) Whenever the number of voters eligible to vote in an election in any election district is less than one hundred, the polling place designated for such district may be the polling place of any other district which could properly be designated as the polling place of the first mentioned district pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, except that the polling place designated for any such district may be the polling place of any other district in such city or town provided that the distance from such first mentioned district to the polling place for such other district is not unreasonable pursuant to rules or regulations prescribed by the state board of elections and provided that the total number of persons eligible to vote in such other district in such election, including the persons eligible to vote in such first mentioned districts, is not more than five hundred. The inspectors of election and poll clerks, if any, of such other election district shall also act in all respects as the election officers for such first mentioned districts and no other inspectors shall be appointed to serve in or for such first mentioned districts. A separate poll ledger or computer generated registration list, separate voting machine or ballots and separate
(b) Whenever the total number of voters eligible to vote in any primary or special election, in any two election districts whose polling places are regularly located in the same building, is less than four hundred, the board of elections may assign the inspectors of election of the election district which contains the greater number of such voters, to act also, in all respects, as the election officers of the other such election district and no other election officers shall be appointed to serve in or for such other election district at such primary or special election. A separate poll ledger or computer generated registration list, separate voting machine or ballots and separate canvass of results shall be provided for each such election district.

(c) Whenever all the candidates to be voted upon at a primary election, except a primary election in the city of New York, or all the candidates and ballot proposals to be voted upon at a special election, or at a school board election conducted by the board of elections, or at a general election in the city of New York in a year in which there is no election for electors of president and vice-president of the United States or governor of the state or mayor of such city, by the voters of any two or more election districts whose polling places are regularly located in the same building are identical, the board of elections may combine such election districts for that election, provided that the total number of voters eligible to vote in any such combined election district does not exceed one thousand two hundred in a primary election or does not exceed two
thousand in a special election or a general election in the city of New York.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, polling places designated for any one such election district that will be utilizing any voting machine or system certified for use in New York state pursuant to chapter one hundred eighty-one of the laws of two thousand five, may be the polling place of any other contiguous district or districts, provided the voting system used in such polling place produces separate and distinct vote totals for each election district voting in such polling place on such voting machine or system.

6. Each polling place designated, whenever practicable, shall be situated on the main or ground floor of the premises selected. It shall be of sufficient area to admit and comfortably accommodate voters in numbers consistent with the deployment of voting systems and privacy booths, pursuant to 9 NYCRR 6210.19. Such deployment of voting systems, election workers and election resources shall be in a sufficient number to accommodate the numbers of voters eligible to vote in such polling place.

6–a. Each polling place designated, whenever practicable, shall be situated directly on a public transportation route.

7. No polling place shall be located on premises owned or leased by a person holding public office or who is a candidate for public office at a primary or general election.

8. The amount paid to lease a polling place which meets the requirements of subdivision one-a of this section may be greater than the amount paid to lease a polling place which does not meet such requirements.

9. Whenever the board of elections shall determine that there is no building within an election district available and suitable for the meetings for the registration of voters or for any election, or that for reasons of efficiency or economy it is desirable to consolidate such meetings of one or more districts in one place, such board may designate a building for such purpose in an adjoining district in the same village, city or town and there may be as many distinctly separate meetings or polling places lawfully located in the same building as public convenience may require. Wherever possible, public schools,
fire houses, municipal buildings or other buildings exempt from taxation shall be designated for such meetings and polling places. Such a determination shall be made only after notice to the chairpersons of the county committees of all political parties and reasonable opportunity for them to be heard.


§ 4–106. Certification of offices to be filled at general or special elections; state board of elections, county, city, village and town clerks

1. The state board of elections shall, at least eight months before each general election, make and transmit to the board of elections of each county, a certificate stating each office, except county, city, village and town offices to be voted for at such election in such county.

2. Each county, city, village and town clerk, at least eight months before each general election, shall make and transmit to the board of elections a certificate stating each county, city, village or town office, respectively to be voted for at each such election. Each village clerk, at least five months before each general village election conducted by the board of elections, shall make, and transmit to such board, a certificate stating each village office to be filled at such election.

3. If any such office is for an unexpired term, the certificate shall so state. The state board of elections shall forthwith, upon the filing of a governor’s proclamation ordering a special election, transmit to the board of elections in each county in which the special election is to be held, a notice of such proclamation and a certificate of the offices to be voted for at such special election.

4. Within three days after the occurrence of any vacancy in an office required to be filled at the next general election or a
general or special village election or other special election conducted by the board of elections, the state board of elections or the county, city, town or village clerk as is appropriate, shall file with the county board of elections, a certificate indicating the occurrence of the vacancy and the position which is to be filled.


§ 4–108. Certification of proposed constitutional amendments and questions

1. a. Whenever any proposed amendment to the constitution or other question provided by law to be submitted to a statewide vote shall be submitted to the people for their approval, the state board of elections at least three months prior to the general election at which such amendment, proposition or question is to be submitted, shall transmit to each county board of elections a certified copy of the text of each amendment, proposition or question and a statement of the form in which it is to be submitted.

b. Whenever any proposal, proposition or referendum as provided by law is to be submitted to a vote of the people of a county, city, town, village or special district, at an election conducted by the board of elections, the clerk of such political subdivision, at least thirty-six days prior to the election at which such proposal, proposition or referendum is to be submitted, shall transmit to each board of elections a certified copy of the text of such proposal, proposition or referendum and a statement of the form in which it is to be submitted. If a special election is to be held, such transmittal shall also give the date of such election.

c. Such certified copy shall set out all new matter in italics and enclose in brackets, [ ], all matter to be eliminated from existing law, and at the bottom of each page shall be appended the words:

Explanation: Matter in italics is new, to be added; matter in brackets [ ] is old law, to be omitted.
§ 4–108  ELECTION LAW

d. In addition to the text, such transmittal shall contain an abstract of such proposed amendment, proposition or question, prepared by the state board of elections concisely stating the purpose and effect thereof in a clear and coherent manner using words with common and everyday meanings.

2. The form in which the proposed amendment, proposition or question is to be submitted shall consist of only an abbreviated title indicating generally and briefly, and in a clear and coherent manner using words with common and every-day meanings, the subject matter of the amendment, proposition or question. If more than one such amendment, proposition or question is to be voted upon at such election, each such amendment, proposition or question respectively shall be separately and consecutively numbered.

3. The attorney general shall advise in the preparation of such abstract and such form of submission.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 14; L.1978, c. 136, § 1; L.1979, c. 254, § 1; L.1985, c. 117, § 1.)

§ 4–110. Certification of primary election candidates; state board of elections

The state board of elections not later than thirty-six days before a primary election, shall certify to each county board of elections: The name and residence of each candidate to be voted for within the political subdivision of such board for whom a designation has been filed with the state board; the title of the office or position for which the candidate is designated; the name of the party upon whose primary ballot his name is to be placed; and the order in which the names of the candidates are to be printed as determined by the state board. Where an office or position is uncontested, such certification shall state such fact.


§ 4–112. Certification of nominations; state board of elections

1. The state board of elections not later than thirty-six days before a general election, or fifty-three days before a special election, shall certify to each county board of elections the
name and residence of each candidate nominated in any valid certificate filed with it or by the returns canvassed by it, the title of the office for which nominated; the name of the party or body specified of which he is a candidate; the emblem chosen to distinguish the candidates of the party or body; and a notation as to whether or not any litigation is pending concerning the candidacy. Upon the completion of any such litigation, the state board of elections shall forthwith notify the appropriate county boards of elections of the results of such litigation.

2. The state board of elections, not later than seven days before the general election, shall certify to each county board of elections the name and residence of each write-in candidate for president and vice president of the United States who has filed a valid certificate of candidacy with it.

3. If a certificate of a nomination to fill a vacancy caused by death or disqualification is filed with the state board of elections, or a court order shall change a nomination, after the state board has made its certifications to the county boards of elections, the state board shall transmit forthwith a statement of such nomination to the appropriate boards of elections.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 30; L.1982, c. 434, § 3; L.1988, c. 175, § 1; L.2011, c. 4, § 2, eff. March 9, 2011.)

§ 4–114. Determination of candidates and questions; county board of elections

The county board of elections, not later than the thirty-fifth day before the day of a primary or general election, or the fifty-third day before a special election, shall determine the candidates duly nominated for public office and the questions that shall appear on the ballot within the jurisdiction of that board of elections.


§ 4–116. Constitutional amendments and questions; publication of by state board of elections and secretary of state

1. The secretary of state shall cause each concurrent resolution of the two houses of the legislature agreeing to a proposed
§ 4–116  ELECTION LAW

amendment to the constitution that has been referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election to be published at least once in each of the three months next preceding such election. Such publication shall include the information that such amendment has been so referred.

2. The state board of elections shall publish once in the week preceding any election at which proposed constitutional amendments or other propositions or questions are to be submitted to the voters of the state an abstract of such amendment or question, a brief statement of the law or proceedings authorizing such submission, a statement that such submission will be made and the form in which it is to be submitted.

3. Publication required by subdivision two of this section shall be in one newspaper of general circulation in each county.


§ 4–117. Check of registrants and information notice by mail

1. The board of elections, between August first and August fifth of each year, shall send by first class mail on which is endorsed "ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED" and which contains a request that any such mail received for persons not residing at the address be dropped back in the mail, a communication, in a form approved by the state board of elections, to every registered voter who has been registered without a change of address since the beginning of such year, except that the board of elections shall not be required to send such communications to voters in inactive status. The communication shall notify the voter of the days and hours of the ensuing primary and general elections, the place where he appears by his registration records to be entitled to vote, the fact that voters who have moved or will have moved from the address where they were last registered must re-register or, that if such move was to another address in the same county or city, that such voter may either notify the board of elections of his new address or vote by paper ballot at the polling place for his new address even if such voter has not re-registered, or otherwise notified the board of elections of the change of
address. If the location of the polling place for the voter's election district has been moved, the communication shall contain the following legend in bold type: "YOUR POLLING PLACE HAS BEEN CHANGED. YOU NOW VOTE AT.........". The communication shall also indicate whether the polling place is accessible to physically disabled voters, that a voter who will be out of the city or county on the day of the primary or general election or a voter who is ill or physically disabled may obtain an absentee ballot, that a physically disabled voter whose polling place is not accessible may request that his registration record be moved to an election district which has a polling place which is accessible, the phone number to call for applications to move a registration record or for absentee ballot applications, the phone number to call for the location of registration and polling places, the phone number to call to indicate that the voter is willing to serve on election day as an election inspector, poll clerk, interpreter or in other capacities, the phone number to call to obtain an application for registration by mail, and such other information concerning the elections or registration as the board may include. In lieu of sending such communication to every registered voter, the board of elections may send a single communication to a household containing more than one registered voter, provided that the names of all such voters appear as part of the address on such communication.

2. Whenever a ballot proposal is to be submitted to the people for approval at any election, the board of elections may send to every registered voter, by the same mail containing the communication required by this section, a copy of the abstract of such ballot proposal.

3. Each year, in the month of December, the commissioners of every local board of elections shall file with the state board of elections, on a form provided therefor by such state board, a statement setting forth the approximate number of communications mailed pursuant to the requirements of this section and the approximate number of such communications returned by the post office. Such statement shall be sworn or subscribed to and bear a form notice that false statements made therein are punishable as a class A misdemeanor pursuant to section 210.45 of the penal law. The failure of a local
board of elections to file such a certificate in any year, within the time prescribed, shall create a presumption that such board of elections did not mail such communications in such year. Not later than January thirty-first of each year, the state board of elections shall publish a chart listing, by county, the numbers contained in the certificates required to be filed by each local board of elections in December of the previous year pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision.


§ 4–118. Notice of primary election; publication of by board of elections

1. Each county board of elections shall publish in the week ending on the Saturday preceding a primary election a notice specifying the day of such primary election, the hours during which it will be held and the public offices for which nominations are to be made and the party positions which are to be filled at such primary elections. Such publication shall be in two newspapers published within the county. If the county contains a city or cities, at least one of such newspapers shall be published in the city, or the largest city, if there be more than one.

2. The board of elections of every county containing a city, other than the board of elections of the city of New York, shall publish on the day of each primary election, in two newspapers within each city in such county, representing the major political parties, a list of the polling places designated within such city, referring to the election districts by their numbers and wards or assembly districts. Such list shall identify those polling places which do not provide access to handicapped voters. If the newspaper is an evening newspaper, such notice shall be published on the day prior to such primary election. If in an election district the primary of a party is uncontested, such notice shall include, in a place where they clearly refer to the proper district and polling place, the words "" (insert name of party) primary un-
contested.” If in an election district the primaries of all parties are uncontested, such notice shall include, in lieu of the address of the polling place, the words “Polls not open. All primaries uncontested.” Such publication in such newspapers by the board of elections of the city of New York shall be at least one-half page in size and in lieu of the information otherwise required by this subdivision, shall set forth both in English and such other languages as such board deems appropriate the date of the election, the hours the polls are open and the phone number to call for information about location of polling places, their accessibility to the handicapped and any other subjects which such board deems appropriate.

§ 4–119. Publication of list of places for registration

1. The board or body authorized to designate places for registration in any city, other than the city of New York, shall publish on each day of registration a list of the places for registration designated within such city in two newspapers published in such city. The lists shall refer to the election districts by their numbers and wards or assembly districts. Such lists shall identify those polling places which do not provide access to handicapped voters. The board of elections of the city of New York shall publish in at least two newspapers in such city, a notice, at least one-half page in size, in English and such other languages as such board deems appropriate which shall set forth the dates and hours of registration and the phone number to call for information about location of polling places, their accessibility to the handicapped, applications for absentee ballots and any other subjects which such board deems appropriate. So far as is consistent with the provisions of this section, one of such newspapers in each such city or, in each county of the city of New York, shall represent each of the major political parties and shall have a large circulation affording wide publicity. If the newspaper is an evening newspaper the notice shall be published on the last day, other than a Sunday, prior to any such day of registration.

2. The board or body authorized to designate places for registration in any town may publish within one week next preceding the first day of registration in a newspaper or
§ 4–119. Notices of general, village and special elections; publication of

1. The board of elections shall publish once in each of the two weeks preceding a general election, or a special or village election conducted by the board of elections, a notice specifying the day of the election, and the public officers to be voted for within such county, or any part thereof at such election. If constitutional amendments, or questions are to be submitted to the voters of the state, the notice shall state that fact and that a copy of each such amendment or question may be obtained at the board of elections, by any voter. Such publication shall be in two newspapers published within the county. If the county contains a city or cities, at least one of such newspapers shall be published in the city, or the largest city, if there be more than one.

In the case of a village election, such publication shall be made in a newspaper of general circulation in such village and shall include an abstract of any proposition to be voted upon at such election.

2. The board or body authorized to designate places for voting in any town or in any city, except the city of New York, may publish on the publication day immediately preceding election day, in a newspaper or newspapers designated by such board or body, a notice of the election, and the village clerk shall publish at least ten days prior to any village election conducted by the board of elections in a newspaper of general circulation in such village a list of the polling places, the date...
and hours of election and, at the discretion of such board or clerk, a brief description of the boundaries of each election district. Such list shall identify those polling places which do not provide access to handicapped voters. The amount to be paid for any of such publications shall be at the rate prescribed by section seventy-a of the public officers law. In no publication, however, shall any type smaller than agate be used. The amount to be paid for all such publications shall be a town, city or village charge.

3. The board of elections of the city of New York shall publish on the eighth day before and the day before each general election, in at least two newspapers in such city, a notice, at least one-half page in size, in English and such other languages as such board deems appropriate, which sets forth the dates and hours of the election and the phone number to call for information about the location of polling places, their accessibility to the handicapped, applications for absentee ballots and any other subjects which such board deems appropriate.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 32; L.1982, c. 682, § 4; L.1985, c. 631, §§ 1, 2; L.1989, c. 359, § 12.)

§ 4–122. Lists of nomination; publication of by board of elections

1. The county board of elections shall publish, at least six days before an election, a list containing the name and residence of every candidate for public office to be voted for within its jurisdiction at such election.

2. The candidates for the office of presidential electors shall, in the list in subdivision one of this section, only be described as a specific number of such electors, nominated to support the party candidates, naming them, for the office of president and vice-president.

3. The list described in subdivision one of this section shall be published at least once in not less than two nor more than four newspapers in the county. In a county containing a city, at least one such publication shall be in a daily newspaper published in a city therein, if there be such a newspaper. In the case of a village election held at a time other than the time of a general election, such publication shall be in a newspaper
§ 4–122. ELECTION LAW

having general circulation in such village. So far as is consistent with this section, one such newspaper shall represent each of the major political parties. Should the board of elections find it impossible to make such publication six days before election it shall make it at the earliest possible day thereafter before the election.

[4. Repealed.]

§ 4–124. City of New York; publications within made necessary by this law

In the city of New York any publication made necessary by any section of this law shall be made in two newspapers published in each county or published in the city of New York and having an edition for any of the respective counties of such city.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 4–126. Delivery of election laws to clerks, boards and election officers

1. The state board of elections, within ten days after the enactment of any amendment to the election law, shall transmit a copy of such amendment to each board of elections.

2. The state board of elections shall, prior to each general election, prepare, and cause to be printed in such formats as the board shall determine, compilations of the election law. A copy of the full text of such law shall be transmitted to each board of elections at least once each year. Additional copies of such text, or portions thereof, shall be made available to the public upon request.

[3. Repealed.]

§ 4–128. Supplies; furnished by board of elections or city, town or village clerk

1. The board of elections of each county shall provide the requisite number of official and facsimile ballots, two cards of
instruction to voters in the form prescribed by the state board of elections, at least one copy of the instruction booklet for inspectors, a sufficient number of maps, street finders or other descriptions of all of the polling places and election districts within the political subdivision in which the polling place is located to enable the election inspectors and poll clerks to determine the correct election district and polling place for each street address within the political subdivision in which the polling place is located, distance markers, tally sheets and return blanks, pens, black ink, or ball point pens with black ink, pencils having black lead, envelopes for the ballots of voters whose registration poll records are not in the ledger or whose names are not on the computer generated registration list, envelopes for returns, identification buttons, badges or emblems for the inspectors and clerks in the form prescribed by the state board of elections and such other articles of stationery as may be necessary for the proper conduct of elections, except that when a town, city or village holds an election not conducted by the board of elections, the clerk of such town, city or village, shall provide such official and facsimile ballots and the necessary blanks, supplies and stationery for such election.

2. If the official ballots required to be furnished by any board or officer shall not be delivered to such board or officer at the time required, or if after delivery shall be lost, destroyed or stolen, such board or officer shall cause other ballots to be prepared as nearly in the form of the official ballots as practicable, and delivered to the inspectors of election. Such ballots shall be known as unofficial ballots. Sample ballots of each kind shall be printed on paper of a different color from any of the official ballots and without numbers on the stubs, but in all other respects precisely similar to the official ballots.

§ 4–130. Supplies for registration; manner and time of delivery

1. Before it is sent from the office or branch office of the board of elections, each ledger or binder of blank registration
§ 4–130  ELECTION LAW

records shall be locked in a distinctively numbered carrying case. Such board shall place the key for such carrying case in a sealed envelope on which shall be written or printed the number of the carrying case. No such case or key shall be delivered to any person who is not designated in this chapter as a person entitled to receive it. Any person to whom any such case or key shall be delivered shall give a receipt therefor to the person delivering it. Such receipt shall recite the official title or capacity of the person receiving it and, in each instance, the distinctive number identifying it. After leaving the board of elections no such case shall be unlocked except at the time and in the manner provided in this chapter.

2. a. Except in the cities of New York, Buffalo, and Rochester, the board of elections shall deliver at its office to each town or city clerk in its county not more than five days before the beginning of local registration, the registration record forms, supplies and equipment required for local registration and such clerks shall deliver the same to the several boards of inspectors within such town or city approximately one-half hour before the hour fixed for beginning such registration.

b. In the cities of New York, Buffalo, and Rochester the board of elections shall deliver such material to the boards of inspectors at least one-half hour before the hour fixed for beginning local registration.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 35.)

§ 4–132.  Polling places; equipment for

The board of elections or the town, city or village clerk, when a town, city or village holds an election not conducted by the board of elections, shall provide in each polling place, as required, the following articles:

a. Material to define the voting area.

b. Separate boxes for the purposes of receiving ballots. Such boxes shall have an opening on the top, large enough to allow a single ballot to be passed easily through the opening, but no larger, and shall be supplied with a protective lock or seal.

c. A booth or device in each election district for the use of voters marking ballots. Such booth or device shall be so
constructed as to permit the voter to mark his ballot in secrecy and shall be furnished at all times with a pencil having black lead only.

d. A sufficient number of maps, street finders or other descriptions of all of the polling places and election districts within the political subdivision in which the polling place is located to enable the election inspectors and poll clerks to determine the correct election district and polling place for each street address within the political subdivision in which the polling place is located.


§ 4–134. Preparation and delivery of ballots, supplies and equipment for use at elections

1. The board of elections shall deliver, at its office, to the clerk of each town or city in the county, except the cities of New York, Buffalo and Rochester and to the clerk of each village in the county in which elections are conducted by the board of elections, by the Saturday before the primary, general, village or other election for which they are required: the official and sample ballots; ledgers prepared for delivery in the manner provided in subdivision two of this section and containing the registration poll records of all persons entitled to vote at such election in such town, city or village, or computer generated registration lists containing the names of all persons entitled to vote at such election in such town, city or village; challenge reports prepared as directed by this chapter; sufficient applications for registration by mail; sufficient ledger seals and other supplies and equipment required by this article to be provided by the board of elections for each polling place in such town, city or village. The town, city or village clerk shall call at the office of such board of elections at such time and receive such ballots, supplies and equipment. In the cities of New York, Buffalo and Rochester the board of elections shall cause such ballots, supplies and equipment to be delivered to the board of inspectors of each election district approximately one-half hour before the opening of the polls for voting, and shall take receipts therefor.

87
§ 4–134  

ELECTION LAW

2. The board of elections shall provide for each election district a ledger or ledgers containing the registration poll records or printed lists with computer generated facsimile signatures, of all persons entitled to vote in such election district at such election. Such ledgers shall be labelled, sealed, locked and transported in locked carrying cases. After leaving the board of elections no such carrying case shall be unlocked except at the time and in the manner provided in this chapter.

3. Any envelope containing absentee voters' ballots on which the blanks have not been properly filled in shall be stamped to indicate the defect and shall be preserved by the board for at least one year after the receipt thereof.

4. Each kind of official ballot shall be arranged in a package in the consecutive order of the numbers printed on the stubs thereof beginning with number one. All official and sample ballots for each election district shall be in separate sealed packages, clearly marked on the outside thereof, with the number and kind of ballots contained therein and indorsed with the designation of the election district for which they were prepared. The other supplies provided for each election district also shall be inclosed in a sealed package, or packages, with a label on the outside thereof showing the contents of each package.

5. Each town, city and village clerk receiving such packages shall cause all such packages so received and marked for any election district to be delivered unopened and with the seals thereof unbroken to the inspectors of election of such election districts at least one-half hour before the opening of the polls of such election therein, and shall take a receipt therefor specifying the number and kind of packages delivered. At the same time each such clerk shall cause to be delivered to such inspectors the equipment described in subdivision two of this section and shall cause a receipt to be taken therefor.

6. Town, city and village clerks required to provide official and sample ballots, registration records, seals, supplies and equipment, as described in this section, for town, city and village elections not conducted by the board of elections, shall in like manner, deliver them to the inspectors or presiding officers of the election at each polling place at which such meetings and elections are held, respectively, in like sealed
packages marked on the outside in like manner, and shall take receipts therefor in like manner.


§ 4–136. Election expenses; payment of

1. Except as provided for in subdivision two of this section, the expenses of providing polling places, voting booths, supplies therefor, ballot boxes and other furniture for the polling place for any election, including the storage, transportation and maintenance of voting machines, appliances and equipment or ballot counting devices, and the compensation of the election officers in each election district, shall be a charge upon the county in which such election district is situated, except in the city of New York where such expenses shall be a charge upon the city of New York.

2. All expenses incurred under this chapter by the board of elections of a county outside of the city of New York shall be a charge against the county and in the city of New York the expenses of the board of elections shall be a charge against such city. The expenses incurred by the board of elections of a county outside the city of New York may, pursuant to section 3–226 of this chapter, be apportioned among the cities and towns therein, or in the case of a village election held other than at the time of the fall primary or general election, apportioned to such villages therein.

3. In the city of New York all leased or purchased equipment, supplies, ballots, printing and publications, except newspaper notices and advertisements, to be used or furnished by such board, may be procured for it by the purchasing department or agency of such city as if such board were an agency of such city. Such board shall comply with the rules and regulations of the New York city procurement policy board and applicable state law.

§ 4–138 Expenses of boards of elections outside New York City; apportionment of

The board of elections in each county, outside of the city of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December and not earlier than the first day of October, in each year, shall certify to the clerk of the legislative body of the county, the total amount of the expenses of such board of elections, including salaries for the preceding year, and, if the legislative body of any county shall so direct, shall certify to such clerk the portions of such expenses which under provisions of law are to be borne by any city or cities in said county and the portion thereof which is to be borne by the rest of such county. Whenever any additional expenses either for salaries or supplies in addition to the regular county-wide primary and election expenses are incurred by a board of elections incidental to any election in any city, town or village, such board of elections shall certify to the county legislative body a detailed statement of such expenses.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 17; L.1979, c. 254, § 3.)
ARTICLE 5—REGISTRATION AND ENROLLMENT OF VOTERS

Title Section
I. General Provisions .............................................. 5–100
II. Registration and Enrollment .................................. 5–200
III. Enrollment ......................................................... 5–300
IV. Cancellation of Registration ................................... 5–400
V. Registration Records ............................................. 5–500
VI. Filing and Custody of Registration Records ............. 5–600
VII. Checks Against Fraudulent Practices ...................... 5–700

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section
5–100. Registration; required.
5–102. Qualifications of voters; age and residence.
5–104. Qualifications of voters; residence, gaining or losing.
5–106. Qualifications of voters; reasons for exclusion.

§ 5–100. Registration; required

A person shall not be entitled to vote in any election held pursuant to this chapter unless he shall be registered, and if required, enrolled pursuant to the provisions of this article unless he shall present a court order directing that he be permitted to vote at such election. Where a specific provision of law relating to the registration of voters exists in any other statute, which is inconsistent with the provisions of this article, such provision shall apply and the provisions of this article not inconsistent therewith shall apply.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 38.)

§ 5–102. Qualifications of voters; age and residence

1. No person shall be qualified to register for and vote at any election unless he is a citizen of the United States and is or will be, on the day of such election, eighteen years of age or over, and a resident of this state and of the county, city or village for a minimum of thirty days next preceding such election.

2. The provisions herein with respect to a durational residency requirement for purposes of qualifying to vote shall not
§ 5–102. ELECTION LAW

prohibit United States citizens otherwise qualified, from voting for president and vice president of the United States.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 25; L.1988, c. 175, § 2.)

§ 5–104. Qualifications of voters; residence, gaining or losing

1. For the purpose of registering and voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any institution of learning; nor while kept at any welfare institution, asylum or other institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison.

2. In determining a voter’s qualification to register and vote, the board to which such application is made shall consider, in addition to the applicant’s expressed intent, his conduct and all attendant surrounding circumstances relating thereto. The board taking such registration may consider the applicant’s financial independence, business pursuits, employment, income sources, residence for income tax purposes, age, marital status, residence of parents, spouse and children, if any, leaseholds, sites of personal and real property owned by the applicant, motor vehicle and other personal property registration, and other such factors that it may reasonably deem necessary to determine the qualification of an applicant to vote in an election district within its jurisdiction. The decision of a board to which such application is made shall be presumptive evidence of a person’s residence for voting purposes.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 18; L.1978, c. 9, § 26.)

§ 5–106. Qualifications of voters; reasons for exclusion

1. No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or any other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or for registering or refraining from registering as a voter, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote
or registration, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of an election, shall vote at such election.

2. No person who has been convicted of a felony pursuant to the laws of this state, shall have the right to register for or vote at any election unless he shall have been pardoned or restored to the rights of citizenship by the governor, or his maximum sentence of imprisonment has expired, or he has been discharged from parole. The governor, however, may attach as a condition to any such pardon a provision that any such person shall not have the right of suffrage until it shall have been separately restored to him.

3. No person who has been convicted in a federal court, of a felony, or a crime or offense which would constitute a felony under the laws of this state, shall have the right to register for or vote at any election unless he shall have been pardoned or restored to the rights of citizenship by the president of the United States, or his maximum sentence of imprisonment has expired, or he has been discharged from parole.

4. No person who has been convicted in another state for a crime or offense which would constitute a felony under the laws of this state shall have the right to register for or vote at any election in this state unless he shall have been pardoned or restored to the rights of citizenship by the governor or other appropriate authority of such other state, or his maximum sentence has expired, or he has been discharged from parole.

5. The provisions of subdivisions two, three and four of this section shall not apply if the person so convicted is not sentenced to either death or imprisonment, or if the execution of a sentence of imprisonment is suspended.

6. No person who has been adjudged incompetent by order of a court of competent judicial authority shall have the right to register for or vote at any election in this state unless thereafter he shall have been adjudged competent pursuant to law.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 19; L.1978, c. 373, § 39; L.1982, c. 82, § 1.)

§ 5–202.  Local registration; provision for

1. The board of inspectors for every election district shall meet for the purpose of taking the registration of voters not earlier than the sixth Saturday or later than the fourth Saturday before each general election. During such period, in the city of New York and in counties having a population of three hundred thousand or more, the board shall hold two meetings each year, including at least one on a Saturday. During such period, in all other counties, the board shall hold one meeting each year, on a Saturday, except that in years in which a president of the United States is to be elected, the board shall hold two such meetings, including at least one on a Saturday. If the polling place of an election district is located in a building owned by a religious organization or used by it as a place of worship, the building will not be required to be open for voter registration on any Saturday if this is contrary to the religious beliefs of the religious organization. The dates of such meetings and any additional meetings that the board of elections may, in its discretion, direct to be held shall be determined by the board of elections except that no such meeting shall be held on the religious holidays of Yom Kippur,
Rosh Hashana, Simchas Torah, Shmini Atzereth or Succoth. The board of elections shall also determine the hours for conducting all such meetings, provided, however, that there shall be not less than seven consecutive hours for registration on a Saturday and not less than three and one-half consecutive hours on any other meeting day. The days and hours of registration shall be uniform throughout the county and in the city of New York throughout the city, and meetings shall begin not earlier than six o’clock in the morning and continue not later than half-past ten o’clock in the evening and no Saturday meeting shall end before nine o’clock in the evening.

2. Local registration shall always be received by two members of the local board of inspectors, representing respectively the two political parties as provided herein for the appointment of inspectors.

3. The last day of local registration shall be uniform throughout the state and such registration day shall be designated by the state board of elections not later than the first day of June preceding the general election in each year. Such statewide registration day shall be one of the registration days hereinabove provided in this section, provided, however, that in any year in which presidential and vice-presidential electors are to be elected such day shall not be more than thirty days before the general election. If the polling place of an election district is located in a building owned by a religious organization or used by it as a place of worship, the building will not be required to be open for voter registration on a Saturday if this is contrary to the religious beliefs of the religious organization.

4. Each board of elections shall make and file in its office and with the state board of elections a determination as to the dates and hours for local registration not later than the tenth day of July next preceding the general election in each year, and shall publish such dates and hours at least once in the two week period preceding the first day of such registration. Such publication shall be in two newspapers published within the county. If the county contains a city or cities, at least one of such newspapers shall be published in the city, or the largest city, if there be more than one.

5. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of this chapter, in any year the board of elections may provide that a single
§ 5–202  ELECTION LAW

place and a single board of inspectors shall be used for taking the local registration of two or more election districts provided that such board shall find that more than one-half the anticipated registrants in such districts are already registered permanently. In cities, notice of such action shall be published with the list of registration places as provided in this chapter. In towns, the board of elections shall cause notice of such action with the location of the registration place designated for such election district to be posted in five conspicuous public places within each affected election district or to be published in the manner provided by this chapter for the optional publication of places of registration. In all cases where notice is given by publication, the board of elections shall cause notice of such action, with the location of the registration place designated for such election district to be posted, on the days of registration, at the entrance to the regular polling place for each affected election district.

6. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any board of elections, and in the city of New York, the board of elections of the city of New York, may, by resolution adopted not later than the first day of July in any year, except a year in which presidential and vice presidential electors are to be elected, provide that no meeting for local registration shall be held in the county or the city of New York. If a board of elections or the board of elections of the city of New York adopts a resolution eliminating meetings for local registration, such resolution shall remain in effect for such year and each succeeding year, except years in which presidential and vice presidential electors are to be elected, unless it is thereafter repealed by a resolution adopted at least sixty days prior to the first day for holding local registrations as provided for under the provisions of this article.


§ 5–204. Local registration; general provisions for the conduct of

1. At the opening of each place of registration on each day of local registration the board of inspectors shall:
a. See that the American flag is displayed.

b. Cause the election district map or maps, or certified description thereof, to be posted conspicuously in the registration place.

c. Check to see that all necessary supplies are available in order to properly conduct registration.

d. Affix or attach to their clothing the proper identification, buttons, badges or emblems issued by the board of elections pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. They shall wear no other buttons, badges or emblems which are similar in design.


3. a. The inspectors of election in receiving registrations shall, by printing in ink, fill out the registration poll record and the central file registration record.

b. If the applicant’s name does not appear on the list of registered voters and if the applicant is not challenged, and he is found by the inspectors of election to be otherwise qualified, they shall complete his registration as provided herein.

c. If the person’s name appears on the list of registered voters and he is residing at the same address as set forth therein, his registration shall be refused as unnecessary.

d. If the applicant’s name appears on the list of cancelled registrations, the inspectors of election shall ascertain from such list the reason for cancellation, and if satisfied that the reason for cancellation no longer exists shall register the applicant.

e. If the inspectors of election shall refuse to receive a registration for any reason, they need not complete the registration records. They, however, shall enter the applicant’s name and address on the applicant’s records, shall mark the word “Refused”, and insert the reason for such refusal in the remarks section on each of such registration records. In any such case, they shall inform the applicant of such reason, and advise the applicant of his right to appeal to the board of elections for review of its decision.

f. If an applicant is challenged after the inspectors of election have commenced to take his registration and if such applicant refuses to take the challenge oath as prescribed by
this article, or to answer a question appearing on the challenge affidavit, they shall not complete his registration and shall insert in the remarks section of his registration records the words “Challenge Oath Refused” or “Challenge Question Not Answered”.

  g. After completing the registration forms the inspectors of election shall require the applicant to sign the two registration records in the spaces provided for his signature at the time of registration.

  h. After securing the voter’s signatures, the two inspectors by whom the registration is taken shall sign the records in the spaces provided.

  i, j. Repealed. L.1981, c. 74, § 1, eff. April 21, 1981

  k. If an applicant has removed from his residence but is still eligible to vote from that address for a reason enumerated in this chapter, the inspectors shall require him to execute a statement of temporary absence.

  l. If an applicant for registration presents a court order directing that he be registered, the board shall register him, enter the words “Court Order” in the remarks space on the face of each of his registration records, write his new registration serial number on the top of the first page of such order and return such order to the board of election with the executed certificates and forms.

  4. The inspectors shall distribute to the voters applying for registration copies of the ballot proposals to be submitted to the voters at the ensuing election.

  5. An inspector shall not remove or permit to be removed any registration record or blank from the locked ledger in which it is filed or to insert or permit to be inserted any such record or blank in such ledger. If a registration record blank is mutilated or voided or for any reason cannot be used, the board shall mark “Void” across the face of such blank and the blank of the same number in the other ledger of the same set.

  6. The map or maps furnished in cities shall be posted in the polling place on the days of local registration.

  7. There shall be no smoking in any place of registration in a church or school.
8. The inspectors shall act as a board and a majority of them shall decide questions.

9. While the polls are open no person shall do any electioneering within the polling place, or within a one hundred foot radial measured from the entrances, designated by the inspectors of election, to a building where the registration is being conducted. No political banner, poster or placard shall be allowed in or upon the place of registration during any day of registration. Where an oath is required or permitted by this article at any meeting for registration, any inspector may administer it. The inspectors, and each of them, shall preserve good order within and around the place of registration and keep access thereto unobstructed. The board or any member thereof by order in writing may direct the arrest of any person refusing to obey the lawful commands of the inspectors, or guilty of disorderly conduct disturbing their proceedings, or violating, or attempting to violate, any of the provisions of this chapter. Any police officer or peace officer, who is acting pursuant to his special duties, or any person designated by the board shall execute the order.

10. Persons entitled to register who are on line, or in the polling place, at or before the time fixed by law for closing of registration, shall be allowed to register.


§ 5–206. Watchers

1. Each political party or independent body duly nominating or entitled to nominate candidates for offices to be filled at the election may, by a writing signed by the duly authorized chairman or secretary of the county, city, town or village committee of such political party or independent body, and delivered to and filed with one of the inspectors of election, appoint not more than two watchers to attend any meeting or meetings of the inspectors for an election district held for the registration of voters thereof.

2. Each watcher must be a qualified voter of the city or county in which he is to serve. Such watchers may be present at such place of registration from at least fifteen minutes before the commencement of such meeting until after the
§ 5–206  ELECTION LAW

completion of the duties of the board of inspectors for that day of registration. Any watcher may examine any challenge list furnished by the board of elections.


§ 5–208. Transfer of registration and enrollment

1. The board of elections shall transfer the registration and enrollment of any voter for whom it receives a notice of change of address to another address in the same county or city, or for any voter who casts a ballot in an affidavit ballot envelope which sets forth such a new address. Such notices shall include, but not be limited to, notices received from any state agency which conducts a voter registration program pursuant to the provisions of sections 5–211 and 5–212 of this title, that the voter has notified such agency of a change of address in the same city or county unless the voter has indicated that such change of address is not for voter registration purposes, notices of change of address from the United States Postal Service through the National Change of Address System, any notices of a forwarding address on mail sent to a voter by the board of elections and returned by the postal service, national or state voter registration forms, confirmation mailing response cards, United States Postal Service notices to correspondents of change of address, applications for registration from persons already registered in such county or city, or any other notices to correspondents sent to the board of elections by such voters.

2. Upon receipt of such a notice, the board shall compare the signature (if any) and other information with the signature and other information on the registration record on file. If such signature and other information appears to be correct, the board shall change the address of the voter in all the records of such board.

3. If such a notice is received at least twenty days before a primary, special or general election, such change of address must be completed before such election.

4. If such application for registration from a voter already registered in such county or city also reflects a change of enrollment, the board of elections shall treat such application
as an application for change of enrollment pursuant to section 5–304 of this article.

5. As soon as practicable, after it transfers a voter’s registration, the board of elections shall send the voter, by forwardable first class or return postage guaranteed mail, a notice advising him of the transfer in a form which is similar to the notice sent to new registrants pursuant to the provisions of section 5–210 of this title and which has been approved by the state board of elections. If the notice of change of address did not contain the voter’s signature, such notice shall include a postage paid return card, in a form prescribed by the state board of elections, on which the voter may notify the board of elections of any correction of address, together with a statement on such notice and on the return card that the voter should return such card only if the address to which the notice was sent is not the voter’s current address.

6. If a notice sent pursuant to subdivision five of this section is returned by the postal service as undeliverable and without a forwarding address, the board of elections shall return the registration of such voter to the original address, send such voter a confirmation notice pursuant to the provisions of subdivision one of section 5–712 of this title and place such voter in inactive status.

7. The board of elections shall preserve such notices of change of address for as long as registration records are otherwise required to be preserved or, if the computer readable records maintained by the board of elections include a complete copy of such notice, the board shall preserve the original notice for a period of at least two years or such longer period as the state board of elections may require.

8. If the board of elections receives notice of a change of address within such city or county from, or with respect to, a person who it determines is not registered in such county or city, it shall forthwith send such person a notice to that effect in a form approved by the state board of elections at the new address set forth in such notice of change of address, together with a voter registration form.

(Added L.1994, c. 659, § 5. Amended L.1996, c. 200, § 1.)
§ 5–210. Registration and enrollment and change of enrollment upon application

1. In addition to local registration and veterans’ absentee registration as provided in this chapter, any qualified person may apply personally for registration and enrollment, change of enrollment by mail or by appearing at the board of elections on any day, except a day of election, during the hours that such board of elections is open for business.

2. (a) Application forms for use pursuant to this section shall be furnished by a county board of elections to any person requesting such form. Application forms sent outside of the United States to a country other than Canada or Mexico, shall be sent airmail. Each county board of elections shall also cause such application forms to be as widely and freely distributed as possible.

(b) The board of elections shall mail an application for registration by mail and information on how the person may re-register to each person for whom it receives notice pursuant to the provisions of subdivision four of section 5–402 of this article that such person has moved into such city or county unless such person is already registered from the address listed in such notice.

3. Completed application forms, when received by any county board of elections and, with respect to application forms promulgated by the federal election commission, when received by the state board of elections, or showing a dated cancellation mark of the United States Postal Service or contained in an envelope showing such a dated cancellation mark which is not later than the twenty-fifth day before the next ensuing primary, general or special election, and received no later than the twentieth day before such election, or delivered in person to such county board of elections not later than the tenth day before a special election, shall entitle the applicant to vote in such election, if he or she is otherwise qualified, provided, however, such applicant shall not vote on a voting machine until his or her identity is verified. Any county board of elections receiving an application form from a person who does not reside in its jurisdiction but who does reside elsewhere in the state of New York, shall forthwith forward such application form to the proper county board of elections.
Each board of elections shall make an entry on each such form of the date it is received by such board.

4. Any qualified person who has been honorably discharged from the military after the twenty-fifth day before a general election or who has become a naturalized citizen after the twenty-fifth day before a general election may personally register at the board of elections in the county of his or her residence and vote in the general election held at least ten days after such registration.

5. Statewide application forms shall be designed by the state board of elections, which shall conform to the requirements for the national voter registration form in the rules and regulations promulgated by the federal election commission and the federal Help America Vote Act,¹ and shall elicit the information required for the registration poll record. The form shall include such other information as the state board of elections may reasonably require to enable the board of elections to assess the eligibility of the applicant and to administer voter registration and other parts of the election process and shall also include the following information:

   (a) Notice that those voters currently registered do not need to reregister unless they have moved outside of the city or county in which they were registered.

   (b) Instructions on how to fill out and submit the form and that the form must be received by any county board of elections at least twenty-five days prior to the election at which the applicant may vote.

   (c) Notice that registration and enrollment is not complete until the form is received by the appropriate county board of elections.

   (d) Notice of a voter’s right to register locally.

   (e) A warning that it is a crime to procure a false registration or to furnish false information to the board of elections.

   (f) Notice that political party enrollment is optional but that, in order to vote in a primary election of a political party, a voter must enroll in that political party, unless state party rules allow otherwise.
(g) Notice that the applicant must be a citizen of the United States, is or will be at least eighteen years old not later than December thirty-first of the calendar year in which he or she registers and a resident of the county or city to which application is made.

(h) Notice that a voter notification form will be mailed to each applicant whose completed form is received.

(i) The telephone number of the county board of elections and a toll free number at the state board of elections that can be called for answers to registration questions.

(j) A space for the applicant to indicate whether or not the voter is willing to serve on election day for a board of elections as an election inspector, poll clerk, interpreter or in other capacities.

(k) The form shall also include space for the following information, which must be contained on the inside of the form after it is folded for mailing:

(i) A space for the applicant to indicate whether or not he or she has ever voted or registered to vote before and, if so, the approximate year in which such applicant last voted or registered and his or her name and address at the time.

(ii) The name and residence address of the applicant including the zip code and apartment number, if any.

(iii) The date of birth of the applicant.

(iv) A space for the applicant to indicate his or her driver’s license or department of motor vehicles non-driver photo ID number or the last four digits of his or her social security number or, if the applicant does not have either such number, a space for the applicant to indicate he or she does not have either.

(v) A space for the applicant to indicate whether or not he or she is a citizen of the United States and the statement “If you checked “no” in response to this question, do not complete this form.”

(vi) A space for the applicant to answer the question “Will you be 18 years of age on or before election day?” and the statement “If you checked “no” in response to this question,
do not complete this form unless you will be 18 by the end of the year.”

(vii) A statement informing the applicant that if the form is submitted by mail and the applicant is registering for the first time, certain information or documents must be submitted with the mail-in registration form in order to avoid additional identification requirements upon voting for the first time. Such information and documents are:

(A) a driver’s license or department of motor vehicles non-driver photo ID number; or
(B) the last four digits of the individual’s social security number; or
(C) a copy of a current and valid photo identification; or
(D) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter.

(viii) The gender of the applicant (optional).

(ix) A space for the applicant to indicate his or her choice of party enrollment, with a clear alternative provided for the applicant to decline to affiliate with any party.

(x) The telephone number of the applicant (optional).

(xi) A place for the applicant to execute the form on a line which is clearly labeled “signature of applicant” preceded by the following specific form of affirmation:

AFFIDAVIT: I swear or affirm that:

* I am a citizen of the United States.
* I will have lived in the county, city, or village for at least 30 days before the election.
* I meet all the requirements to register to vote in New York State.
* This is my signature or mark on the line below.
* All the information contained on this application is true. I understand that if it is not true I can be convicted and fined up to $5,000 and/or jailed for up to four years.

which form of affirmation shall be followed by a space for the date and the aforementioned line for the applicant’s signature.
(xii) A space for the applicant to register in the New York state donate life registry for organ and tissue donations established pursuant to section forty-three hundred ten of the public health law.

(l) The mail voter registration application form developed by the federal election commission pursuant to the provisions of section nine of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 42 USC 1973gg–7 shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this section. Any application for registration received on such an application form shall be accepted if the applicant is otherwise eligible to register to vote pursuant to the provisions of this article.

(m) The form of affidavit prescribed by the state board of elections for requests for affidavit ballot pursuant to subdivision three of section 8–302 of this chapter shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this section. Any application for registration received on the form of affidavit shall be accepted if the applicant is otherwise eligible to register to vote pursuant to the provisions of this article, however the failure to complete the voter registration application appearing on such affidavit envelope shall not otherwise invalidate the affidavit ballot.

6. A person who willfully makes a material false statement in any application for registration and enrollment and/or transfer of registration and enrollment or special enrollment by mail, or who knowingly makes a false affirmation, or who offers or attempts to offer any application for registration and enrollment or transfer of registration and enrollment or special enrollment knowing that the applicant is not qualified to register or enroll, or transfer his or her registration and enrollment or to specially enroll, shall be guilty of a class E felony.


7. Each county board of elections shall deliver a sufficient number of such uniform statewide application forms to each local post office within its county and keep such post office so supplied, with the request that the postmaster thereof make them available to the public for its use in participating in the electoral process.

8. Upon its receipt by the county board of elections, each application form shall be reviewed and examined by such
board. If the application shall contain substantially all the required information indicating that the applicant is legally qualified to register and/or enroll as stated in his or her application, the county board of elections shall transfer all information on such application to the appropriate registration records. If requested by any member of the board, the application form of any voter, or group of voters, must be reviewed and examined by two such board members or two employees of the board representing different political parties. Such members or employees shall place their initials or other identifying information on the registration poll record of such voter or on a computer generated list of such registrations. Such lists shall be preserved in the same manner, and for the same time, as such registration poll records. If the application indicates that the voter does not have a driver’s license or department of motor vehicles non-driver photo ID number or a social security number, the state board of elections shall, upon the transmission of voter information to the statewide voter registration list as required by section 5–614 of this article, assign such voter a unique identifier.

9. The county board of elections shall, promptly and in any event, not later than twenty-one days after receipt by it of the application, verify the identity of the applicant. In order to do so, the county board of elections shall utilize the information provided in the application and shall attempt to verify such information with the information provided by the department of motor vehicles, social security administration and any other lawful available information source. If the county board of elections is unable to verify the identity of the applicant within twenty-one days of the receipt of the application, it shall immediately take steps to confirm that the information provided by the applicant was accurately utilized by such county board of elections, was accurately verified with other information sources and that no data entry error, or other similar type of error, occurred. Following completion of the preceding steps, the county board of elections shall mail (a) a notice of its approval, (b) a notice of its approval which includes an indication that such board has not yet been able to verify the identity of the applicant and a request for more information so that such verification may be completed, or (c) a notice of its rejection of the application to the applicant in a form approved
§ 5–210

ELECTION LAW

by the state board of elections. Notices of approval, notices of approval with requests for more information or notices of rejection shall be sent by nonforwardable first class or return postage guaranteed mail on which is endorsed “ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED” and which contains a request that any such mail received for persons not residing at the address be dropped back in the mail. The voter’s registration and enrollment shall be complete upon receipt of the application by the appropriate county board of elections. The failure of a county board of elections to verify an applicant’s identity shall not be the basis for the rejection of a voter’s application, provided, however, that such verification failure shall be the basis for requiring county board of elections to take the additional verification steps provided by this chapter. The notice shall also advise the registrant of the date when his registration and enrollment is effective, of the date and the hours of the next regularly scheduled primary or general election in which he will be eligible to vote, of the location of the polling place of the election district in which he is or will be a qualified voter, whether such polling place is accessible to physically handicapped voters, an indication that physically handicapped voters or voters who are ill or voters who will be out of the city or county on the day of the primary or general election, may obtain an absentee ballot and the phone number to call for absentee ballot applications, the phone numbers to call for location of polling places, to obtain registration forms and the phone number to call to indicate that the voter is willing to serve on election day as an inspector, poll clerk or interpreter. The notice of approval, notice of approval with request for more information or notice of rejection shall also advise the applicant to notify the board of elections if there is any inaccuracy. The form of such mail notification shall be prescribed by the state board of elections and shall contain such other information and instructions as it may reasonably require to carry out the purposes of this section. The request for more information shall inform the voter that “THE FAILURE TO CONTACT THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS AND CORRECT ANY INACCURACIES IN THE APPLICATION OR PROVIDE REQUESTED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MAY RESULT IN A REQUEST FOR IDENTIFICATION AT THE POLLS IN ORDER TO CAST A VOTE ON A VOTING MACHINE.” If such
notice is returned undelivered without a new address, the board shall forthwith send such applicant a confirmation notice pursuant to the provisions of section 5–712 of this article and place such applicant in inactive status. The state board of elections shall prepare uniform notices by this section as provided for in subdivision eight of section 3–102 of this chapter.

10. If the board of elections has been unable to verify the identity of the applicant within forty-five days of the application, the board shall mail a second request for more information to the applicant. This notice shall inform the voter that “THE FAILURE TO CONTACT THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS AND CORRECT ANY INACCURACIES IN THE APPLICATION OR PROVIDE REQUESTED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MAY RESULT IN A REQUEST FOR IDENTIFICATION AT THE POLLS IN ORDER TO CAST A VOTE ON A VOTING MACHINE.” If the board of elections remains unable to verify the identity of the voter it shall so indicate with a notation next to the voter’s name in the registration list. Such a voter may provide information to assist the county board to verify his or her identity at any time and such notation shall be removed by the board of elections upon such verification.

11. If the county board of elections suspects or believes that for any reason the applicant is not entitled to registration and enrollment, it shall make inquiry in reference thereto. If the board of elections shall find that the applicant is not qualified to register and enroll, the application shall be rejected and the applicant notified of such rejection and the reason therefor, no later than ten days before the day of the first primary or general election occurring at least twenty-five days after the filing of the application.

12. Whenever the county board of elections is not satisfied from an examination of an application for registration and enrollment, or after its initial inquiry, that the applicant is entitled to such registration or enrollment, it may order an investigation through any officer or employee of the state or county board of elections, police officer, sheriff or deputy sheriff.

13. An affidavit or a signed statement by any officer or employee of the state or county board of elections or any police
§ 5–210

ELECTION LAW

officer, sheriff or deputy sheriff, that such person visited the premises claimed by the applicant as his or her residence and interrogated an inmate, house-dweller, keeper, caretaker, owner, proprietor or landlord thereof or therein as to such applicant’s residence therein or thereat, and that he or she was informed by one or more such persons, naming them, that they knew the persons residing upon such premises and that the applicant did not reside upon such premises as set forth in his or her application, shall be sufficient authority for a determination by the board that the applicant is not entitled to registration or enrollment; but this provision shall not preclude the board from making such other determination, as the result of other inquiry, as it may deem appropriate.

14. Notwithstanding the entry by the county board of elections on the registration poll record of the information contained on an application form prescribed by this section, such entry shall not preclude the county board of elections from subsequently rejecting the application if it is not satisfied that the applicant is entitled to register and enroll as provided by this section, provided that the applicant is notified of such rejection and reasons therefor no later than ten days before the day of the first primary or general election occurring at least twenty-five days after the filing of such application form.

15. a. The county board of elections shall keep a record of applications for registration as they are received and at least once each month, shall, upon request of the chairman of a political party in the county, give such chairman a complete list of the persons whose applications were approved together with their addresses and telephone numbers, and their election and assembly districts or wards, if any.

b. Not more than four times a year, on dates determined by the state board of elections, the county board of elections shall send to the chairman of each political party in the county a complete list of the persons whose applications were approved together with their addresses, their election and assembly districts or wards, if any, their party enrollments and an indication of whether such persons are eligible to vote in the primary elections to be held in that calendar year. Not more than twice a year, in even numbered years, on dates determined by the state board of elections, the county board of
elections shall send a copy of such list to the state board of elections. In counties of over one hundred thousand population, each such list shall be, and in other counties each such list may be, cumulative and include the names of all such persons whose names do not appear in the annual enrollment lists last published by such board of elections, together with an indication of which such names did not appear on the previous list. Such lists may also include the names of those persons whose names do appear in the annual enrollment lists. Such lists shall be arranged in the same manner as the annual enrollment lists. Additional copies of such lists shall be available to the public at a charge not exceeding the cost of publication or reproduction.


1 42 USCA § 15301 et seq.

§ 5–211. Agency assisted registration

Each agency designated as a participating agency under the provisions of this section shall implement and administer a program of distribution of voter registration forms pursuant to the provisions of this section. The following offices which provide public assistance and/or provide state funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities are hereby designated as voter registration agencies: designated as the state agencies which provide public assistance are the department of social services and the department of health. Also designated as public assistance agencies are all agencies of local government that provide such assistance. Designated as state agencies that provide programs primarily engaged in providing services to people with disabilities are the department of labor, office for the aging, division of veterans’ affairs, office of mental health, office of vocational and educational services for individuals with disabilities, com-
mission on quality of care for the mentally disabled, office of mental retardation and developmental disabilities, commission for the blind and visually handicapped, office of alcoholism and substance abuse services, the office of the advocate for the disabled and all offices which administer programs established or funded by such agencies. Additional state agencies designated as voter registration offices are the department of state and the division of workers’ compensation. Such agencies shall be required to offer voter registration forms to persons upon initial application for services, renewal or recertification for services and change of address relating to such services. Such agencies shall also be responsible for providing assistance to applicants in completing voter registration forms, receiving and transmitting the completed application form from all applicants who wish to have such form transmitted to the appropriate board of elections. The state board of elections shall, together with representatives of the department of defense, develop and implement procedures for including recruitment offices of the armed forces of the United States as voter registration offices when such offices are so designated by federal law. The state board shall also make request of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service to include applications for registration by mail with any materials which are given to new citizens. All institutions of the state university of New York and the city university of New York, shall, at the beginning of the school year, and again in January of a year in which the president of the United States is to be elected, provide an application for registration to each student in each such institution. The state board of elections may, by regulation, grant a waiver from any or all of the requirements of this section to any office or program of an agency, if it determines that it is not feasible for such office or program to administer such requirement.

1. The state board of elections shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the requirements of this section and shall prepare and distribute to participating agencies written instructions as to the implementation of the program and shall be responsible for establishing training programs for employees of participating agencies involved in such program. The state board of elections shall provide a toll free telephone to answer registration questions.
2. Strict neutrality with respect to a person’s party enrollment shall be maintained and all persons seeking voter registration forms and information shall be advised that government services are not conditioned on being registered to vote. No statement shall be made nor any action taken to discourage the applicant from registering to vote.

3. If a participating agency provides services to a person with a disability at the person’s place of residence, the agency shall offer the opportunity to complete a voter registration form at such place of residence.

4. Each participating agency shall provide to each applicant who does not decline to register to vote the same degree of assistance with regard to the completion of the registration application form as is provided by the agency with regard to the completion of its own form unless the applicant refuses such assistance.

5. Employees of a voter registration agency who provide voter registration assistance shall not:

   (a) seek to influence an applicant’s political preference or party designation;

   (b) display any political preference or party allegiance;

   (c) make any statement to an applicant or take any action the purpose or effect of which is to discourage the applicant from registering to vote; or

   (d) make any statement to an applicant or take any action the purpose or effect of which is to lead the applicant to believe that a decision to register or not to register has any bearing on the availability of services or benefits.

6. The state board of elections shall coordinate and monitor the distribution of voter registration forms by those state agencies, departments, divisions and offices selected to participate in the program to maximize the efficient and non-partisan distribution of voter registration information and forms. The board shall also adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to require county boards and participating agencies to provide the state board with such information and data as the board deems necessary to assess compliance with this
section and to compile such statistics as may be required by the federal elections commission.

7. Each participating agency, department, division and office that makes available voter registration forms shall prominently display promotional materials designed and approved by the state board of elections, informing the public of the existence of voter registration services.

8. Each participating agency, department, division or office that makes available voter registration forms pursuant to this section shall offer with each application for the services or assistance of such agency, department, division or office and with each recertification, renewal or change of address form relating to such service or assistance, a registration form together with instructions relating to eligibility to register and for completing the form except that forms used by the department of social services for the initial application for services, renewal or recertification for services and change of address relating to such services shall physically incorporate a voter registration application in a fashion that permits the voter registration portion of the agency form to be detached therefrom. Such voter registration application shall be designed so as to ensure the confidentiality of the source of the application. Included on each participating agency’s application for services or assistance or on a separate form shall be:

(a) the question, “If you are not registered to vote where you live now, would you like to apply to register here today?”

(b) The statement, “applying to register or declining to register to vote will not affect the amount of assistance that you will be provided by this agency.”

(c) boxes for the applicant to check to indicate whether the applicant would like to register or decline to register to vote.

(d) the statement in prominent type, “IF YOU DO NOT CHECK EITHER BOX, YOU WILL BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE DECIDED NOT TO REGISTER TO VOTE AT THIS TIME.”

(e) the statement, “If you would like help in filling out the voter registration application form, we will help you. The decision whether to seek or accept help is yours. You may fill out the application form in private.”
(f) the statement, “If you believe that someone has interfered with your right to register or decline to register to vote, your right to privacy in deciding whether to register or in applying to register to vote, or your right to choose your own political party or other political preference, you may file a complaint with the state board of elections (address and toll free telephone number).”

(g) a toll free number at the state board of elections that can be called for answers to registration questions.

9. Disclosure of voter registration information, including a declination to register, by a participating agency, its agents or employees, for other than voter registration purposes, shall be deemed an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy pursuant to the provisions of subdivision two of section eighty-nine of the public officers law and shall constitute a violation of this chapter.

10. The form containing the declination to register to vote shall be retained by the recipient agency for the same period of time as such agency retains the accompanying application for services or for such shorter period of time as may be approved by the state board of elections.

11. The participating agency shall transmit the completed applications for registration and change of address forms to the appropriate board of elections not later than ten days after receipt except that all such completed applications and forms received by the agency between the thirtieth and twenty-fifth day before an election shall be transmitted in such manner and at such time as to assure their receipt by such board of elections not later than the twentieth day before such election.

12. Completed application forms, when received by a participating agency not later than the twenty-fifth day before the next ensuing primary, general or special election and transmitted by such agency to the appropriate board of elections so that they are received by such board not later than the twentieth day before such election shall entitle the applicant to vote in such election provided the board determines that the applicant is otherwise qualified.

13. The state board of elections shall provide application forms for use pursuant to this section except that any agency
which uses a form other than such registration form shall be responsible for providing such form. Forms which vary in design and or content from the form approved by the state board of elections may only be used with the approval of such board.

14. Applications shall be processed by the board of elections in the manner prescribed by section 5–210 of this title or, if the applicant is already registered to vote from another address in the county or city, in the manner prescribed by section 5–208 of this title. The board shall send the appropriate notice of approval or rejection as required by either subdivision nine of such section 5–210 or subdivision five of such section 5–208.

15. The head of each participating agency shall take all actions which are necessary and proper for the implementation of this section. Each agency head shall designate one person within the agency as the agency voter registration coordinator who will, under the direction of the state board of elections, be responsible for the voter registration program in such agency.

16. The state board shall develop and distribute public information and promotional materials relating to the purposes and implementation of this program.

17. Each agency designated as a participating agency under this section shall conduct a study and prepare a report to determine the feasibility, practicality and cost-effectiveness of designing their agency intake forms to serve also as voter registration forms that comply with state and federal law. Such study and report shall be completed by December 1, 1996. Copies of such reports shall be provided to the governor, the temporary president of the senate, the speaker of the assembly and the state board of elections. After submission of the report, participating agencies that determine that it is feasible, practical and cost-effective to have such forms also serve as voter registration forms shall do so upon the approval of the state board of elections. For each agency that determines it is feasible, practical and cost effective to use agency intake forms that serve also as voter registration forms, the state board of elections shall approve or disapprove such use
within six months of the submission of the report by the agency.


\footnote{So in original. ("The" should be "the").}

§ 5–212. Motor vehicle registration

1. In addition to any other method of voter registration provided for in this article, any qualified person may apply for registration and enrollment by application made simultaneously and integrated with an application for a motor vehicle driver’s license, a driver’s license renewal or an identification card if such a card is issued by the department of motor vehicles in its normal course of business.

2. The department of motor vehicles, with the approval of the state board of elections, shall design a form or forms which shall, in addition to eliciting such information as may be required by the department of motor vehicles for a driver’s license, a driver’s license renewal, a change of address notification or an identification card, serve as an application for registration and enrollment, or a registration necessitated by a change of residence. The cost of such forms shall be borne by the department of motor vehicles.

3. The voter registration portion of such forms:

(a) shall not require any information that duplicates the information required on the application for the driver license portion and shall require only such additional information, including the applicant’s signature, as will enable election officials to assess the applicant’s eligibility to register to vote, prevent duplicate registration and to administer voter registration and other parts of the election process.

(b) shall include a statement of the eligibility requirements for voter registration and shall require the applicant to attest by his signature that he meets those requirements under penalty of perjury.

(c) shall inform the applicant, in print identical to that used in the attestation section of the following:

(i) voter eligibility requirements;
(ii) penalties for submission of false registration application;
(iii) that the office where applicant registers shall remain confidential and the information be used only for voter registration purposes;
(iv) if the applicant declines to register, his declination shall remain confidential and be used only for voter registration purposes;

4. Included on the form or on a separate form shall be:
   (a) the question, “If you are not registered to vote where you live now, would you like to apply to register here today?”
   (b) boxes for the applicant to check to indicate whether the applicant would like to register or decline to register to vote.
   (c) the statement in prominent type, “IF YOU DO NOT CHECK EITHER BOX, YOU WILL BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE DECIDED NOT TO REGISTER TO VOTE AT THIS TIME.”
   (d) the statement, “If you would like help in filling out the voter registration application form, we will help you. The decision whether to seek or accept help is yours. You may fill out the application form in private.”
   (e) the statement, “If you believe that someone has interfered with your right to register or decline to register to vote, your right to privacy in deciding whether to register or in applying to register to vote, or your right to choose your own political party or other political preference, you may file a complaint with the state board of elections (address and toll free telephone number).”
   (f) a toll free number at the state board of elections that can be called for answers to registration questions.

5. The form containing the declination to register to vote shall be retained by the department of motor vehicles for the same period of time as such department retains the accompanying application for services or for such shorter period of time as may be approved by the state board of elections.

6. The department of motor vehicles shall transmit that portion of the form which constitutes the completed application for registration or change of address form to the appropriate board of elections not later than ten days after receipt
except that all such completed applications and forms received by the department between the thirtieth and twenty-fifth day before an election shall be transmitted in such manner and at such time as to assure their receipt by such board of elections not later than the twentieth day before such election. All transmittals shall include original signatures.

7. Completed application forms received by the department of motor vehicles not later than the twenty-fifth day before the next ensuing primary, general or special election and transmitted by such department to the appropriate board of elections so that they are received not later than the twentieth day before such election shall entitle the applicant to vote in such election provided the board determines that the applicant is otherwise qualified.

8. Disclosure of voter registration information, including a declination to register, by the department of motor vehicles, its agents or employees, for other than voter registration purposes, shall be deemed an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy pursuant to the provisions of subdivision two of section eighty-nine of the public officers law and shall constitute a violation of this chapter.

9. Application forms shall be processed by the board of elections in the manner prescribed by section 5–210 of this title or, if the applicant is already registered to vote from another address in such county or city, in the manner prescribed by section 5–208 of this title. The board shall send the appropriate notice of approval or rejection as required by either subdivision nine of such section 5–210 or subdivision five of such section 5–208.

10. Strict neutrality with respect to a person's party enrollment shall be maintained and all persons seeking voter registration forms and information shall be advised that government services are not conditioned on being registered to vote.

11. No statement shall be made nor any action taken to discourage the applicant from registering to vote.

12. The department of motor vehicles shall provide to each person who chooses to register to vote the same level of assistance provided to persons in connection with the completion of the agency's own forms, unless such person refuses such assistance.
13. The state board shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the requirements of this section. The board shall also adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to require county boards and the department of motor vehicles to provide the state board with such information and data as the board deems necessary to assess compliance with this section and to compile such statistics as may be required by the federal elections commission.

14. The state board shall develop and distribute public information and promotional materials relating to the purposes and implementation of this program.

15. The state board shall prepare and distribute to the department of motor vehicles written instructions as to the implementation of the program and shall be responsible for establishing training programs for employees of the department of motor vehicles involved in such program.

16. The commissioner of motor vehicles shall take all actions which are necessary and proper for the implementation of this section. The commissioner of motor vehicles shall designate one person within the agency as the agency voter registration coordinator who will, under the direction of the state board of elections, be responsible for the voter registration program in such agency.


§ 5–213. Inactive status

1. When a voter is sent a confirmation notice pursuant to the provisions of this article, the voter's name shall be placed in inactive status.

2. The registration poll records of all such voters shall be removed from the poll ledgers and maintained at the offices of the board of elections in a file arranged alphabetically by election district. If such board uses computer generated registration lists, the names of such voters shall not be placed on such lists at subsequent elections other than lists prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 5–612 of this article but shall be kept as a computer record at the offices of such board.

3. The board of elections shall restore the registration of any such voter to active status if such voter notifies the board
of elections that he resides at the address from which he is registered, or the board finds that such voter has validly signed a designating or nominating petition which states that he resides at such address, or if such voter casts a ballot in an affidavit envelope which states that he resides at such address, or if the board receives notice that such voter has voted in an election conducted with registration lists prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 5–612 of this article. If any such notification or information is received twenty days or more before a primary, special or general election, the voter’s name must be restored to active status for such election.

4. As soon as practicable, after it restores a voter’s registration to active status, the board of elections shall send the voter, by first class forwardable mail, a notice advising him of the restoration in a form which is similar to the notice sent to new registrants pursuant to the provisions of section 5–210 of this title and which has been approved by the state board of elections.

5. If the board of elections receives notice, which complies with the requirements of this article, that a voter in inactive status is residing at another address within the jurisdiction of such board, it shall transfer the registration and enrollment of such voter to such other address pursuant to the provisions of section 5–208 of this title.


§ 5–214. Registration cards for identification

A board of elections may provide identification cards for use in any city or town in such county in which the board deems it necessary to facilitate voting. However, the failure of a voter to present such card shall not deprive such voter of the right to exercise the franchise, or any other right provided under this chapter.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 31.)

§ 5–215. Veterans’ absentee registration

1. The board of elections in the county in which a veterans’ hospital is located shall appoint a board of registration which...
§ 5–215

shall attend each veterans' hospital between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the evening on the seventh Thursday before each general election and, in the event that it be necessary for the completion of its duties, on the seventh Friday before such election except that if any of the religious holidays of Yom Kippur, Rosh Hashanah, Simchas Torah, Shmini Atzereth or Succoth shall fall on such days, such registration shall be held on the next regular business day which does not fall on any of such religious holidays, and shall receive from inmates or patients therein, or their spouses, parents and children, the applications of such of them as desire and are qualified to be registered by absentee registration.

2. After the applicant completes and signs the application, or has it signed for him, it shall be deposited by or for him in an envelope and sealed. Before receiving the next application the board shall address the envelope to the board of elections in the county where the applicant resides and note upon a form provided for such purpose the date of the application, the name and residence address of the applicant and the name of the hospital at which the application was received.

3. At the end of each day each member of such board shall sign the form containing the list of applicants with their names and addresses and they shall, no later than the next day, return the list and the sealed envelopes to the board of elections in the county where such hospital is located.

4. The board of elections upon receipt of such applications shall immediately mail those applications that are addressed to another board of elections and shall process those applications addressed to it.

5. If a Veterans' Administration Hospital in which any veteran entitled to vote in this state is an inmate or patient, is located outside the State of New York, an application for an absentee ballot signed by such veteran or his spouse, parent or child accompanying or being with him, if a qualified voter and a resident of the same election district, shall constitute permanent personal registration.

6. All applications made and received pursuant to this section shall be processed in the manner provided herein for personal registration by mail.
7. The cost incurred by the county in which such veterans’ hospital is located, for the registration of voters as herein provided, may be apportioned to the counties in which such voters reside in proportion to the number of applicants for such registration residing in such counties.

8. The board of elections shall not be required to send a board of central registration to each veterans’ hospital in such county, pursuant to the provisions of this section, if, in lieu thereof, it shall provide such hospital with mail registration application forms in sufficient quantity so that each inmate or patient of such hospital who wishes to register will be able to do so. A complete application received from an inmate or patient whose residence is in a county other than the county in which the hospital is located shall be immediately transmitted to the appropriate board of elections.


§ 5–216. Registration; assistance to applicant

1. If any person entitled to be registered shall declare to the board of inspectors that he is unable to read or write by reason of illiteracy or disability, the board shall provide assistance in registering. Such person shall, if unable to write, be excused from signing and the board shall enter the words “unable to sign” in each space reserved for his signature. The board shall also enter in the remarks space on the face of the registration records the reason for his inability to write his name.

2. If the applicant be a person who does not speak the English language, he may be assisted by a relative who can interpret for him. If the applicant registers with this assistance the board shall put in the remarks space of the registration forms the name and address, and the relationship, of the person so doing the interpreting and the interpreter shall sign his name in the remarks space.

3. If the registrant needs assistance with registration, he may also have the same assistance in order to mark the enrollment blank.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 43.)
§ 5–218. Registration; challenges

1. Any person who applies for registration may be challenged by any qualified voter, watcher, or inspector of election if such person has reason to suspect that the applicant is not qualified to be registered to vote.

2. When an applicant is challenged the person making the challenge must first state the reason for the challenge and complete the challenger’s part of the challenge form. The board shall then administer to such applicant the following oath: “You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will give true answers to the questions which may be put to you to establish your qualifications to register and vote”. A member of such board shall then read to the challenged person the questions printed upon the form of the challenge affidavit which relate to the reason given for the challenge, and such other questions on the form as in its discretion it may deem appropriate, and shall enter in ink, opposite each question, the answer thereto given by such applicant. After answering, the applicant shall sign his name to such challenge affidavit. The inspector or member of such board who writes the answers shall enter in the place provided on the challenge affidavit, information identifying the person challenged and the name and address of the person challenging, and shall sign the certificate at the end thereof. The other inspectors present shall also sign such certificate at the end thereof.

3. The applicant shall be registered by the board if a majority of such board shall be satisfied with the answers of the registrant. If not satisfied, they shall notify him of the qualifications which they believe he lacks as a voter, and shall furnish him a duplicate of the challenge affidavit as completed. They shall also advise him of his right to apply to the board of elections for registration.

4. When a person who has been challenged is registered, the board shall enter in the remarks column the word “Challenged”.

5. The state board of elections shall prescribe forms for challenge affidavits for use pursuant hereto, which forms shall elicit such information from the applicant as it deems appropriate.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)
§ 5–220.  Registration; challenge after registered

1. Any person may challenge the registration of a voter by executing and delivering to the board of elections or a board taking registrations, his affidavit that he had reason to believe that such voter’s registration should be cancelled. Such affidavit shall contain the affiant’s full name, residence, and business address, the name of his employer, the registration serial number of the person challenged and a recital of the reasons and the facts supporting affiant’s belief that the person challenged lacks the qualifications for voting prescribed in this chapter and specified in such affidavit. The affidavit shall state if the reasons for challenge are based upon the affiant’s personal knowledge, or upon information received from another person. If the affiant’s belief is based upon information furnished by another, the affidavit shall recite the name of the person furnishing the information and the basis for his information. After the affiant has signed such affidavit a member of such board shall read to him and request him to sign the following oath, which shall be subscribed by such affiant: “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the foregoing statement made by me on (insert day, month and year) is a truthful disclosure of the reasons for my belief that the registered voter therein named is not qualified to continue to be registered in the election district in which he is now registered.” If the affiant shall take and sign such oath, the members of the board shall sign their names as witnesses below the affiant’s subscription to such oath. Each such affidavit shall be directed toward the challenge of only one registrant. The board shall give full assistance to any person desiring to execute such an affidavit. The board of elections shall furnish the necessary forms. Upon receipt of such affidavit the board of elections forthwith shall conduct an investigation of the voter’s qualifications to remain registered in the same manner as provided for applications for personal registration by mail. Any person whose registration is so challenged shall be notified thereof by the board of elections by registered or certified mail within five days after the affidavit is received by it.

2. If the board of elections cannot complete its investigation, or cannot make a determination before the next election
§ 5–220

ELECTION LAW

at which the registrant could vote, it shall place his name on a challenge list as a person to be challenged when voting.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 44.)

§ 5–222. Statement of temporary absence

1. A voter who has removed from his residence but who is still eligible to vote from that address for any of the reasons enumerated in this chapter shall, at the time of his registration, or at the time of his removal, or upon request of the board of elections, file with such board, in person or by mail, a statement of temporary absence.

2. Such statement shall set forth where the voter actually resides, where he claims to be legally domiciled, the nature of his occupation or employment, the name and address of his employer, or the school he attends, or the institution at which he is resident, the class to which he claims to belong and such other information as the board shall deem appropriate.

3. When such a statement is filed, the board of elections shall enter the words “Statement of temporary absence filed” in the “remarks” space on the face of such voter’s registration poll record. The registration serial number of the voter shall be placed on such statement and it shall be preserved with the other records of the board of elections.

4. The state board of elections may prescribe a form of statement of temporary absence.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 5–224. Registration of voters unlawfully denied the right to register

1. If any voter applies personally for registration and is unlawfully denied the right to register, the county board of elections may, upon the application of the voter in person or by mail to such board within two weeks after the last day of registration, or within five days after the date of the voter’s receipt of notice of the rejection of his application, upon proper proof, and upon such notice to the chairman of the county committees of the several parties as the board shall prescribe, direct that he be registered in the election district in which he is a qualified voter. The directions of the county board of elections shall be carried out by the board itself, by its
clerks, or by the proper inspectors of elections, as the board may prescribe. The county board of elections shall make a final determination of such application not later than one week after the application is made by the voter.

2. If the board of elections has reason to believe that any applicant has been wrongfully denied the right to register, it shall notify him by mail and such person, upon application in person or by mail to the board of elections, within two weeks of the date of such notice, may be registered by the board of elections.

3. The board of elections shall make a final determination on such application not later than one week after it is made.

4. If any applicant is registered pursuant to the provisions of this section, such registration shall be deemed effective as of the date of the wrongful denial of the right to register.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 32; L.1991, c. 90, § 21.)

§ 5–226. Registration; voter registered in wrong district

1. If any voter has been registered in a wrong election district, the board of elections shall, if he is a qualified voter in any election district within the jurisdiction of such board, change his registration to the correct election district. The board of elections shall thereupon give immediate notice by mail to such voter that his registration has been corrected, and also the location of the polling place of the election district in which he is a qualified voter.

2. If such voter does not reside in any election district within the jurisdiction of the board, his registration shall be cancelled and he shall be notified of the cancellation and the reason therefor.

3. The board shall maintain a list of all such corrections and cancellations as a public record in its office and shall deliver a copy of such list to the chairman of each political party seven days before each election.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 5–228. Registration; certificates of local registration

1. At the close of local registration, each board of inspectors shall mail, or, if the board of elections directs, shall deliver
to the board of elections a certificate, signed by the members of such board, stating the name, present residence address of each registrant and such other information as the board of elections shall require and a certificate stating the name and address of each person whom the board refused to register for any reason other than that he was already registered, and, in each instance, the reason for such refusal. The names and addresses shall be entered on such certificates during the day of registration as the voters concerned are registered or refused registration.

2. At the end of each period of local registration, the board of inspectors shall sign a certificate containing a tabulation of the following information:

a. The total number of voters registered on each day of local registration;

b. The total number of voters registered during such period of registration;

c. Such other information as shall be deemed appropriate by the county board of elections and the state board of elections.

Such certificate shall be mailed or delivered to the board of elections as it may direct, by the board taking registrations. In any city having therein an office of the board of elections, the board of elections may direct that such certificate shall be delivered to the police at the place of registration or the nearest police stationhouse. In such event, the police shall forthwith deliver the certificate to the board of elections at its nearest office.

3. The state board of elections shall prescribe the form of the certificates required by this section.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 24.)

§ 5–230. Local registration; disposition of records and supplies

1. At the end of each day of registration, the chairman of each board of inspectors shall deliver the ledgers locked in the carrying case, if any, the flag and all other supplies to the police at the place of registration, or, if directed, to the officer charged by this chapter with the duty of delivering such
articles to the board. The police or such other officer shall return all such articles on the next day of registration to the chairman of such board at the place of registration immediately prior to the opening hour for registration.

2. If allowed by the board of elections, at the end of each day of registration, the chairman may, after locking and sealing the same, leave the registration poll records in the custody of a member of the board of one political party and the corresponding central file registration records with a member of the board of the opposite political party and himself retain custody of all other articles, or securely store such other articles in the place of registration if the same be a public building.

3. If allowed by the board of elections, at the end of each day of registration, the registration poll records and all other articles may be securely stored in the place of registration if the same be a public building.

4. At the close of the last day on which any board of inspectors is authorized to take registrations such board shall seal the ledgers and lock them in the carrying case; enclose all keys in a sealed package and enclose all executed forms in a sealed package. The chairman of such board shall deliver the sealed material, unused forms and all equipment and material furnished by the board of elections to a person designated by the board of elections to take custody of these items. The person designated shall deliver all such articles to the board of elections within twenty-four hours after the polls close.

5. The members of each board taking registrations shall sign all seals and shall affix their signatures to each in such a manner that the article sealed cannot be opened without breaking their signatures.

6. Any person receiving such supplies from the board of inspectors shall give to the person delivering such supplies a receipt therefor, which, if a ledger carrying case is included, shall certify that such case was locked at the time he received it.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 45; L.1985, c. 164, § 5.)
§ 5–300. Enrollment; generally

At the time a voter is registered or completes an application for registration he may mark his party enrollment within the circle or box underneath or next to the party of his election on the application form.

(Added L.1985, c. 164, § 6.)

§ 5–302. Enrollment; completion

1. Before placing the registration poll record in the poll ledger, the board shall enter in the space provided therefor on the back of such registration poll record the name of the party designated by the voter on his application form, provided such party continues to be a party as defined in this law. If such party ceases to be a party at any time, either before or after such enrollment is so entered, the enrollment of such voter shall be deemed to be blank and shall be entered as such until such voter files an application for change of enrollment pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. In the city of New York the board shall also affix a gummed sticker of a different color for each party in a place on such registration poll record immediately adjacent to such entry. The board shall enter the date of such entry and affix initials thereto in the space provided.

2. If the application form is for a voter who has changed his enrollment or a voter who has previously registered and not enrolled, then the board of elections shall compare the information and the signature appearing on each application form received with that on the registration poll record of the registrant and if found to correspond in all particulars shall, not earlier than the Tuesday following the next general election and not later than the thirtieth day preceding the last day for
publishing enrollment lists, proceed in the manner specified in subdivision one hereof to enter such enrollment on such voter’s registration poll card.

3. If marks are found in more than one of the boxes or circles or if no marks are found in any of the boxes or circles of any application form, the voter who used the application form shall be deemed not to be enrolled, and the words blank or void shall be entered in the space reserved on his registration poll record for the name of a political party or in the computer files from which the computer generated registration lists are prepared. However if such application form sets forth the address of prior registration and such prior registration had not been previously cancelled, the party enrollment, if any, which is part of such prior registration shall be entered in such space on such registration poll record or in such computer files.

4. Registration poll records of voters whose registrations are not rejected by the board of elections shall forthwith be placed in the poll ledger or such voters’ names shall forthwith be entered in the computer files from which the computer generated registration lists are prepared, except that the registration poll record of an otherwise qualified voter who registers after the twenty-fifth day before a primary election shall not be placed in such poll ledger or such voters’ names shall not appear on such a computer generated registration list until after such primary and except further that the registration poll record of a voter whose previous registration was cancelled pursuant to the provisions of this chapter after the previous general election and who registers pursuant to the provisions of this chapter after such cancellation shall not be placed in such poll ledger or such voters’ names shall not appear on such a computer generated registration list until after the fall primary election, unless such voter has enrolled with the same party as the enrollment on the registration which was so cancelled.

The registration poll record of a voter who is not eligible to vote in a primary election but who is eligible to vote in a special election held before such primary election shall be placed in its regular place in the poll ledger or in a special section of such poll ledger for such special election as the
§ 5–302  ELECTION LAW

board of elections, in its discretion, shall provide, or such name shall appear in its regular place on the computer generated registration list prepared for use in such special election. Such poll record shall be removed from such poll ledger or computer generated registration list immediately after such special election.

5. During the period preceding the ensuing primary election, the board of elections shall maintain as a public record a list of all enrollments entered, transferred or corrected, and not contained in the last published enrollment list. Such supplemental enrollment list shall contain the same information and shall be distributed in the same manner as the original enrollment list not later than the fifteenth day before the primary election.


§ 5–304. Enrollment; change of enrollment or new enrollment by previously registered voters

1. A registered voter may change his enrollment in the manner prescribed by this section.

2. The term “change of enrollment” shall apply to applications by a registered voter already enrolled in one party to enroll in a different party, or to delete his enrollment in any party, or an application by a registered voter not enrolled in any party to enroll in a particular party.

3. A change of enrollment received by the board of elections not later than the twenty-fifth day before the general election shall be deposited in a sealed enrollment box, which shall not be opened until the first Tuesday following such general election. Such change of enrollment shall be then removed and entered as provided in this article.

4. Registered voters may apply for change of enrollment personally by mail to or by appearing before a county board of elections or by appearing before a board of inspectors. If the applicant has appeared in person and if the board finds that he or she is properly registered, it shall provide the applicant with an application form for voter registration by mail which shall
be treated as an application for change of enrollment filed pursuant to this section. If the voter has applied personally by mail, the county board of elections shall mail him or her an application form for voter registration by mail as provided by this chapter. If a registered voter submits an application form for registration or enrollment as provided by this chapter, from the residence address from which he or she is then registered, and such form reflects a change of enrollment, the county board of elections shall treat such form as an application for change of enrollment filed pursuant to this section. If such application form also sets forth a new address within the same city or county, the board of elections shall also treat such form as an application for transfer of registration pursuant to section 5–208 of this article. If a voter has cast a ballot in an affidavit ballot envelope on which such voter claims a party enrollment different from the enrollment in the records of the board of elections, such affidavit shall be treated as an application for change of enrollment.

5. Repealed by L.1985, c. 164 § 9, eff. Dec. 1, 1985

§ 5–306. Enrollment; correction of

1. If, after being regularly registered in an election district, a voter discovers he has made a mistake when enrolling, he may within one year from the date of his last registration apply to the board of elections of the county or city in which he resides for a correction of the mistake made by him when marking his enrollment blank, by filing his affidavit setting forth substantially as follows: how he is enrolled, and the town or city, election district, and when required, the ward or assembly district, in which he is registered, the street address, if any, from which he was registered, a statement, in substance, that his current enrollment blank was not marked correctly and that he did not intend to be so enrolled; the name of the party with which he did intend to enroll and which he desires to be entered on the registration records; a statement that he has been duly and regularly enrolled with the party whose name he desires entered on his registration rec-
ords for at least five years immediately preceding the registration at which such mistake occurred or that he was not registered for all or part of such five year period; the county or counties and the addresses at which he resided when he was so enrolled; that he is in general sympathy with the principles of the party with which he requests to be enrolled and intends to support generally its nominees at the next general election, and a statement that he has not enrolled in any party or participated in any primary election or convention of any party during the past five years, other than the one with which he requests to be enrolled.

2. If the applicant’s certificate or, the registration records in the office of such board show the applicant to have been registered during such five year period elsewhere in the state of New York the board shall require the applicant to produce a certified transcript of his enrollment, if any, in such other jurisdiction within the state accompanied with proof, by affidavit, showing his identity with the person whose name appears in such transcript. If the records of any board of elections within the state show the applicant to have been enrolled during such five year period in any party other than the one with which he requests to be enrolled, or to have been registered but not enrolled, the application for correction of enrollment shall be denied.

3. A voter may correct his enrollment pursuant hereto on any of the days the board is open for registration. A correction made during the twenty-five-day period preceding a primary election shall not be effective for such election.

4. Where such application for correction of enrollment is approved, the board of elections shall enter the date of filing of the voter’s affidavit along with the new party of enrollment in the spaces provided for entering enrollments on the back of his registration poll record or in the computer file from which the computer generated registration lists are prepared and the words “Enrollment Corrected” shall be entered in the remarks space therein. If requested by any member of the board, the correction of enrollment of any voter, or group of voters, must be approved by two such board members or two employees of the board representing different political parties. Such members or employees shall place their initials or other identifying
information on the registration poll record of such voter, or on a computer generated list of such corrections of enrollment. Such lists shall be preserved in the same manner, and for the same time, as such registration poll records. The board shall file such affidavits in a file specially maintained for that purpose.


§ 5–310. Enrollment; forms of affidavits, mailing requirements

1. The board shall prepare forms for the various applications and affidavits required under this title and, upon application, shall furnish a copy of the appropriate form to or for any voter desiring to use the same, and an additional copy if required. Copies also may be sold by the board, at cost, to any qualified voter.

2. Except when a voter is expressly required to file a paper in person, such paper may be filed either in person, by agent or sent by mail. Mailing within the state and within the times prescribed for filing shall be sufficient if the affidavit be received by the board. The postmark shall be sufficient proof of the date of mailing. If mailed outside of the state or if the postmark is omitted or illegible the affidavit must be received by the board within the times so prescribed for filing.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

TITLE IV—CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION

Section
5–400. Cancellation of registration; generally.
5–402. Cancellation of registration; generally, notice to voter.
5–403. Rejection of ballot of unqualified voter; notice of action by board.
5–404. Cancellation of registration; cancellation of record.

§ 5–400. Cancellation of registration; generally

1. A voter’s registration, including the registration of a voter in inactive status, shall be cancelled if, since the time of his last registration, he:
§ 5–400  
ELECTION LAW

(a) Moved his residence outside the city or county in which he is registered.

(b) Was convicted of a felony disqualifying him from voting pursuant to the provisions of section 5–106 of this article.

(c) Has been adjudicated an incompetent.

(d) Refused to take a challenge oath.

(e) Has died.

(f) Did not vote in any election conducted by the board of elections during the period ending with the second general election at which candidates for federal office are on the ballot after his name was placed in inactive status and for whom the board of elections did not, during such period, in any other way, receive any information that such voter still resides in the same county or city.

(g) Personally requested to have his name removed from the list of registered voters.

(h) For any other reason, is no longer qualified to vote as provided in this chapter.

2. For the purposes of this section a personal request to be removed from the list of registered voters shall include the following:

(a) A statement signed by the registrant which makes such a request.

(b) A notice that the registrant has moved to an address outside the city or county which is signed by the registrant and sent to the board of elections.

(c) A notice signed by the registrant which states that such registrant has moved to an address outside the city or county and that such change of address is for voter registration purposes.

(d) A notice from a board of elections or other voter registration officer or agency that such person has registered to vote from an address outside such city or county.

§ 5–402. Cancellation of registration; generally, notice to voter

1. The board of elections shall cancel the registration of a voter when he is no longer qualified to vote or as required herein.

2. Whenever the board has reason to believe that a registered voter is no longer qualified to vote, it shall, before cancelling his registration, notify him, in a form approved by the state board of elections, by first class forwardable mail to the address from which he was last registered that he may appear before the board or answer in writing by mail, stating the reasons why his registration should not be cancelled. Such notice shall also state that if the voter does not appear or answer in writing within fourteen days after such notice is mailed, his registration will be cancelled. Such notice shall also advise the voter of his right to reregister pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and shall contain the phone number to call for the days and hours of local registration and the location of local registration places, the deadline for personal registration by mail for the next general election and the phone number to call to obtain additional applications for personal registration by mail. No such notice shall be required in order to cancel the registration of a voter who has made a personal request to be removed from the list of registered voters as defined by subdivision two of section 5–400 of this title or the registration of a voter whose name has been in inactive status for at least the period required by paragraph (f) of subdivision one of section 5–400 of this title or to cancel the registration of a voter who has died. Together with such notice of cancellation, the board shall mail to such voter a postage paid return card in a form approved by the state board of elections. Such card shall provide a place for the voter to set forth the reasons for his continued eligibility to vote in such county or city and to indicate his current address in the county or city and a statement that failure to return the card will result in cancellation of registration. The card shall also inform the voter of how to reregister if the voter has moved out of the county or city. If such registered voter shall fail to appear or answer in writing within such time or if, after he so appears or writes,
§ 5–402

ELECTION LAW

the board is not satisfied that he is qualified to remain registered, the board shall cancel his registration.

3. The board of elections shall notify immediately every person whose registration is cancelled after such person has responded, in person or by mail, to a notice sent pursuant to subdivision two of this section, of the action taken and the reason therefor, by written notice to the address from which he was last registered. Such notice shall advise such persons either of their right to reregister or their right to apply to a court of law for reinstatement, whichever is appropriate.

4. Each board of elections shall, at least once a month, transmit to the appropriate board of elections, a list of the names, old addresses and new addresses of every voter whose registration was cancelled pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section 5–400 of this title because the voter moved to an address in the jurisdiction of the board to which the list is sent, unless the board of elections sending the list has received notice that the voter has already registered to vote from the new address.


§ 5–403. Rejection of ballot of unqualified voter; notice of action by board

If the ballot of any person, voted in an affidavit envelope in the manner prescribed by this chapter, is rejected under the provisions of this chapter on the grounds that such person is not a qualified voter of the election district wherein he or she sought to vote, or is not duly enrolled in the party in whose primary he or she sought to vote and if such person has completed the application for registration and enrollment or change of enrollment on such affidavit envelope, the board of elections shall process such an application in the same manner as other applications for registration and enrollment or change of enrollment. The board of elections shall immediately notify such person by first class mail directed to the address given in his or her affidavit, of the rejection of his or her ballot, together with the reason therefor and, if such person has not completed the application for registration by mail, the appro-
appropriate information on the times and places where he or she may register, re-register, enroll, or change or correct his or her enrollment. Where appropriate, a form of application for personal registration by mail shall be included with such notice.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.2010, c. 62, § 3, eff. April 28, 2010.)

§ 5–404. Cancellation of registration; cancellation of record

1. The board of elections shall cancel a registration by marking the word “Cancelled” on the face of each of the voter’s registration poll records, without obliterating any of the entries thereon, and shall enter the reasons for such cancellation on the face of such registration record or, if the board uses computer generated registration lists, entering such reasons in the computer records. If requested by any member of the board, the cancellation of registration of any voter, or group of voters, must be approved by two such board members or two employees of the board representing different political parties. Such members or employees shall place their initials or other identifying information on the registration poll record of such voter, or on a computer generated list of such cancellations. Such lists shall be preserved in the same manner, and for the same time, as such registration poll records.

2. The board shall supply a list of registration cancellations and reinstatements to the county chairman of any political party requesting same.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1996, c. 116, § 3.)


TITLE V—REGISTRATION RECORDS

Section
5–500. Registration records; form and content.
5–502. Registration records; supplies and equipment.
5–504. Optional discontinuation of central file registration records.
5–506. Optional use of computer registration lists.
5–508. Confidentiality of registration records in certain cases.

§ 5–500. Registration records; form and content

1. There shall be two records of the registration of each voter. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, one
record shall be sent, at the time of every election, to the polling place where the voter is entitled to vote, and shall be known as the “registration poll record”. Between elections it shall be kept in the main office or a branch office of the board of elections. The other record shall be kept constantly in such main office or branch office and shall be known as the “central file registration record”. The two types of records shall be prepared in different colors.

2. The face of each registration record, at or before its use, shall have entered at the top the name of the county in which it is to be used and a registration serial number, which shall be different for each voter but the same for the two records of each voter.

3. The central file registration records shall be printed on one side only, and shall be identical in substance, printing and arrangement with the face of the registration poll records.

4. The central file registration records and the face of the registration poll records shall contain a space for the voter’s signature, preceded by the words, “The foregoing statements are true”, and followed by the signature of the two members of the board of inspectors or central registration board by whom the voter is registered. In addition, there shall be spaces for the following entries, all of which shall precede the space for the voter’s signature:
   a. Serial number assigned to voter and county of registration;
   b. The voter’s surname, given name and initials of other names;
   c. The date of registration;
   d. The residence address at which the voter claims to reside and post office address, if not the same; and the number or designation of the room, apartment or floor occupied by the voter if he does not claim the entire building as his residence;
   e. The assembly district or ward and the election district in which such residence address is located;
   f. The length of the voter’s residence in the county or city calculated to the time of the next general election;
g. Whether the voter has previously voted or registered to vote and, if so, the approximate year in which he last voted or registered and his name and address at the time;

h. His date of birth;

i. A space for the applicant to indicate whether or not he is a citizen of the United States;

j. The gender of the voter (optional);

k. The telephone number of the applicant (optional);

l. Whether the voter was challenged;

m. A space for the applicant to indicate his choice of party enrollment, with a clear alternative provided for the applicant to decline to affiliate with any party.¹

n. On the face of each registration record there also shall be spaces appropriately entitled, for entering information about the cancellation of registration, the date of such cancellation and the reason therefor, and the signature of the two members or employees of the board, representing different political parties by whom the cancellation was recorded;

o. A space for “remarks” regarding other facts required by this chapter to be recorded or appropriate to identify the voter.

5. On each registration poll record shall be spaces appropriately entitled and arranged for the voting record and signature of each voter. Each line above the last shall be reserved for the entries for each election at which the voter casts his vote. Such arrangement shall allow for the entry of the following information with reference to each election at which the registrant shall vote; the year, month and day of the election; the voter’s number recorded on the public-counter, and the designation of the particular machine used if there be more than one in the district, if voting machines are used; the number on the ballot delivered and voted by the voter, if paper ballots are used; the signature of the voter; and the signatures or initials of the election inspectors by whom the voter is admitted to vote. On the last line at the bottom shall be a space for the voter’s signature to be made at the time of registration.

6. On a different part of the registration poll record shall be spaces for recording the enrollment of the voter, changes in
§ 5–500  

such enrollment, including, in each case, the number of the enrollment blank used, the date, the name of the party, appropriate remarks; and the initials of the board members who make any entry:  

7. The state board of elections shall prescribe the form of the record required by this section which may include any additional information it shall deem necessary. The state board may provide that the form of application for registration by mail may be used in lieu of the form prescribed by this section.


1 Punctuation as in original.
2 Punctuation as in original.

§ 5–502.  Registration records; supplies and equipment

1. The board of elections shall furnish in time for use by the boards of inspectors of election, the registration records, an American flag, a map or certified description of the election district, and the adjoining election districts, challenge affidavits, absentee voting applications, a list of voters who are currently registered in the election district, a list of those voters who have been cancelled in the last year with the reason for such cancellations, forms for statements of temporary absence, a sufficient number of copies of the ballot proposals to be submitted to the voters at the ensuing election, at least one copy of the instruction booklet for inspectors and all other forms and supplies required for the administration of the registration system as provided by this article.

2. The board of elections shall also maintain in its custody and control:

a. At the headquarters of the board, filing cabinets and ledgers sufficient in number and form to accommodate the records required by this article to be kept at such headquarters or office.

b. Carrying cases sufficient to carry to and from the registration places the ledgers, if any, and forms required by this chapter to be available for use at such places.
3. Each ledger and cabinet shall be equipped with a lock of such a nature that when the ledger or cabinet is locked it shall not be possible to remove any record or form which has been filed therein, or to file in it any other record or form. Each carrying case shall be equipped with a lock. Each carrying case lock and its key shall bear an identical distinctive identifying number.

4. Subject to the requirements of this article, the state board of elections shall prescribe the number of and the form, content, color and specifications of such registration records, lists, and check cards. It may require such other forms, supplies and equipment as it deems necessary to be furnished by the boards of elections and any other officer charged with equipping the places for taking registrations.


§ 5–504. Optional discontinuation of central file registration records

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of this article to the contrary, a board of elections may apply to the state board of elections for permission to discontinue preparation, use and maintenance of central file registration records.

2. The state board of elections shall adopt regulations establishing the requirements which must be met by a board of election seeking such permission.

3. Such requirements shall include, but not be limited to the following:
   a. The board of elections maintains a complete, current computer record of all registered voters.
   b. At least one copy of such record is kept in a building other than the one in which the offices of the board of elections are located.
   c. The board of elections maintains, as a public record, at the appropriate office of the board, a complete and current alphabetized list of all registered voters, including voters in inactive status, which contains next to each voter’s name at least the following information: address, town or city, assem-
bly district where appropriate, election district, registration serial number, party enrollment, date of registration, sex, date of birth and, if the voter is in inactive status, an indication of that fact.

d. A board of elections which has discontinued use of registration poll ledgers shall not be required to maintain such an alphabetized list of all registered voters if it has available for public use, a sufficient number of computer terminals from which such information can be obtained. Such terminals must have the capacity to display a series of names arranged in such alphabetical order without an inquiry for each such name having to be entered into the computer separately.

4. After such inquiry as it deems appropriate, the state board of elections shall approve the applications of those boards of elections whose systems meet the requirements established by this section and the regulations of the state board. Such boards may then discontinue preparation, use and maintenance of central file registration records.

5. If the state board of elections amends its regulations, a board of elections whose system was previously approved by the state board shall have a reasonable time to conform to the new regulation.

6. If the state board of elections determines on its own initiative, or upon investigation of a complaint, that the system being used by a board of elections is not in compliance with the requirements of this section and the regulations of the state board, it shall order such board of elections to comply forthwith.

7. If such a board of elections does not comply with the provisions of subdivision six of this section, the state board shall issue an order withdrawing permission to discontinue use of central file registration records and such board of elections shall be required to reinstitute use of such records on the first day of December following issuance of such an order.


§ 5–506. Optional use of computer registration lists

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter to the contrary, a board of elections may apply to the state board of
elections for permission to discontinue preparation, use and maintenance of registration poll records.

2. The state board of elections shall adopt regulations establishing the requirements which must be met by a board of elections seeking such permission.

3. Such requirements shall include, but not be limited to the following:

   a. The board of elections maintains a complete, current, computer readable record for each registered voter which includes a reproducible signature, except that the record of the elections in which such voter has voted shall not be required to be maintained in such record for longer than the five previous calendar years. Such record may also include a copy of the entire registration poll record or application for registration of each such voter.

   b. The board of elections maintains at least two copies of such computer readable records, which it stores in two different buildings.

   c. The computer generated registration list prepared for each election in each election district shall be printed by a printer which meets or exceeds standards for clarity and speed of reproduction established by the state board of elections, shall be in a form approved by such board, shall include the names of all voters eligible to vote in such election and shall be in alphabetical order, except that, at a primary election, the names of the voters enrolled in each political party may be placed in a separate part of the list or in a separate list, as the board of elections in its discretion, may determine. Such list shall contain, adjacent to each voter’s name, at least the following: street address, date of birth, party enrollment, year of registration, a computer reproduced facsimile of the voter’s signature or an indication that the voter is unable to sign his name, a place for the voter to sign his name at such election and a place for the inspectors to mark the voting machine number, the public counter number and the number of any paper ballots given the voter.

   d. The board of elections preserves, for as long as registration records are otherwise required to be preserved, the original application for registration or registration poll record of
every registered voter filed in a manner which makes such records available for examination or, if the computer readable record for each registered voter maintained by the board of elections includes a copy of the entire registration poll record or application for registration of each such voter, the board of elections preserves the original of each such poll record or application in such a manner for a period of at least two years, or such longer period as the state board of elections may require, after such copy is entered in the computer readable record or if such computer readable records do not include the backs of those registration poll records which have been used at one or more elections, the board preserves the original of each such poll record for a period of at least two years after such copy is entered in such computer readable record or four years after the last election at which such poll record was used, whichever is later, or such longer period as the state board of elections may require.

4. After such inquiry as it deems appropriate, the state board of elections shall approve the applications of those boards of elections whose systems meet the requirements established by this section and the regulations of the state board. Such boards may then discontinue preparation, use and maintenance of registration poll records.

5. If the state board of elections amends its regulations, a board of elections whose system was previously approved by the state board shall have a reasonable time to conform to the new regulation.

6. If the state board of elections determines on its own initiative, or upon investigation of a complaint, that the system being used by a board of elections is not in compliance with the requirements of this section and the regulations of the state board, it shall order such board of elections to comply forthwith.

7. If such a board of elections does not comply with the provisions of subdivision six of this section, the state board shall issue an order withdrawing permission to discontinue use of registration poll records and such board of elections shall be required to reinstitute use of such records on the first day of December following issuance of such an order.
8. No computer tape, computer disc or other record which can be used to reproduce such computer generated facsimile signatures shall be sold or otherwise distributed other than for use by a board of elections or upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction. However all other data contained on any such tape, disc or record shall be sold or otherwise distributed in the same manner as other records of the board of elections.


§ 5–508. Confidentiality of registration records in certain cases

1. For purposes of this section:

(a) "Victim of domestic violence" means any person who is a victim of a violent felony, as defined in section 70.02 of the penal law, or disorderly conduct, harassment in the first degree, harassment in the second degree, aggravated harassment in the second degree, aggravated harassment in the third degree, stalking in the fourth degree, criminal mischief, menacing in the second degree, menacing in the third degree, reckless endangerment, assault in the third degree or an attempted assault; and

(i) such act or acts have resulted in actual physical or emotional injury or have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to such person or such person's child; and

(ii) such act or acts are or are alleged to have been committed by a family or household member.

(b) "Family or household members" mean the following individuals:

(i) persons related by consanguinity or affinity;

(ii) persons legally married to one another;

(iii) persons formerly married to one another regardless of whether they still reside in the same household;

(iv) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together at any time;
(v) persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time. Factors the court may consider in determining whether a relationship is an “intimate relationship” include but are not limited to: the nature or type of relationship, regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship. Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an “intimate relationship”.

2. Upon application made to the supreme court, in the county wherein a victim of domestic violence is registered pursuant to this article, the court may issue an order requiring that any registration record kept or maintained in accordance with this article with respect to such an individual be kept separate and apart from other registration records and not be made available for inspection or copying by the public or any other person, except election officials acting within the course and scope of their official duties and only as pertinent and necessary in connection therewith.

(Added L.2010, c. 73, § 1, eff. May 5, 2010.)

TITLE VI—FILING AND CUSTODY OF REGISTRATION RECORDS

Section
5–600. Registration records; filing of.
5–601. Registration records; physically disabled voters.
5–602. Lists of registered voters; publication of.
5–604. Enrollment lists; publication of.
5–606. Lists; certification of.
5–608. Replacement of registration and enrollment records; damaged, unusable or lost.
5–610. Registration records; new election district.
5–612. Registration records; use by town or village clerks and for school district, improvement district and fire district elections.
5–614. Statewide voter registration list.

§ 5–600. Registration records; filing of

1. The board of elections shall keep all registration records, when not in use at the polls for an election, at its main office, or a branch office designated by it. Such records shall be kept
in locked ledgers or locked filing cabinets and shall not be removed from the office or branch office of the board of elections, except that the registration poll records of all voters entitled to vote at an election shall be delivered as provided in this chapter to the appropriate election district polling places for use at such election.

2. The central file registration records shall be filed for the entire county using a system permitting location by name. Cancelled registration records shall be filed separately and shall be arranged in the same manner as current registration records.

3. The registration poll records shall be classified by election districts, the records for each election district being filed according to street, by number, and alphabetically within any address or in the discretion of the board of elections they may be filed alphabetically by name of voter.

4. Any registration record not completed because of the refusal of a board of inspectors to register an applicant shall be filed by the board of elections with the cancelled registration records as if the person affected had registered and his registration had been cancelled.

5. After receipt thereof from a board of inspectors at the close of a period of local registration, the board of elections, before removing any records or blank forms from any ledger containing registration records of voters registered during such period, shall compare such records and blanks with the certificate filed by such board of inspectors. It shall investigate any discrepancy between such returned material and the information contained on such certificate and if such discrepancy is not satisfactorily resolved, it shall, at the request of any commissioner, make a written report thereof in triplicate and send one copy of such report to the district attorney and one to the state board of elections and keep the third copy on file at its office as a public record. The board of elections shall then remove the records and blanks from the ledgers and shall file them as provided herein.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)
§ 5–601. Registration records; physically disabled voters

1. A physically disabled voter whose polling place is located in a building that is not accessible shall be entitled to vote in any other election district whose polling place is located in a building which is accessible, provided that the candidates and ballot proposals on the ballot in such other election district are the same as those on the ballot in the election district in which such voter resides.

2. A written application by a disabled voter to have his registration record transferred to an election district which has an accessible polling place shall be valid for an election occurring more than fourteen days after it is received by the board of elections and, if the voter is permanently disabled, for all subsequent elections. Such application may specify the election district to which the voter wishes his registration records transferred.

3. The board of elections shall keep all such applications from permanently disabled voters on file at its office. Not later than twelve days before each election, the board shall transfer the records of each voter for whom it has such an application and who continues to be registered from the address on such application to an election district in the polling place specified in such application. If the application does not specify such an election district, or if the election district so specified is not one to which such records properly may be transferred for such election, the board of elections shall transfer such record to the election district among those to which it may properly be transferred for such election, which is located in the accessible polling place closest to the residence of the applicant.

4. If such registration records are in the form of registration poll records, the board of elections, before transferring any such registration record, shall make a photocopy thereof. Such photocopies shall be kept on file in the offices of such board in case such registration poll record is lost.

5. Upon removing such a registration poll record from a poll ledger, the board of elections shall insert in such poll ledger, at the place where such registration poll record was filed, a form giving the name and address of the voter, stating
that the registration poll record was moved pursuant to the provisions of this section and giving the number of the election district to which such registration poll record was moved and the location of the polling place for such election district.

6. If such registration records are kept in the form of computer generated registration lists, the board of elections at the time such registration record is transferred, shall cause to be entered on the computer generated registration at the place where such registration record would have appeared, the name and address of the voter but without the computer reproduced facsimile of the voter’s signature and either a notation that such record was moved pursuant to the provisions of this section together with the number of the election district to which such record was moved and the location of the polling place for such election district or a notation stating where, in such computer generated registration list, such information is provided.

7. Not later than ten days before each election, the board of elections shall mail to each voter who has made application pursuant to the provisions of this section, by first class mail, information specifying the number and location of the election district to which his records have been transferred or that there is no election district to which such records may properly be transferred which is located in an accessible polling place.

8. If the board determines that there is no election district in an accessible polling place to which such voter’s record may properly be transferred for a particular election, it shall treat the application of such voter as an application for an absentee ballot for such election and forthwith mail such absentee ballot to such voter at his residence address together with the notice required by subdivision seven of this section.

9. The board of elections shall compile a list, arranged by election districts of residence, of the names and addresses of all voters whose registration records have been moved pursuant to the provisions of this section and the number of the election district to which such registration record was moved. Not later than six days before election day, the board of elections shall send a copy of such list to the county chairman
§ 5–601

of each party. Such list shall be a public record at the office of such board of elections.

10. The state board of elections shall prescribe a standard form of application for use under this section and all forms necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.


§ 5–602. Lists of registered voters; publication of

1. After the last day of local registration and before the sixth day before the next ensuing general election in each year, the board of elections shall cause to be published a complete list of names and residence addresses of the registered voters for each election district over which the board has jurisdiction. The names for each election district may be arranged according to street and number or alphabetically. Each list shall be prepared in such a manner as to indicate the registrants whose names did not appear on the list of registered voters last published pursuant to the provisions of this section and the registrants who are in inactive status. The board of elections, in its discretion, may publish the names of the registrants in inactive status as a separate list. In lieu of publishing such a registration list, such board of elections may publish a complete list of the names and residence addresses of all registered voters whose names do not appear in the annual enrollment lists published in such year by such board, in the same form as such enrollment lists, and a list of the registered voters whose names appear in such annual enrollment lists but who have been placed in inactive status or whose registrations have been cancelled since the publication of such annual enrollment lists. Lists for all election districts in a ward or assembly district may be bound together in one volume.

2. The board of elections shall cause a list to be published for each election district over which it has jurisdiction.

3. The board of elections shall prepare such number of copies of such lists as it determines will be sufficient to meet the demand for such lists and shall send at least one copy of each such list to the state board of elections, and shall keep at least five copies for public inspection at each main office or
branch of the board. Other copies shall be sold at a charge not exceeding the cost of publication.


§ 5–604. Enrollment lists; publication of

1. The board of elections shall also cause to be published for each election district a complete list of the registered voters of each election district. Such list shall, in addition to the information required for registration lists, include the party enrollment of each voter. At least as many copies of such list shall be prepared as the required minimum number of registration lists.

Lists for all the election districts in a ward or assembly district may be bound together in one volume. The board of elections shall also cause to be published a complete list of names and residence addresses of the registered voters, including the party enrollment of each voter, for each town and city over which the board has jurisdiction. The names for each town and city may be arranged according to street and number or alphabetically. Such lists shall be published before the first day of April. The board shall keep at least five copies for public inspection at each main office or branch office of the board. Surplus copies of the lists shall be sold at a charge not exceeding the cost of publication.

2. Immediately after the publication of such lists the board shall send at least one true copy, duly certified, of each such list to the state board of elections.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1996, c. 176, § 2; L.1996, c. 709, § 1; L.2010, c. 28, § 1, eff. March 30, 2010.)

§ 5–606. Lists; certification of

1. The board of elections shall certify to the correctness of any transcript of original registration or enrollment entries, or of any part thereof, on the payment of one cent for every twenty names contained in the transcript.

2. The board of elections shall on request give to any enrolled voter a certificate of enrollment which shall specify the name of the party with which he is enrolled, the date of
§ 5–606  ELECTION LAW

enrollment and the election district in which such voter is enrolled.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 5–608. Replacement of registration and enrollment records; damaged, unusable or lost

1. If the registration or enrollment records of any voter shall be lost, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, the board of elections shall, except as provided in subdivision two hereof, require him to reregister or reenroll. Such reregistration or reenrollment shall be deemed to have taken effect as of the date of the original registration or enrollment.

2. If one or both of the registration records of the voter are still in the possession of the board of elections and it is possible therefrom to duplicate the lost or damaged record, the board of elections shall prepare a new record containing all the information required, using the original serial number, and shall paste photostatic copies of the voter’s signature in each space on the new record where his signature was placed on the original record.

3. When the spaces for signature or for other entries, on a registration poll record are filled so as to render a record no longer usable, the board of elections shall prepare a second poll record. All pertinent information shall be copied from the original poll record on to the second poll record. The registration signature on the original poll record shall be photostated and pasted on the back in the space for the registration signature on the second poll record. Within the space reserved for remarks shall be imprinted “Record Continued—2nd Poll Record”, or “3rd Poll Record”, as appropriate.

4. The active but unusable poll record shall be kept in a special file for active continued registrations until such time as the next poll record may be cancelled, at which time the poll records are stamped “cancelled” and fastened together when placed in the cancellation file.

5. All mutilated or defaced registration records which are replaced by new records under the provisions of this section shall be stamped across the face with the words “Record
Replaced”, without obliterating any of the entries thereon and shall be kept on file by the board of elections.

6. If the records of an entire election district or a large segment thereof are lost, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, or are determined by the board of elections to be so inaccurate or incomplete as to be unusable, such board may, upon due notice, require re-registration of all qualified voters resident within such district. In such event, the board shall fix and determine additional days of local registration for such re-registration.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 5–610. Registration records; new election district

When an election district is created, abolished or altered in any way, the board of elections shall do all things necessary to transfer the affected registration records to conform to the new plan of election districts and shall make all necessary changes in the designation of the election district and political subdivision on the registration record of each voter affected. At least twenty days before the next election, after such new plan of election districts has been effected, the board of elections shall mail a written notice to each affected registered voter notifying him of the designation of the new political subdivision, if any, and the number of the election district to which his registration record has been transferred, and if available, the address of his polling place.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 5–612. Registration records; use by town or village clerks and for school district, improvement district and fire district elections

1. The board of elections shall, not later than the twentieth day before a special town election and not later than the seventh day before a village election conducted by the village clerk, provide a list of registered voters or shall place registration poll records in properly locked ledgers in the temporary custody of the town or village clerk for the purpose of permitting him to copy such records or to deliver such records for village election purposes to the board of inspectors of the several polling places in the election districts as provided by
this chapter. The board of elections shall indicate on such list, or on a separate accompanying list, the names of those voters whose registration records have been marked “permanently disabled”. The names of voters in inactive status shall appear on a separate accompanying list. Voters listed in inactive status who appear at the polls to vote shall be challenged in the manner provided by section 8–504 of this chapter.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections nineteen hundred sixty, twenty hundred fourteen and twenty-six hundred six of the education law with respect to registration of voters, any person, otherwise qualified to vote who is registered under the provisions of this article shall be entitled to vote at all school district meetings or elections without further registration.

3. Whenever a school district meeting or election is scheduled, the board of elections for the appropriate county or counties shall deliver the registration lists, indicating on such list, or on a separate accompanying list, the names of those voters whose registration record has been marked “permanently disabled”, and, on a separate accompanying list, the names of voters in inactive status who shall be challenged if they appear at the polls to vote, for the appropriate election districts or those portions of the election districts encompassing the school district to the appropriate officials of such school district as soon as possible upon request of the appropriate officials, but no later than the thirty days immediately prior to the regularly scheduled school district election, provided further, that such board of elections shall deliver no later than ten days prior to each such special or regular school district election supplemental registration lists containing the names of those voters who have registered after delivery of the first registration lists and who are eligible to vote in such elections, indicating on such list or on a separate accompanying list the names of those voters whose registration record has been marked “permanently disabled”.

4. Within five days of the adoption by a board of education of a resolution in accordance with subdivisions one and three of section two thousand fourteen of the education law, such board of education shall notify the appropriate board of elections of such adoption.
5. The board of education of a school district which has adopted such a resolution shall, not less than forty-five days before each regularly scheduled school district meeting or election and fourteen days before any such special meeting or election notify the board of elections of the date of such meeting or election.

6. The board of elections, upon the request of the board of commissioners of an improvement district which elects commissioners or a fire district shall, not later than the twenty-first day before each election in such district, deliver to the secretary of such district a list of persons registered to vote as of the twenty-third day before such election in the election districts contained in such district, indicating on such list the names of the voters in inactive status, or shall place the registration poll records for such election districts in properly locked ledgers in the temporary custody of such district secretary for the purpose of permitting him to copy such records. Any voter listed in inactive status who appears at the polls to vote, shall be challenged.

7. The appropriate official of each town, village, school district, improvement district or fire district which obtains a list of registered voters from the board of elections pursuant to the provisions of this section shall deliver the list containing the names of the voters in inactive status or, at the discretion of such official, a photocopy of such list to the board of elections not later than one week after the election at which the list was used with an indication of which voters listed in inactive status on such list voted at the election for which the list was prepared. If such official delivered the original list, the board of elections shall return such list to the official from whom it was received within three weeks thereafter.

§ 5–614. Statewide voter registration list

1. There shall be one official record of the registration of each voter. Such record shall be maintained in an interactive, statewide, computerized, voter registration list. Such state-
wide voter registration list shall constitute the official list of voters for the state of New York. Such list shall be in the custody of the state board of elections and administered and maintained by the state board of elections, subject to rules and regulations promulgated by the state board of elections in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this chapter. Local boards of elections shall comply with all the rules and regulations promulgated by the state board of elections pursuant to this section.

2. The official statewide voter registration list shall be created by combining the existing voter registration list maintained by each local board of elections into a single integrated list. The state board of elections, pursuant to subdivision four of section 3–100 of this chapter, shall promulgate rules and regulations, which shall be binding upon each local board of elections, concerning the combining of each existing voter registration list into a single integrated list. Such rules and regulations shall be designed, to the maximum extent practicable, to allow each local board of elections to continue to use its existing computer infrastructure, computer software and database applications to access data from and transmit data to the statewide voter registration list. To create such list, each local board of elections shall transmit to the state board of elections a certified copy of the voter registration records of such board in an electronic format prescribed by the state board of elections. The state board of elections shall on an ongoing basis compile such records from the local boards of elections into a statewide voter registration list. The computer infrastructure of such list shall be maintained and administered by the state board of elections and such board shall, in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this chapter, promulgate uniform rules and regulations for the maintenance of voter registration records not inconsistent with this chapter. The state board of elections shall make accessible to each local board of elections the statewide voter registration list. Such list shall be maintained in a computerized form which permits different user interfaces.

3. The statewide voter registration list shall:

a. serve as the single system for storing and managing the official list of registered voters throughout the state which local
boards of elections shall use for creating the computer generated registration list prepared for each election for each election district as provided by this chapter;

b. contain the name and registration information of every legally registered voter in the state, as provided by section 5–500 of this article and such other information as may be deemed necessary by the state board of elections in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this chapter;

c. contain a unique identifier for each legally registered voter in the state;

d. be coordinated and referenced with other state and federal identification records;

e. provide timely electronic access to the information contained therein to election officials;

f. provide that all voter registration information obtained by a local board of elections shall be electronically entered into such list on an expedited basis at the time the information is provided to such board;

g. ensure that the state board of elections provides such support as may be required so that local boards of elections are able to enter the information described in paragraph f of this subdivision;

h. serve as the official voter registration list for the conduct of all elections in the state which are administered by local boards of elections; and

i. allow local boards of elections, using their own systems, to perform essential election functions including but not limited to processing of absentee voters, administration of poll workers and polling places, assignment of election jurisdictions based on residence and address and other functions necessary for the conduct of elections using voter registration information from the official statewide voter registration list.

4. Adding, changing, canceling or removing voter registration records shall be conducted only by local boards of elections as provided by this chapter.

5. For purposes of removing names of ineligible voters from the list of eligible voters, the state board of elections shall obtain and transmit to local boards of elections (a) the list of
persons who have died maintained by the New York city department of health and the state department of health, and (b) the list of persons subject to forfeiture of the right to vote pursuant to section 5–106 of this article maintained by the office of court administration or by a court having made such determination.

6. Each local board of elections shall, within twenty-five days after receiving such list of decedents or list of persons subject to forfeiture of the right to vote pursuant to section 5–106 of this article, use such lists to identify and remove decedents and persons subject to forfeiture of the right to vote pursuant to section 5–106 of this article from the list of eligible voters.

7. The local board of elections shall electronically file with the state board of elections a cancellation and removal report indicating all cancellations and removal actions taken by the local board of elections from the list of eligible voters. Such report shall be filed in a format and at such intervals as directed by the state board of elections.

8. If the information received by the board of elections through the statewide voter registration list indicates that a voter is currently registered to vote more than once, the local board of elections containing the registration record of the earlier dated registration record shall send such voter the confirmation notice prescribed by section 5–712 of this article and place such voter in inactive status pursuant to section 5–213 of this article.

9. The state board of elections shall, in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this chapter, promulgate rules and regulations to ensure compliance with the adding, changing, canceling or removing of voters from the single, official, statewide voter registration list.

10. Any person may bring a challenge pursuant to this chapter against any board of elections to compel the removal of an ineligible voter from the list of eligible voters or to compel the correction of a registration record in the case of a voter wrongfully canceled or removed from the statewide, single, official voter registration list.
11. The state board of elections shall establish a statewide voter hotline using information available through the statewide voter registration list for voters to obtain information regarding their voter registration.

12. a. The state board of elections, in consultation with local boards of elections and in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this chapter, shall establish minimum standards for statewide voter registration list maintenance activities and schedules for such activities by regulation.

b. The list maintenance performed pursuant to the minimum standards required by paragraph a of this subdivision shall be conducted in a manner consistent with this chapter to ensure that:

   (1) the name of each registered voter appears in the statewide voter registration list;

   (2) only names of persons who are not registered or who are not eligible to vote are removed from such list; and

   (3) the prior registrations of duplicate names are removed from such list.

13. The state board of elections shall provide adequate technological security measures to prevent the unauthorized access to or disruption of the statewide voter registration list established pursuant to this section and any voter registration records electronically transmitted between local boards of elections and the state board of elections as provided for in subdivision two of this section. A copy of such list shall be stored at least twenty-five miles away from the place where the original is housed.

14. The statewide voter registration list system shall ensure that voter registration records in the state are accurate and are updated regularly, including a system of file maintenance that makes a reasonable effort to remove registrants who are ineligible to vote from the official list of eligible voters, as provided for by this chapter.

(Added L.2005, c. 24, § 1, eff. May 3, 2005.)
§ 5–700. Checks on registration

The board of elections shall permit only those persons to register or to remain registered who have the qualifications prescribed by this article.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 5–702. Voters’ check cards; investigation

1. The board of elections shall cause a bipartisan team of regular or special employees of such board to conduct an investigation of the qualifications to register and vote, or cause a voter’s check card to be prepared for each voter who was registered after being challenged or who was challenged after registration and, if requested by any member of the board, for any other voter. The board shall forthwith deliver each such voter’s check card to the head of the police department in the city, town or village in which the voter resides, or, if there be no such police department, to the sheriff or head of the police department of the county. The board shall make and retain an inventory list of all cards so delivered.

2. The head of the police department or sheriff, forthwith shall cause an investigation to be made to determine, in each instance, whether the registrant resides, and how long he has resided, at the address at which he claims a residence, and to check the facts relating to why the voter was challenged. Such investigation shall be completed within five days after receipt of such check cards. Each check card shall be signed with the title or rank, badge number, if any, and signature of the police officer, sheriff or deputy making the investigation, who shall note above such signature whether he personally interviewed the registrant and, if not, the full name of at least one other person whom he personally interviewed at the registrant’s
claimed residence or place of employment; the place, date and hour of such interview; the family relationship, if any, between the registrant and the person interviewed; and any reason he may have to believe that the registrant does not reside at the address given or does not possess the qualifications prescribed by this chapter for eligibility for registration. If he is satisfied that the registrant resides at such address and does possess such qualifications he shall write the word “valid” above his signature. If the officer charged with or actually making such investigation knows of his personal knowledge that the registrant is a qualified voter in the election district in which such registrant claims a residence, he may, without further investigation, endorse on such check card, above his title or rank, badge number, if any, and signature, the words “Valid; Personal knowledge.” Such endorsement shall be considered for all purposes as a statement under oath by such officer that the registrant is qualified to vote from the residence claimed.

3. No later than the sixth day after receipt of such check cards from the board of elections the head of the police department or sheriff shall return them, in sealed wrappers and in each instance endorsed as required by subdivision two of this section, to the board of elections. Each wrapper shall contain all of the check cards for a single election district, alphabetically arranged in two groups. The first group shall contain all the check cards marked “Valid” or “Valid: Personal knowledge.” The second group shall contain the remainder of such check cards. On the face of the wrapper such forwarding officer shall cause to be noted his name and the title of his office, the city, town or village, assembly district or ward, if any, and the election district of the cards in the wrapper, the total number of check cards marked “Valid” and “Valid; Personal knowledge”, the number of other check cards, and the total of all check cards contained in such wrapper. With each such wrapper the forwarding officer shall present to the board of elections a receipt, containing the information required to be stated on such wrapper. The original of such receipt shall be retained by the forwarding officer. The duplicate of such receipt shall be filed in the board of elections.

4. The board of elections forthwith shall compare such check cards for each election district with the inventory list
§ 5–702  ELECTION LAW

prepared as directed by subdivision one of this section, the certificates executed by the registration board, the challenge affidavits executed in such district and returned to the board of elections and the registration cards of all applicants for whom check cards were executed and shall investigate any discrepancies.

5. The board of elections shall file all such check cards which are marked “Valid” or “Valid: Personal knowledge” in a separate file maintained by it for such purpose. Within such file, all cards shall be arranged by election districts and alphabetically within such districts.

6. The board of elections shall likewise file all such check cards which are not marked “Valid” or “Valid: Personal knowledge” in a separate file or ledgers maintained by it for such purpose.

6–a. Repealed.

7. If it appears from the check card that the registrant does not reside at the address from which he is registered, the board shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 5–402 of this article.

8. Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of a board of elections that any voter or witness has made a false statement, whether or not under oath, affecting his qualifications to be registered or has given false testimony at any hearing affecting such registration, such board forthwith shall forward such statement or testimony to the district attorney and the district attorney forthwith shall present the matter to the grand jury.

9. Check cards. The state board of election shall prescribe a form of registration check card for use pursuant to this article.


(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1981, c. 74, § 3; L.1986, 339, §§ 1, 2; L.1994, c. 659, § 31.)

§ 5–704. Notification to jurisdiction of prior registration

1. Each board of elections shall, at least once a month, transmit to the appropriate boards of election, a list of all persons who have registered with such board of elections and
stated that they were previously registered outside of the city or county of such board’s jurisdiction. Such list shall include the name of the registrant, the name of the prior registration if different, the address of the prior registration including street address, city or town, county and state and the date of birth of the registrant. Such information with respect to those persons whose address of previous registration is outside the state, shall be sent to the state board of elections.

2. The state board shall arrange such list by state and transmit such list to the chief state election official of such state at such times and in such manner as it deems appropriate.

(Added L.1994, c. 659, § 33.)


§ 5–708. Change of voter status; reports of

1. It shall be the duty of the state health department and the department of health of the city of New York to deliver to the state board of elections, at least monthly, records, in a format as mutually determined by both agencies, of the names of all persons of voting age for whom death certificates were issued. Such records shall be arranged by county of residence and shall include the name, residence address and birth date of each such person.

2. It shall be the duty of every court having jurisdiction over such matters, or the office of court administration, to transmit to the appropriate board of elections or, in the discretion of the office of court administration, to the state board of elections, at least quarterly, the names, residence addresses and birthdates of all persons for whom convictions or revocations of probation or conditional discharge result in loss of voting privileges pursuant to the provisions of section 5–106 of this article. Such transmittals shall be in a format as mutually determined by such agencies and the state board of elections.

3. It shall be the duty of every court having jurisdiction over such matters or the office of court administration to transmit to the appropriate board of elections or, in the discretion of the office of court administration, to the state board of elections, at least quarterly, of the name, residence address and
birthdate of any person of voting age who has been adjudicated as incompetent.

4. a. If a board of elections receives any notices pursuant to the provisions of subdivisions two and three of this section which set forth a residence address outside of the city or county of such board’s jurisdiction, it shall, at least once a month, transmit such notices to the appropriate board of elections, or, if such address is outside the state, to the state board of elections.

b. The state board shall arrange such notices and the names received pursuant to the other provisions of this section by county of residence and transmit such notices and any notices of conviction for a felony received from a United States attorney to the appropriate board of elections.

c. If any such notices, or names received pursuant to the other provisions of this section, set forth a residence address outside New York state, the state board shall transmit such notices to the chief state election official of such state at such times and in such manner as it deems appropriate.

5. a. At least once each year during the month of May, each board of elections shall obtain through the National Change of Address System, the forwarding address for every voter registered with such board of elections for whom the United States Postal Service has such a forwarding address together with the name of each such voter whom the Postal Service records indicate has moved from the address at which he is registered without leaving a forwarding address.

b. The state board of elections shall obtain such information for those boards of elections which request it do so. Such a request must be made not later than April first. Each board which makes such a request shall supply the list of voters registered with such board in a format prescribed by the state board. Each such board shall reimburse the state board for the fees it disburses to obtain such information if such fee exceeds two hundred fifty dollars.

c. If the information received through the National Change of Address System indicates that a voter has moved to an address outside such county or city, or has moved without leaving a forwarding address, the board of elections shall, not
later than June first, send such voter the confirmation notice prescribed by section 5–712 of this title and place such voter in inactive status pursuant to section 5–213 of this article.

d. If the information received through the National Change of Address System indicates that a voter has moved to another address in such county or city, the board of elections shall transfer the registration of such voter to such new address pursuant to the provisions of section 5–208 of this article and send such voter the notice prescribed by such section 5–208.

6. It shall be the duty of the appropriate officers of a city, town or village to notify the appropriate board of elections of any action by such city, town or village which shall affect or change the name or street numbers of any street located within such city, town or village. Upon receipt of such information the board of elections shall make the necessary changes in the addresses of the voters registered from addresses wherein such change of street name or street numbers was effected.

7. The real property assessment bureau of the department of finance of the city of New York shall notify the board of elections in the city of New York of each residence which, because of abandonment, demolition or vacancy, no longer contains a potential voter.


§ 5–710. Check of registrants; personal

1. A special door to door check of all the registered voters in any or all of the election districts including election districts previously checked shall be conducted in any year upon the written filed request of any one member of the board of elections. The board of elections shall employ a sufficient number of employees for the purpose of conducting such checks.

2. The board shall supply such employees with copies of the most recent registration list prepared for such election district under check as corrected by the board to reflect new registrations and cancellations occurring since the publication thereof. Such check shall be performed by two employees of the board
representing the major political parties and they shall submit to the board of elections on or before a date fixed by the board, a report signed by each of them. Such signed report shall be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit, and if it contains any material false statement, shall subject the persons who sign the report to the same penalties as if each had been duly sworn and such provision shall be printed in bold type directly above the signature lines on such report. At the end of the ensuing period of local registration in such years, the board of elections shall forthwith prepare a supplementary list of all voters registered for the first time during such period of local registration in the election districts so canvassed and shall direct the conduct of a similar check of all such voters.

3. Whenever it appears from the report that a registered voter is no longer qualified the board shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 5–402 of this article.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1994, c. 659, § 34.)

§ 5–712. Confirmation notices

1. The board of elections shall send a confirmation notice by forwardable first class or return postage guaranteed mail to every registered voter or applicant for registration, at the address at which the voter is registered or the address on the application for registration, when any mail sent to such voter or applicant is returned as undeliverable by the postal service without any indication of a forwarding address and to any voter for whom notice that the voter has moved without leaving a forwarding address, is received from the United States Postal Service through the National Change of Address System.

2. (a) The board of elections shall also send a confirmation notice to every registered voter for whom it receives a notice of change of address to an address not in such city or county which is not signed by the voter. Such change of address notices shall include, but not be limited to, notices of change of address received pursuant to subdivision eleven of section 5–211 and subdivision six of section 5–212 of this article, notice of change of address from the United States Postal Service through the National Change of Address System or
from any other agency of the federal government or any agency of any state or local government and notice of a forwarding address on mail sent to a voter by the board of elections and returned by the postal service. Such confirmation notices shall be sent to such new address.

(b) If a notice sent pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subdivision to the voter at the new address is returned as undeliverable, the board of elections shall send another such notice to the address at which the voter was originally registered.

3. Such notices shall be in a form prescribed by the state board of elections and shall include a postage-paid return card on which the voter may confirm the fact that he still resides at the address to which the notice was sent, or notify the board of any change of address. Such notices shall request all voters who receive the notice to reply with their current addresses. Such notices shall request all voters who receive the notice to reply with their current addresses and shall state that voters who have not moved or who have moved within the county or city and who do not respond may be required to vote by affidavit ballot and that if they do not vote in any election up to and including the second federal election after such notice, their registrations may be cancelled. Such notices sent to addresses in New York state shall also include a mail registration form and information on how voters who have moved to a different city or county may reregister.

4. No such confirmation notices shall be sent between June first in any year and the date of the general election in such year or in the ninety days before a spring primary election except that such notices shall be sent forthwith to persons for whom an acknowledgment of acceptance of registration sent pursuant to subdivision nine of section 5–210 of this article is returned to the board of elections as undeliverable and to every registered voter for whom the board of elections receives a notice of change of address described in paragraph a of subdivision two of this section to an address not in such city or county.

5. All voters or applicants to whom a confirmation notice is sent, pursuant to the provisions of this section, shall forthwith be placed in inactive status.

ARTICLE 6—DESIGNATION AND NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

Title  
II. Village Elections  1  ................................................................. 6–200

1 So in original.  No Title I has been enacted.

Section  
6–100. Nominations and designations; generally.  
6–102. Party nominations; electors, presidential.  
6–104. Party designation; statewide office.  
6–106. Party nominations; justice of the supreme court.  
6–108. Party nominations; towns.  
6–110. Party nominations; public office.  
6–112. Repealed.  
6–114. Party nominations; special election.  
6–116. Party nominations; election to fill a vacancy.  
6–118. Designation and nomination by petition.  
6–120. Designation and nomination; restrictions.  
6–122. Designation or nomination; eligibility, restrictions.  
6–124. Conventions; judicial.  
6–126. Conventions; rules for holding.  
6–128. New party; first nominations by.  
6–130. Designating petition; signer information.  
6–132. Designating petition; form.  
6–134. Designating petition; rules.  
6–136. Designating petitions; number of signatures.  
6–137. Repealed.  
6–140. Independent nominations; form of petition.  
6–142. Independent nominations; number of signatures.  
6–144. Nominating and designating petitions and certificates; place for filing.  
6–146. Nomination and designation; declination or acceptance.  
6–147. Multiple designations of a candidate for a party position.  
6–148. Nomination and designation; filling vacancies.  
6–150. Nomination; vacancy caused by death or disqualification, unfilled at time of general or special election.  
6–152. Vacancies caused by death or disqualification and unfilled at time of primary election.  
6–153. Certificate of candidacy by write-in candidates for president and vice president.  
6–154. Nominations and designations; objections to.  
6–156. Party nominations; certification.  
6–158. Nominating and designating petitions and certificates, conventions; times for filing and holding.  
6–160. Primaries.  
6–162. Primary; New York City, run-off.  
6–164. Primary, uncontested; opportunity to ballot.  
6–166. Primary; opportunity to ballot, form of petition.  
6–168. Designating petitions; candidates for the office of judge of the civil court of the city of New York.
§ 6–100.  Nominations and designations; generally
Nomination and designation of candidates for election to public office or party position are governed by this article.
(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 6–102.  Party nominations; electors, presidential
Party nominations of candidates for the office of elector of president and vice president of the United States, one for each congressional district and two at large, shall be made by the state committee.
(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 6–104.  Party designation; statewide office
1. Party designation of a candidate for nomination for any office to be filled by the voters of the entire state shall be made by the state committee.

2. The state committee shall make a decision by majority vote. The person receiving the majority vote shall be the party’s designated candidate for nomination, and all other persons who shall have received twenty-five percent or more of the vote cast on any ballot shall have the right to make written demand, duly acknowledged, to the state board of elections that their names appear on the primary ballot as candidates for such nomination. Such demand shall be made not later than seven days after such meeting and may be withdrawn in the same manner within fourteen days after such meeting.

3. In the absence of a party rule forming and designating the members of a committee to fill any vacancy in designations which may occur after the state committee has adjourned its meeting and before the primary election, the state committee shall also enact a resolution forming such a committee and selecting the members of same.

4. Upon the vote for such designation, each member of the state committee shall be entitled to cast a number of votes which shall be in accordance with the ratio which the number of votes cast for the party candidate for governor on the line or column of the party at the last preceding general state election in the unit of representation of such member bears to the total
vote cast on such line or column at such election for such candidate in the entire state. The apportionment of such votes as so prescribed shall be determined by the rules of the party.

5. Enrolled members of the party may make other designations by petition for a member of the same party.

6. The meeting of the state committee for the purpose of designating candidates shall be held not earlier than twenty-one days before the first day to sign designating petitions and not later than the first day to sign designating petitions for the primary election.

7. Within four days after such meeting, the state committee shall file with the state board of elections.

(a) The names of persons who have received the designation of the state committee and the offices for which designated, and the name of each person who received twenty-five percent or more, of the vote on any ballot and the offices for which they received such vote.

(b) The names of the persons selected as the committee to fill vacancies or a certified copy of the party rule forming and empowering such a committee to fill vacancies.

8. No person may be designated by a state committee for more than one statewide office pursuant to the provisions of this section.


§ 6–106. Party nominations; justice of the supreme court

Party nominations for the office of justice of the supreme court shall be made by the judicial district convention.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 6–108. Party nominations; towns

1. In any town in a county having a population of over seven hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, as shown by the latest federal decennial or special population census, party nominations of candidates for town offices shall be made at the primary preceding the election. In any other town, nominations of candidates for town offices shall be made by caucus or
primary election as the rules of the county committee shall provide, except that the members of the county committee from a town may adopt by a two-thirds vote, a rule providing that the party candidates for town offices shall be nominated at the primary election. If a rule adopted by the county committee of a political party or by the members of the county committee from a town, provides that party candidates for town offices, shall be nominated at a primary election, such rule shall not apply to nor affect a primary held less than four months after a certified copy of the rule shall have been filed with the board of elections. After the filing of such a rule, the rule shall continue in force until a certified copy of a rule revoking the same shall have been filed with such board at least four months before a subsequent primary. Such a caucus shall be held no earlier than the first day on which designating petitions for the fall primary election may be signed.

2. In the event that there is no town committee with a chairman, the chairman of the county committee or such other person or body as the rules of such committee may provide, shall designate an enrolled member of the party who is a qualified voter of such town as the town caucus chairman to convene such caucus and give notice thereof.

3. A notice of any party caucus held for making party nominations of candidates for town offices shall be given by proper party authorities by posting such notice in the public areas at the offices of the town clerk and the board of elections and filing a copy of such notice with such clerk and such board at least ten days preceding the day of the caucus and, either by newspaper publication thereof once within the town at least one week and not more than two weeks preceding the caucus, or by posting in ten public places in the town at least ten days preceding the day of the caucus. The notice shall specify the time and place or places, and the purpose of the caucus. There shall be a chairman and secretary, and there may be tellers, for each such caucus, and they shall take the constitutional oath of office before acting. No person shall participate in such a caucus for the nomination of candidates for town offices, unless he shall appear as an enrolled party voter on the transcript of enrollments from the registration poll ledger. Town caucuses described in this section shall be held at the
§ 6–108  ELECTION LAW

expense of the party. Subject to the foregoing provisions, the county committee of the county containing a town may prescribe rules governing the conduct of party caucuses described in this section.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1982, c. 352, §§ 1, 2; L.1984, c. 189, § 1; L.1985, c. 114, § 1; L.1996, c. 160, § 1.)

§ 6–110. Party nominations; public office

All other party nominations of candidates for offices to be filled at a general election, except as provided for herein, shall be made at the primary election.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 43.)


§ 6–114. Party nominations; special election

Party nominations for an office to be filled at a special election shall be made in the manner prescribed by the rules of the party.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 6–116. Party nominations; election to fill a vacancy

A party nomination of a candidate for election to fill a vacancy in an elective office required to be filled at the next general election, occurring after seven days before the last day for circulating designating petitions or after the holding of the meeting or convention to nominate or designate candidates for such, shall be made, after the day of the primary election, by a majority vote of a quorum of the state committee if the vacancy occurs in an office to be filled by all voters of the state, and otherwise by a majority vote of a quorum of the members of a county committee or committees last elected in the political subdivision in which such vacancy is to be filled, or by a majority of such other committee as the rules of the party may provide. A certificate of nomination shall be filed as provided for herein.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 53.)
§ 6–118. Designation and nomination by petition

Except as otherwise provided by this article, the designation of a candidate for party nomination at a primary election and the nomination of a candidate for election to a party position to be elected at a primary election shall be by designating petition.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 45.)

§ 6–120. Designation and nomination; restrictions

1. A petition, except as otherwise herein provided, for the purpose of designating any person as a candidate for party nomination at a primary election shall be valid only if the person so designated is an enrolled member of the party referred to in said designating petition at the time of the filing of the petition.

2. Except as provided in subdivisions three and four of this section, no party designation or nomination shall be valid unless the person so designated or nominated shall be an enrolled member of the political party referred to in the certificate of designation or nomination at the time of filing of such certificate.

3. The members of the party committee representing the political subdivision of the office for which a designation or nomination is to be made, unless the rules of the party provide for another committee, in which case the members of such other committee, and except as hereinafter in this subdivision provided with respect to certain offices in the city of New York, may, by a majority vote of those present at such meeting provided a quorum is present, authorize the designation or nomination of a person as candidate for any office who is not enrolled as a member of such party as provided in this section. In the event that such designation or nomination is for an office to be filled by all the voters of the city of New York, such authorization must be by a majority vote of those present at a joint meeting of the executive committees of each of the county committees of the party within the city of New York, provided a quorum is present at such meeting. The certificate of authorization shall be filed not later than four days after the last day to file the designating petition, certificate of nomination or
§ 6–120. Designation or nomination; eligibility, restrictions

A person shall not be designated or nominated for a public office or party position who (1) is not a citizen of the state of New York; (2) is ineligible to be elected to such office or position; or (3) who, if elected will not at the time of commencement of the term of such office or position, meet the constitutional or statutory qualifications thereof or, with respect to judicial office, who will not meet such qualifications within thirty days of the commencement of the term of such office.


§ 6–124. Conventions; judicial

A judicial district convention shall be constituted by the election at the preceding primary of delegates and alternate delegates, if any, from each assembly district or, if an assembly district shall contain all or part of two or more counties and if the rules of the party shall so provide, separately from the part of such assembly district contained within each such county. The number of delegates and alternates, if any, shall be determined by party rules, but the number of delegates shall be substantially in accordance with the ratio, which the number of votes cast for the party candidate for the office of governor, on the line or column of the party at the last preceding election for such office, in any unit of representation, bears to the total vote cast at such election for such candidate on such line or column in the entire state. The number of alternates from any district shall not exceed the number of delegates therefrom. The delegates certified to have been elected as such, in the
manner provided in this chapter, shall be conclusively entitled to their seats, rights and votes as delegates to such convention. When a duly elected delegate does not attend the convention, his place shall be taken by one of the alternates, if any, to be substituted in his place, in the order of the vote received by each such alternate as such vote appears upon the certified list and if an equal number of votes were cast for two or more such alternates; the order in which such alternates shall be substituted shall be determined by lot forthwith upon the convening of the convention. If there shall have been no contested election for alternate, substitution shall be in the order in which the name of such alternate appears upon the certified list, and if no alternates shall have been elected or if no alternates appear at such convention, then the delegates present from the same district shall elect a person to fill the vacancy.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1977, c. 876, § 1.)

§ 6–126. Conventions; rules for holding

1. The time and place of meeting of a convention shall be fixed, within the times prescribed herein, by a committee appointed pursuant to the rules of the state committee. The room designated for the meeting place of a convention shall have ample seating capacity for all delegates and alternates. Every convention shall be called to order by the chairman of the committee from which the call originates or by a person designated in writing for that purpose by such chairman, or, if he fails to make such designation, then, by a person designated in such manner as the rules of the party shall prescribe. Such chairman or person designated shall have the custody of the roll of the convention until it shall have been organized. No such convention shall proceed to the election of a temporary chairman or transact any business until the time fixed for the opening thereof nor until a majority of the delegates or respective alternates named in the official roll shall be present. The roll call upon the election of a temporary chairman shall not be delayed more than one hour after the time specified in the call for the opening of the convention, provided a majority of delegates, including alternates sufficient to make up such majority by substitution, are present. The person who calls the
convention to order shall exercise no other function than that of calling the official roll of the delegates upon the vote for temporary chairman and declaring the result thereof.

2. The temporary chairman shall be chosen upon a call of the official roll. The committees of the convention shall be appointed by the convention, or by the temporary chairman, as the convention may order. Where only one candidate is placed in nomination for any office, the vote may be taken viva voce. When more than one candidate is placed in nomination for an office the roll of the delegates shall be called and each delegate when his name is called shall arise in his place and announce his choice, except that the chairman of a delegation from any unit of representation provided for by party rules, unless a member of such delegation objects, may announce the vote of such delegation. The convention may appoint a committee to nominate candidates to fill vacancies in nominations made by the convention and caused by the death, declination or disqualification of a candidate. The permanent officer shall keep the records of the convention.

3. Repealed.

§ 6–128. New party; first nominations by

1. When an independent body becomes a party at a general election by qualifying under the requirements set by law, nominations shall, prior to and including the first general election thereafter, be made as provided by the rules of such party. A certificate of such nominations shall contain:

(a) The name of the party filing the nominations.

(b) The title of the office for which the nomination is made and the name and residence address of the person so nominated.

(c) The names of the members of the committee, if any, appointed to fill vacancies in nominations.

(d) A description and representation of the party’s emblem.

(e) The name of the committee making the nomination.

(f) A certified copy of the party rules describing the rule-making body and nomination process.
(g) An affidavit containing a statement by the presiding officer and secretary of the committee that they are such officers and the statements in the certificate are true.

2. The certificate of nomination, with all required information contained therein, shall be filed in the same places and manner as provided for designating petitions, not later than seven weeks preceding the general election, or as otherwise provided herein.

3. After examination, no board or officer shall receive for filing any such certificate of nomination unless the above requirements have been fulfilled.

4. If there is any question or conflict relating to the rules or the rule-making body, rules which a majority of the candidates of such party who were nominated by petition for offices voted for by all the voters of the state at the general election at which the independent body became a party certify were duly adopted by a properly authorized body shall be deemed to be the rules. The certificate of such candidates describing the rule-making body shall be controlling.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 6–130. Designating petition; signer information

The sheets of a designating petition must set forth in every instance the name of the signer, his or her residence address, town or city (except in the city of New York, the county), and the date when the signature is affixed.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 56; L.1996, c. 709, § 1-a.)

§ 6–132. Designating petition; form

1. Each sheet of a designating petition shall be signed in ink and shall contain the following information and shall be in substantially the following form:

I, the undersigned, do hereby state that I am a duly enrolled voter of the ............. party and entitled to vote at the next primary election of such party, to be held on ............, 20...; that my place of residence is truly stated opposite my signature hereto, and I do hereby designate the following named person (or persons) as a candidate (or candidates) for
the nomination of such party for public office or for election to a party position of such party.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of candidates</th>
<th>Public Office or party position</th>
<th>Place of Residence (also post office address, if not identical)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I do hereby appoint ........ (insert the names and addresses of at least three persons, all of whom shall be enrolled voters of said party) as a committee to fill vacancies in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, the day and year placed opposite my signature.

Date | Name of Signer | Residence
--- | -------------- | ------------

Town or city (except in the city of New York, the county)

2. There shall be appended at the bottom of each sheet a signed statement of a witness who is a duly qualified voter of the state and an enrolled voter of the same political party as the voters qualified to sign the petition, and who is also a resident of the political subdivision in which the office or position is to be voted for. However, in the case of a petition for election to the party position of member of the county committee, residence in the same county shall be sufficient. Such a statement shall be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit, and if it contains a material false statement, shall subject the person signing it to the same penalties as if he or she had been duly sworn. The form of such statement shall be substantially as follows:

**STATEMENT OF WITNESS**

I, ................. (name of witness) state: I am a duly qualified voter of the State of New York and am an enrolled voter of the ................. party. I now reside at ................. (residence address).
DESIGNATIONS AND NOMINATIONS § 6–132

Each of the individuals whose names are subscribed to this petition sheet containing ............... (fill in number) signatures, subscribed the same in my presence on the dates above indicated and identified himself or herself to be the individual who signed this sheet.

I understand that this statement will be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit and, if it contains a material false statement, shall subject me to the same penalties as if I had been duly sworn.

Date: .................................................. Signature of Witness

Witness identification information: The following information must be completed prior to filing with the board of elections in order for this petition sheet to be valid.

Town or City ........................................ County ........................................

3. In lieu of the signed statement of a witness who is a duly qualified voter of the state qualified to sign the petition, the following statement signed by a notary public or commissioner of deeds shall be accepted:

On the dates above indicated before me personally came each of the voters whose signatures appear on this petition sheet containing ............... (fill in number) signatures, who signed same in my presence and who, being by me duly sworn, each for himself or herself, said that the foregoing statement made and subscribed by him or her, was true.

Date: .........................

(Signature and official title of officer administering oath)

4. The state board of elections shall prepare a sample form of a designating petition which meets the requirements of this section and shall distribute or cause such forms to be distributed to each board of elections. Such forms shall be made available to the public, upon request, by the state board of elections and each such board. Any petition that is a copy of
such a sample shall be deemed to meet the requirements of form imposed by this section.


§ 6–134. Designating petition; rules

1. A designating petition may designate candidates for nomination for one or more different public offices or for nomination for election to one or more party positions or both, but designations or nominations for which the petitions are required to be filed in different offices or petitions for the same public office or party position in different political subdivisions may not be combined in the same petition. If two or more offices having the same title are to be filled for different terms, the terms of office shall be included as part of the title of the office.

2. Sheets of a designating petition shall be delivered to the board of elections in the manner prescribed by regulations that shall be promulgated by the state board of elections, provided, however, that the sheets of any volume of a petition shall be numbered. Such regulations shall be no more restrictive than is reasonably necessary for the processing of such petitions by the board of elections. Such regulations shall be binding on the boards of election in each county and in the city of New York. When a determination is made that a designating petition does not comply with such regulations, the candidate shall have three business days from the date of such determination to cure the violation.

3. If a voter shall sign any petition or petitions designating a greater number of candidates for public office or party position than the number of persons to be elected thereto his signatures, if they bear the same date, shall not be counted upon any petition, and if they bear different dates shall be counted in the order of their priority of date, for only so many designees as there are persons to be elected.

4. A signature made earlier than thirty-seven days before the last day to file designating petitions for the primary election shall not be counted.
5. The use of titles, initials or customary abbreviations of given names by the signers of, or witnesses to, designating petitions or the use of customary abbreviations of addresses of such signers or witnesses, shall not invalidate such signatures or witness statement provided that the identity of the signer or witness as a registered voter can be established by reference to the signature on the petition and that of a person whose name appears in the registration poll ledgers.

6. An alteration or correction of information appearing on a signature line, other than the signature itself and the date, shall not invalidate such signature.

7. A signer need only place his signature upon the petition, and need not himself fill in the other required information.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the failure to list a committee to fill vacancies or the failure to list at least three eligible voters as a committee to fill vacancies shall not invalidate the petition unless a vacancy occurs which, under law, may be filled only by such a committee.

9. A person other than the subscribing witness may insert the information required by the subscribing witness statement, provided that all subscribing witness information required above the subscribing witness’ signature is inserted either before such subscribing witness signs the statement or in the presence of such subscribing witness.

10. The provisions of this section shall be liberally construed, not inconsistent with substantial compliance thereto and the prevention of fraud.

11. If the number of signatures on any petition sheet is understated in the witness statement, such petition sheet shall not be invalid solely because of such understatement, but such petition sheet will be deemed to contain the number of signatures indicated on such witness statement and the signatures at the end of such petition sheet that are in excess of the number so indicated shall be deemed not to have been filed.

12. A signature on a petition sheet shall not be deemed invalid solely because the address provided is the post office address of the signer provided that proof that such address is the accepted address of such signer is provided to the board of
§ 6–134  ELECTION LAW

elections no later than three days following the receipt of specific objections to such signature.

13. In addition to the requirement for the signature, the printed name of the signer may be added, provided that the failure to provide a place to print the name or failure to print a name if a space is provided shall not invalidate the signature or petition.

(Added L.1996, c. 709, § 3. Amended L.2009, c. 71, § 1, eff. June 24, 2009.)

§ 6–136. Designating petitions; number of signatures

1. Petitions for any office to be filled by the voters of the entire state must be signed by not less than fifteen thousand or five per centum, whichever is less, of the then enrolled voters of the party in the state (excluding voters in inactive status), of whom not less than one hundred or five per centum, whichever is less, of such enrolled voters shall reside in each of one-half of the congressional districts of the state.

2. All other petitions must be signed by not less than five per centum, as determined by the preceding enrollment, of the then enrolled voters of the party residing within the political unit in which the office or position is to be voted for (excluding voters in inactive status), provided, however, that for the following public offices the number of signatures need not exceed the following limits:

   (a) For any office to be filled by all voters of the city of New York, seven thousand five hundred signatures;

   (b) For any office to be filled by all the voters of any county or borough within the city of New York, four thousand signatures;

   (c) For any office to be filled in the city of New York by all the voters of any municipal court district, one thousand five hundred signatures;

   (c–1) For any office to be filled in the city of New York by all the voters of any city council district, nine hundred signatures;

   (d) For any office to be filled by all the voters of cities or counties, except the city of New York and counties therein, containing more than two hundred fifty thousand inhabitants
according to the last preceding federal enumeration, two thousand signatures;

(e) For any office to be filled by all the voters of cities or counties containing more than twenty-five thousand and not more than two hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, according to the last preceding federal enumeration, one thousand signatures;

(f) For any office to be filled by all the voters of any other city or county, or of a councilmanic district in any city other than the city of New York, five hundred signatures;

(g) For any office to be filled by all the voters of any congressional district, twelve hundred fifty signatures;

(h) For any office to be filled by all the voters of any state senatorial district, one thousand signatures;

(i) For any office to be filled by all voters of any assembly district, five hundred signatures;

(j) For any office to be filled by all the voters of any political subdivision, except as herein otherwise provided, contained within another political subdivision, not to exceed the number of signatures required for the larger subdivision;

(k) For any other office to be filled by the voters of a political subdivision containing more than one assembly district, county or other political subdivision, not to exceed the aggregate of the signatures required for the subdivisions or parts of subdivisions so contained; and

(l) For any county legislative district, five hundred signatures.

3. The number of signatures on a petition to designate a candidate or candidates for the position of delegate or alternate to a state or judicial district convention or member of the state committee or assembly district leader or associate assembly district leader need not exceed the number required for member of assembly, and to designate a candidate for the position of district delegate to a national party convention need not exceed the number required for a petition for representative in congress.

§ 6–138. **Independent nominations; rules**

1. Independent nominations for public office shall be made by a petition containing the signatures of registered voters of the political unit for which a nomination is made who are registered to vote. The name of a person signing such a petition for an election for which voters are required to be registered shall not be counted if the name of a person who has signed such a petition appears upon another valid and effective petition designating or nominating the same or a different person for the same office.

2. Except as otherwise provided herein, the form of, and the rules for a nominating petition shall conform to the rules and requirements for designating petitions contained in this article.

3. a. The name selected for the independent body making the nomination shall be in English characters and shall not include the name or part of the name or an abbreviation of the name or part of the name, nor shall the emblem or name be of such a configuration as to create the possibility of confusion with the emblem or name of a then existing party, or the emblem or name of an independent body selected by a previously filed independent nominating petition for the same office.

   b. Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph a of this subdivision, if the emblem or name selected for an independent body on any independent nominating petition is the same as that selected by any previously filed independent nominating petition for the same office, the board of elections with which such later petition was filed shall, not later than two days after the filing of such later filed petition, send notice of such duplicate selection of emblem or name by first-class mail, to the candidate for such office who was nominated by such later filed petition, and that the candidate to whom such notice is required to be sent may file with such board of elections, not later than seven days after such notice was mailed, a certificate selecting a different emblem or name.

   c. A person who has been nominated or who expects to be nominated as the candidate of an independent body for the office of President of the United States at any election for such
office may, not later than three days after the last day to file nominating petitions, file with the state board of elections, a special certificate which shall be irrevocable, stating that such person does not wish to permit candidates for any other office, except the office of Vice-President of the United States, to appear on the ballot with the same name and emblem as the independent body which has nominated or will nominate such candidate for the office of President.

d. Not later than seven days after the last day to file nominating petitions, the state board of elections shall notify each local board of elections of the name of each candidate for President of the United States who has filed such a special certificate, together with the name and emblem of the independent body selected on the petition which nominated such candidate.

e. If any candidate has been nominated for any other office by a petition which selected the same name or emblem for an independent body as the name or emblem selected on the petition which nominated a candidate for President of the United States who has filed a special certificate pursuant to paragraph c of this subdivision, the board of elections with which the petition nominating such candidate for such other office was filed shall, not later than ten days after the last day to file nominating petitions, send to each such candidate, by first class mail, notice that a special certificate pursuant to paragraph c of this subdivision has been filed and that the candidate to whom such notice is sent may file with such board of elections, not later than seven days after such notice was mailed, a certificate selecting a different name and emblem.

f. If such a petition shall not show an emblem, or if the petition shall fail to select a name for such independent body, or if pursuant to the provisions of paragraph b or paragraph e of this subdivision, a candidate shall fail to select another emblem or name for such independent body, the officer or board in whose office the petition is filed shall select an emblem or name or both to distinguish the candidates nominated thereby. The name and emblem shown upon such petition or selected by a candidate authorized to make such selection by paragraph b or paragraph e of this subdivision, or
selected by an officer or board shall also conform to the requirements of this chapter with respect to names or emblems permitted to be selected by a party.

g. Nothing contained in this subdivision shall preclude a court of competent jurisdiction from rejecting an independent nominating petition if the court determines that fraud was involved in the selection of a name or emblem.

4. A signature made earlier than six weeks prior to the last day to file independent petitions shall not be counted. A signature on an independent petition for a special election made earlier than the date of the proclamation calling the special election shall not be counted.


§ 6–140. Independent nominations; form of petition

1. a. Each sheet of an independent nominating petition shall be signed in ink, shall contain the following information and shall be in substantially the following form:

I, the undersigned, do hereby state that I am a registered voter of the political unit for which a nomination for public office is hereby being made, that my present place of residence is truly stated opposite my signature hereto, and that I do hereby nominate the following named person (or persons) as a candidate (or as candidates) for election to public office (or public offices) to be voted for at the election to be held on the __________ day of __________, 20__, and that I select the name __________ (fill in name) as the name of the independent body making the nomination (or nominations) and __________ (fill in emblem) as the emblem of such body.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Candidate</th>
<th>Public Office</th>
<th>Place of residence (also post office address if not identical)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>..................</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>....................................................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I do hereby appoint __________ (here insert the names and addresses of at least three persons, all of whom shall be registered voters within such political unit), as a committee to
fill vacancies in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, the day and year placed opposite my signature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of Signer</th>
<th>Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. There shall be appended at the bottom of each sheet a signed statement of a witness who is a duly qualified voter of the state. Such a statement shall be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit, and if it contains a material false statement, shall subject the person signing it to the same penalties as if he or she had been duly sworn. The form of such statement shall be substantially as follows:

**STATEMENT OF WITNESS**

I, ...................... (name of witness) state: I am a duly qualified voter of the State of New York and now reside at ......................... (residence address).

Each of the individuals whose names are subscribed to this petition sheet containing ........ (fill in number) signatures, subscribed the same in my presence on the dates above indicated and identified himself or herself to be the individual who signed this sheet.

I understand that this statement will be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit and, if it contains a material false statement, shall subject me to the same penalties as if I had been duly sworn.

Date: ......................  ......................

Signature of Witness

Witness identification information:

The following information must be completed prior to filing with the board of elections in order for this petition sheet to be valid.
§ 6–140  ELECTION LAW

Town or City  County

2. In lieu of the signed statement of a witness who is a duly qualified voter of the state qualified to sign the petition, the following statement signed by a notary public or commissioner of deeds shall be accepted:

On the dates above indicated before me personally came each of the voters whose signatures appear on this petition sheet containing ....... (fill in number) signatures, who signed same in my presence and who, being by me duly sworn, each for himself or herself, said that the foregoing statement made and subscribed by him or her, was true.

Date: ..........................................................

(Signature and official title of officer administering oath)

3. The state board of elections shall prepare a sample form of an independent nominating petition which meets the requirements of this section and shall distribute or cause such forms to be distributed to each board of elections. Such forms shall be made available to the public upon request, by the state board of elections and each such board. Any petition that is a copy of such a sample shall be deemed to meet the requirements of form imposed by this section.

§ 6–142. Independent nominations; number of signatures

1. An independent nominating petition for candidates to be voted for by all the voters of the state must be signed by at least fifteen thousand voters, of whom at least one hundred shall reside in each of one-half of the congressional districts of the State.

2. An independent nominating petition for the nomination of candidates for an office to be filled by the voters of any other political unit must be signed by voters numbering five per
centum of the total number of votes cast for governor at the last gubernatorial election in such unit, excluding blank and void votes, except that not more than three thousand five hundred signatures shall be required upon any such petition for any office to be filled in any political subdivision of the state wholly outside the city of New York, and not more than the following numbers of signatures shall be required upon any such petition for the following public offices respectively:

   (a) for any office to be filled in any county or portion thereof outside the city of New York, one thousand five hundred;

   (b) for any office to be filled by all the voters of the city of New York, seven thousand five hundred;

   (b–1) for any office to be filled by all the voters of any two counties in such city, four thousand;

   (c) for any office to be filled by all the voters of any county or borough in such city, four thousand;

   (d) for any office to be filled by all the voters of any municipal court district, three thousand signatures;

   (d–1) for any office to be filled in the city of New York by all the voters of any city council district, two thousand seven hundred;

   (e) for any office to be filled by all the voters of any congressional district, three thousand five hundred;

   (f) for any office to be filled by all the voters of any state senatorial district, three thousand;

   (g) for any office to be filled by all the voters of an assembly district, one thousand five hundred;

   (h) for the office of trustee of the Long Island Power Authority, five hundred;

   (i) for any office to be filled by the voters of any political subdivision contained within another political subdivision except as herein otherwise provided, not to exceed the number of signatures required for the larger subdivision.

§ 6–144. Nominating and designating petitions and certificates; place for filing

Petitions, certificates and minutes specified in this article shall be filed in the office of the Board of Elections of the county, except as follows: for an office or position to be voted for wholly within the city of New York, in the office of the Board of Elections of that city; for an office or position to be voted for in a district greater than one county, or portions of two or more counties, in the office of the state board of elections; for a village office to be filled in a village election not conducted by the board of elections, in the office of the village clerk. All such petitions and certificates shall at the time of filing thereof be endorsed by such officer or board with the day, hour and minute of such filing. Such officer or board shall keep a book, which shall be open to public inspection in which shall be entered the times of filing all such petitions and certificates; the names and residences of all candidates named therein; the names and residences of all candidates certified to such officer or board; the title of the office or party position; the name of the party or independent body to which the petition or certificate relates and a memorandum of any objections to such petition or certificate. Forthwith upon the filing of a petition or certificate designating or nominating a person for public office, such officer or board shall mail notice thereof to each such person. Such notice shall also state the last day to decline such designation or nomination, and include a statement that the candidate’s name shall appear on the ballot as it appears in such notice.


§ 6–146. Nomination and designation; declination or acceptance

1. A person designated as a candidate for nomination or for party position, or nominated for an office, otherwise than at a primary election, may, in a certificate signed and acknowledged by him, and filed as provided in this article, decline the designation or nomination; provided, however, that, if designated or nominated for a public office other than a judicial office by a party of which he is not a duly enrolled member, or if designated or nominated for a public office other than a
judicial office by more than one party or independent body or by an independent body alone, such person shall, in a certificate signed and acknowledged by him, and filed as provided in this article, accept the designation or nomination as a candidate of each such party or independent body other than that of the party of which he is an enrolled member, otherwise such designation or nomination shall be null and void.

2. If any designation or nomination is declined, the officer or board to whom or which notification thereof is given shall forthwith inform by mail or otherwise the committee authorized to fill the vacancy, that the designation or nomination has been declined, and if such declination is filed with the state board of elections after such board has given official notice, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, to the several boards of elections that the name of the candidate filing such declination is to appear on a ballot, such board also shall give immediate notice by mail or otherwise that such designation or nomination has been declined, to the several boards of elections which prepare the official ballots for election districts affected by such declination.

3. When a person who was not designated for nomination at a primary election receives a nomination for public office at such primary election, the officer or board with whom or which a designating petition for such an office is required to be filed shall forthwith notify, by mail, such person of his nomination, and that he must decline or accept such nomination in writing as hereinafter provided.

4. A person nominated without designation for public office at a primary election may decline such nomination. A person so nominated for public office by a party of which he is not a duly enrolled member, must decline or accept such nomination, otherwise such nomination shall be null and void. Such declinations or acceptances must be filed not later than five days after the mailing of notification of such nomination by such officer or board. If the nomination is declined the vacancy may be filled not later than three days after such declination shall have been filed in the office of the officer or board.

5. A person who has been nominated for public office by a party or parties and who is thereafter nominated for another
§ 6–146. ELECTION LAW

office by one or more of such parties, or who is thereafter nominated by the party to fill a vacancy caused by such nomination or nominations to fill a vacancy by the party, may decline such first nomination or nominations not later than the third day after the filing of the certificate of his nomination or nominations for such other office, but such a declination shall not be effective if such other nomination or nominations by the party is duly declined.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 30; L.1982, c. 224, § 1; L.1994, c. 324, § 1.)

§ 6–147. Multiple designations of a candidate for a party position

1. The name of a person designated on more than one petition as a candidate for a party position to be filled by two or more persons shall be printed on the ballot with the group of candidates designated by the petition first filed unless such person, in a certificate duly acknowledged by him and filed with the board of elections not later than the eighth Tuesday preceding the primary election or five days after the board of elections mails such person notice of his designation in more than one group, whichever is later, specifies another group in which his name shall be printed.

2. A person designated as a candidate for the position of member of the county committee in more than one election district shall be deemed to have been designated in the lowest numbered election district unless such person, in a certificate duly acknowledged by him, and filed with the board of elections not later than the eighth Tuesday preceding the primary election or five days after the board of elections mails such person notice of his designation in more than one election district whichever is later, specifies that he wishes to be deemed designated in a different election district.

3. The board of elections shall forthwith notify each person designated more than once for the same party position in one or more districts of the fact of such designations and of his right to file a certificate pursuant to the provisions of this section, specifying the group or district in which he wishes to be deemed a candidate.

(Added L.1984, c. 433, § 2. Amended L.1984, c. 434, § 7.)
§ 6–148. Nomination and designation; filling vacancies

1. A vacancy in a designation or nomination caused by declination, where a declination is permitted by this article, or by the death or disqualification of the candidate, or by a tie vote at a primary, may be filled by the making and filing of a certificate, setting forth the fact and cause of the vacancy, the title of the office, the name of the original candidate, if any, and the name and address of the candidate newly designated or nominated.

2. A vacancy in a designation or independent nomination, or in a party nomination made otherwise than at a primary, may be filled by a majority of the committee to fill vacancies shown upon the face of the petition or certificate of the designation or nomination in which the vacancy occurs.

3. A vacancy in a nomination made at a primary, or by a tie vote thereat, may be filled by a majority of the members, of the party committee or committees last elected in the political subdivision in which the vacancy occurs, present at a meeting at which there is a quorum, or by a majority of such other committee as the rules of the party may provide.

4. If the vacancy be filled by a committee named in a petition or certificate of nomination, the new certificate shall be signed by a majority of such committee; if filled by any other committee, it shall be signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the committee. Appended to the certificate shall be the affidavit of the persons signing the certificate that they were a majority of such committee, or such officers, as the case may be, and that the statements in such certificate are true.

5. The certificate designating a person to fill a vacancy in a designation or nomination shall have appended thereto his written consent to be so designated or nominated, duly acknowledged.

6. When a certificate of a new designation or nomination shall be filed with the state board of elections after such board has given official notice, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, to the several boards of elections, of the names to appear on the ballot at the election to which such new designa-
§ 6–148

ELECTION LAW

tion or nomination applies, such board shall forthwith certify to the proper board of elections the name of the person designated or nominated by such certificate and such other facts as are required to be stated therein.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 31; L.1978, c. 9, § 49; L.1978, c. 373, § 61.)

§ 6–150. Nomination; vacancy caused by death or disqualification, unfilled at time of general or special election

If a vacancy shall occur in a nomination, caused by disqualification or death of the candidate subsequent to noon of the Tuesday before a general or special election and prior to the closing of the polls on such election day, such vacancy shall not be filled, and the votes cast for such deceased candidate shall be canvassed and counted, and if he shall receive a plurality of the votes cast, a vacancy shall exist in the office for which such nomination was made to be filled in the manner provided by law for vacancies in office occurring by reason of death after election.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 6–152. Vacancies caused by death or disqualification and unfilled at time of primary election

If a vacancy shall occur in a designation of a candidate for nomination or election at a primary election, caused by the death or disqualification of a candidate subsequent to noon of the seventh day before the primary election and prior to the closing of the polls, such vacancy shall not be filled and the votes cast for such deceased or disqualified candidate shall be canvassed and counted, and, if he shall receive a plurality of the votes cast, another candidate may thereafter be nominated or the vacancy filled as provided by law or the rules of the party.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 32.)

§ 6–153. Certificate of candidacy by write-in candidates for president and vice president

1. Any person who wishes to be a write-in candidate for president of the United States shall, not later than the third
Tuesday before the general election, file a certificate of candidacy with the state board of elections.

2. Such certificate shall be signed by such candidate and shall contain the following:

   (a) The name and address of the candidate for president.

   (b) The name and address of a candidate for vice president of the United States, if any, and a certificate of acceptance signed by such candidate.

   (c) The names and addresses of the candidates for electors pledged to such candidate for president, together with a certificate of acceptance and pledge of support signed by each such candidate for elector.

(Added L.1988, c. 13, § 1. Amended L.1988, c. 175, § 3.)

§ 6–154. Nominations and designations; objections to

1. Any petition filed with the officer or board charged with the duty of receiving it shall be presumptively valid if it is in proper form and appears to bear the requisite number of signatures, authenticated in a manner prescribed by this chapter.

2. Written objections to any certificate of designation or nomination or to a nominating or designating petition or a petition for opportunity to ballot for public office or to a certificate of acceptance, a certificate of authorization, a certificate of declination or a certificate of substitution relating thereto may be filed by any voter registered to vote for such public office and to a designating petition or a petition for opportunity to ballot for party position or a certificate of substitution, a certificate of acceptance or a certificate of declination relating thereto by any voter enrolled to vote for such party position. Such objections shall be filed with the officer or board with whom the original petition or certificate is filed within three days after the filing of the petition or certificate to which objection is made, or within three days after the last day to file such a certificate, if no such certificate is filed except that if any person nominated by an independent nominating petition, is nominated as a party candidate for the
same office by a party certificate filed, or a party nomination made after the filing of such petition, the written objection to such petition may be filed within three days after the filing of such party certificate or the making of such party nomination. When such an objection is filed, specifications of the grounds of the objections shall be filed within six days thereafter with the same officer or board and if specifications are not timely filed, the objection shall be null and void. Each such officer or board is hereby empowered to make rules in reference to the filing and disposition of such petition, certificate, objections and specifications.

3. When a determination is made that a certificate or petition is insufficient, such officer or board shall give notice of the determination forthwith by mail to each candidate named in the petition or certificate, and, if the determination is made upon specified objections, the objector shall be notified.

§ 6–156. Party nominations; certification

Certificates of nominations, made otherwise than at a primary, shall contain the name of the political party making the nomination, the title of the office for which such person is nominated, the name and residence of the nominee, the committee, if any, appointed to fill vacancies in the nominations, and shall be signed by the presiding officer and a secretary of the body making the nomination. When a nomination is made by a committee other than one composed of members of a state committee or a county committee, a certified copy of the rule or resolution constituting such committee, shall, if a copy thereof shall not have been filed previously, be attached to the certificate.

§ 6–158. Nominating and designating petitions and certificates, conventions; times for filing and holding

1. A designating petition shall be filed not earlier than the tenth Monday before, and not later than the ninth Thursday preceding the primary election.

1–a. [Expired and deemed repealed Dec. 31, 2012, pursuant to L.2011, c. 147, § 11.]
2. A certificate of acceptance or declination of a designation shall be filed not later than the fourth day after the last day to file such designation.

3. A certificate to fill a vacancy in a designation caused by declination shall be filed not later than the fourth day after the last day to decline. A certificate to fill a vacancy in a designation caused by death or disqualification shall be filed not later than ten days after such death or disqualification or four days before the primary election, whichever is earlier.

4. A petition of enrolled members of a party requesting an opportunity to write in the name of an undesignated candidate for a public office or party position at a primary election shall be filed not later than the eighth Thursday preceding the primary election. However, where a designating petition has been filed and the person named therein has declined such designation and another person has been designated to fill the vacancy, then in that event, a petition for an opportunity to ballot in a primary election shall be filed not later than the seventh Thursday preceding such primary election.

5. A judicial district convention shall be held not earlier than the Tuesday following the third Monday in September preceding the general election and not later than the fourth Monday in September preceding such election.

6. A certificate of a party nomination made other than at the primary election for an office to be filled at the time of a general election shall be filed not later than seven days after the fall primary election, except that a certificate of nomination for an office which becomes vacant after the seventh day preceding such primary election shall be filed not later than fourteen days after the creation of such vacancy and except, further, that a certificate of party nomination of candidates for elector of president and vice-president of the United States shall be filed not later than fourteen days after the fall primary election, and except still further that a certificate of party nomination made at a judicial district convention shall be filed not later than the day after the last day to hold such convention and the minutes of such convention, duly certified by the chairman and secretary, shall be filed within seventy-two hours after adjournment of the convention. A certificate of party nomination
nomination for an office to be filled at a special election shall be filed not later than ten days following the issuance of a proclamation of such election.

7. A certificate of acceptance or declination of a party nomination made other than at a primary election for an office to be filled at the time of a general election shall be filed not later than the third day after the last day to file the certificate of such party nomination. A certificate of acceptance or declination of a party nomination for an office to be filled at a special election shall be filed not later than twelve days following the issuance of a proclamation of such election.

8. A certificate to fill a vacancy caused by a declination of a party nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general election shall be filed not later than four days after the last day to file such declination, except that if such nomination was made at the primary election, such certificate shall be filed not later than ten days after the last day to file such declination. A certificate to fill a vacancy caused by a declination of a party nomination for an office to be filled at a special election shall be filed not later than fourteen days following the issuance of a proclamation of such election. A certificate to fill a vacancy in a nomination caused by death or disqualification shall be filed not later than ten days after such death or disqualification or four days before the election, whichever is earlier.

9. A petition for an independent nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general election shall be filed not earlier than twelve weeks and not later than eleven weeks preceding such election. A petition for an independent nomination for an office to be filled at a special election shall be filed not later than twelve days following the issuance of a proclamation of such election. A petition for trustee of the Long Island Power Authority shall be filed not earlier than seven weeks and not later than six weeks preceding the day of the election of such trustees.

10. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, where a vacancy occurs less than fourteen days before the last day for the filing of an independent petition for an office to be filled at the time of a general election, or after the last day to file an independent petition, such petition may be filed for the said
office within fourteen days after the vacancy occurs. A certificate of acceptance or declination in such an event shall be filed within two days thereafter and a certificate to fill a vacancy caused by declination shall be filed within two days after such declination has been filed.

11. A certificate of acceptance or declination of an independent nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general election shall be filed not later than the third day after the eleventh Tuesday preceding such election except that a candidate who files such a certificate of acceptance for an office for which there have been filed certificates or petitions designating more than one candidate for the nomination of any party, may thereafter file a certificate of declination not later than the third day after the primary election. A certificate of acceptance or declination of an independent nomination for an office to be filled at a special election shall be filed not later than fourteen days following the issuance of a proclamation of such election.

12. A certificate to fill a vacancy caused by a declination of an independent nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general election shall be filed not later than the sixth day after the eleventh Tuesday preceding such election. A certificate to fill a vacancy caused by a declination of an independent nomination for an office to be filled at a special election shall be filed not later than sixteen days following the issuance of a proclamation of such election.

13. If a vacancy occurs too late to comply with the provisions of this section, the certificates of nomination, certificates of acceptance or declination, certificates to fill a vacancy in such nomination and certificates of authorization of a nomination shall be filed as soon as practicable.

14. A vacancy occurring before September twentieth of any year in any office authorized to be filled at a general election, except in the offices of governor, lieutenant-governor, or United States senator shall be filled at the general election held next thereafter, unless otherwise provided by the constitution, or unless previously filled at a special election.

§ 6–160.  Primaries

1. If more candidates are designated for the nomination of a party for an office to be filled by the voters of the entire state than there are vacancies, the nomination or nominations of the party shall be made at the primary election at which other candidates for public office are nominated and the candidate or candidates receiving the most votes shall be the nominees of the party.

2. All persons designated for uncontested offices or positions at a primary election shall be deemed nominated or elected thereto, as the case may be, without balloting.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.  Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 64.)

§ 6–162.  Primary; New York City, run-off

1. In the city of New York, when no candidate for the office of mayor, public advocate or comptroller receives forty percent or more of the votes cast by the members of a political party for such office in a city-wide primary election, the board of elections of such city shall conduct a run-off primary election between the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes for the same office.

2. In any jurisdiction that authorizes a run-off election after a primary election, if one of the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes for the same office files with the local board of elections a certificate of withdrawal within three days following such primary election, the board shall accept and certify the withdrawal and declare the remaining candidate the winner and no such run-off primary election shall be held. Such certificate of withdrawal shall be in affidavit or affirmation form as determined by the state board of elections.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.  Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 65; L.1993, c. 418, § 3; L.2010, c. 424, § 1, eff. Sept. 29, 2010.)

§ 6–164.  Primary, uncontested; opportunity to ballot

Enrolled members of a party entitled to vote in the nomination of a candidate for public office or the election of a candidate for party position in a primary election of such party, and equal in number to at least the number of signers required to designate a candidate for such office or position
may file with the officer or board with whom or which are filed designating petitions for such office or position a petition requesting an opportunity to write in the name of a candidate or candidates, who need not be specified, for such office or position. Upon the receipt of such a petition, such office or position shall be deemed contested and the primary ballots of the party shall afford an opportunity to vote thereon. Requests for an opportunity to write in the names of candidates for two or more offices or positions may be included in the same petition. Such petitions shall be subject to objections and court determination thereof in the same manner as designating petitions so far as the provisions therefor are applicable. All required notices shall be served on the members of the committee named in the petition. A signature to a petition for an opportunity to ballot in primary elections made earlier than sixteen days before the last day to file designating petitions for the primary election shall not be counted.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1984, c. 434, § 9; L.1988, c. 16, § 5.)

§ 6–166. Primary; opportunity to ballot, form of petition

1. The form of a petition requesting an opportunity to write in the name of an undesignated candidate or undesignated candidates at a primary election shall conform to the requirements for a designating petition, except as otherwise provided herein.

2. Each sheet of such petition shall be signed in ink and shall be substantially in the following form:

I, the undersigned, do hereby state that I am a duly enrolled voter of the .......... party and entitled to vote at the next primary election of such party, that my place of residence is truly stated opposite my signature hereto, and I do hereby request an opportunity to write in the name of an undesignated candidate or candidates for nomination to the public office or offices or for election to the party position or positions, in the political unit or units of representation hereinafter set forth, of such party to be voted on the ... day of .......... 20..., as hereinafter specified.

Public Office or party position .................

Political unit or unit of representation ............
§ 6–166  ELECTION LAW

The appointment of a committee to receive notices, the signatures on the petition with all required information and the signed statement of a witness or authentication by a notary public or commissioner of deeds, shall be in the form prescribed for a designating petition.


§ 6–168.  Designating petitions; candidates for the office of judge of the civil court of the city of New York

1. The board of elections of the city of New York, not later than fourteen days before the first day to circulate designating petitions for a primary election, or the day after a vacancy occurs, whichever is later, shall promulgate and have available for public inspection at its main office, a list of all vacancies in the office of judge of the civil court of the city of New York for which nominations will be made at such primary election. Such list shall include the borough and district, if any, in which each such vacancy exists, the name of the judge who was last elected to such seat and a number assigned to each such vacancy by the board of elections.

2. A designating petition for any candidate for any such office shall include in the title of the office for which a designation is being made, the number assigned by the board of elections to the vacancy for which such candidate is designated.

3. If, at any primary election in which more than one nomination is to be made for the office of judge of the civil court of the city of New York in any borough of such city or in any civil court district within any such borough, only one candidate is designated for any such vacancy, such candidate shall be deemed nominated and his name shall not appear upon the primary ballot unless a petition for opportunity to ballot for such vacancy is filed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

4. If more than one person is designated for one or more such vacancies, all such persons shall be listed on the primary ballot as candidates for such office without reference to the seat for which they were designated and those persons, equal
DESIGNATIONS AND NOMINATIONS § 6–202

to the number of such vacancies, who receive the highest number of votes shall be nominated as candidates for such office.

(Added L.1979, c. 143, § 1. Amended L.1988, c. 17, § 1.)

TITLE II—VILLAGE ELECTIONS

§ 6–200. Application of title

1. This title applies to all general and special village elections for officers which are conducted by the board of elections on a date other than the date of the general election and all the provisions of this chapter, not inconsistent with this title, shall apply.

2. For the purposes of this title, a village shall be deemed to be located within a county if more than fifty percent of the population of the village as shown by the last federal decennial, or special census resides in that portion of the village located in that county.

(Added L.1989, c. 359, § 19, eff. Nov. 15, 1989.)

§ 6–202. Party nominations; villages

1. Party nominations of candidates for village offices in any county shall be made at a party caucus or at a primary election, as the rules of the county committee, heretofore or hereafter adopted consistent with the provisions of this chapter shall provide. If the rules of the county committee of any political party provide that party nominations for village offices of that party in any or all villages in the county shall be made at a village primary election, such primary election shall be held forty-nine days prior to the date of the village election. In the event there is no village committee with a chairman, the chairman of the county committee, or such other person or
body as the rules of such committee may provide, shall designate an enrolled member of the party who is a qualified voter of the village as the village election chairman. The chairman of the county committee of each party in which nominations in any village are made at a primary election shall file with the board of elections, at least one week before the first day to file designating petitions for such primary elections, a list of the name and address of the chairman of the village committee or the village election chairman in each such village. Such village chairman shall have general party responsibility for the conduct of the village caucus or primary election. Such nominations shall be made not more than fifty-six, nor less than forty-nine days prior to the date of the village election.

2. A notice of any village primary held for making party nominations of candidates for village offices to be filled at a village election shall be given by the proper party authorities by publication at least once in each of the two weeks preceding the primary in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the village.

3. A notice of any party caucus held for making party nominations for village offices for village elections shall be given by the proper party authorities by posting such notice in the public areas at the offices of the village clerk and the board of elections and by filing such notice with such clerk and such board at least ten days preceding the day of the caucus and, either by newspaper publication thereof once within the village at least one week and not more than two weeks preceding the caucus, or by posting such notice in six public places in the village at least ten days preceding the day of the caucus.

4. The notice shall specify the time and place or places, and the purpose of such caucus or primary, including the offices for which candidates will be nominated thereat. There shall be a chairman and a secretary and tellers for each such village primary or caucus, who shall be appointed by the appropriate party officials. No person shall participate in such primary or caucus who is not a resident of the village and an enrolled voter of the party conducting the primary or caucus. At any primary or caucus in which nominees are chosen by vote of the people in attendance, the person eligible and receiving the highest number of votes for an office shall be deemed nominat-
ed. Such village primary or caucus shall not be conducted at public expense. The board of elections shall furnish a list of enrolled voters to the chairman of the village caucus or primary.

5. Any party nomination made at any such caucus or village primary shall be evidenced by the filing of a certificate of nomination with the board of elections. There shall be filed, together with such certificate, or within five days after the board of elections sends the notice of failure to file prescribed by this subdivision, a list of enrolled members of the party who have participated in such caucus or primary. If such list is not filed with such certificate, the board of elections shall forthwith send notice of the failure to file such list to the persons who signed such certificate, by first class mail, together with a notice that such list must be filed within five days after such notice was mailed. Such list shall be certified by the presiding officer or secretary of such caucus or primary.


§ 6–204. Designating petition; form

1. Party designations for elective village offices shall be made on a designating petition containing the signatures in ink of residents of the village who are registered to vote with the appropriate county board of elections at the time of signing and who are enrolled in such political party. The sheets of such a petition shall be numbered. A signer need not himself or herself fill in the date or residence. Each sheet of such petition must be in substantially the following form and shall contain all the information required therein:

PARTY DESIGNATING PETITION

I, the undersigned do hereby state that I am a registered voter of the Village of............. and a duly enrolled voter of the............. party and entitled to vote at the next primary election of such party, that my place of residence is truly stated opposite my signature hereto, and I hereby designate the following named person (or persons) as a candidate or (candidates) for nomination of such party for the public office or (public offices) to be voted for at the primary election to be held on the...... day of............. 20.... as hereinafter specified.
I do hereby appoint (insert names and addresses of at least three persons, all of whom shall be enrolled voters of said party) as a committee to fill vacancies in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, the day and year placed opposite my signature.

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

I............. (name of witness) state: I am a duly qualified voter of the State of New York; and an enrolled voter of the........ party and now reside in the Village of......... County of........ State of New York at........... (residence address) therein. Each of the persons whose names are subscribed to this petition sheet containing........ signatures, subscribed his or her name in my presence.

I understand that this statement will be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit and, if it contains a material false statement, shall subject me to the same penalties as if I had been duly sworn.

In lieu of the signed statement of a witness who is a duly qualified voter of the state qualified to sign the petition, the following statement signed by a notary public shall be accepted:

On the dates above indicated before me personally came each of the voters whose signatures appear on this petition sheet containing .......... (fill in number) signatures, who signed same in my presence and who, being by me duly sworn, each for himself or herself, said that the foregoing statement made and subscribed by him or her, was true.

Date: ..................
2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the number of signatures required on a designating petition shall be five percent of the number of enrolled voters of the party residing in the village.


§ 6–206. Independent nominations; petition, form

1. Independent nominations for elective village offices shall be made by a petition containing the signatures in ink of residents of the village who are registered with the appropriate county board of elections at the time of signing. The sheets of such a petition shall be numbered. A signer need not himself or herself fill in the date or residence. Each sheet of such petition must be in substantially the following form and shall contain all the information required therein:

VILLAGE INDEPENDENT NOMINATING PETITION

I, the undersigned, do hereby state that I am a registered voter of the Village of..., that my present place of residence is truly stated opposite my signature, and I do hereby nominate the following named person (or persons) as a candidate (or as candidates) for election to public office (or public offices) to be voted for at the election to be held on the...day of...,20..., and that I select the name..........(fill in name) as the name of the independent body making the nomination (or nominations) and.....(fill in emblem) as the emblem of such body.

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<th>Name of Candidate</th>
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I do hereby appoint (insert names and addresses of at least three persons, all of whom shall be registered voters within such village) as a committee to fill vacancies in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

In witness whereof, I have signed this petition on the day and year stated before my signature.
§ 6–206  

ELECTION LAW

Date Signature Residence

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STATEMENT OF WITNESS

I,..................... state that I am a duly qualified voter and now reside at......................(residence address) in the Village of ......... in the State of New York in the County of ................. . Each of the voters whose names are subscribed to this petition sheet containing................ (fill in number) signatures, subscribed his or her name in my presence.

I understand that this statement will be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit and, if it contains a material false statement, shall subject me to the same penalties as if I had been duly sworn.

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Date Signature of witness

2. In lieu of the signed statement of a witness who is a duly qualified voter of the state qualified to sign the petition, the following statement signed by a notary public shall be accepted:

On the dates above indicated before me personally came each of the voters whose signatures appear on this petition sheet containing ............ (fill in number) signatures, who signed same in my presence and who, being by me duly sworn, each for himself or herself, said that the foregoing statement made and subscribed by him or her, was true.

Date: ....................

(Signature and official title of officer administering oath)

Page No........

3. The name selected for the independent body making the nomination shall be in the English language and shall not include the name or part of the name, or an abbreviation of the name or of part of the name, of a then existing party. The name and emblem shown upon such petition shall conform to the requirements of this chapter, relating to party names and party emblems. If such a petition shall not show an emblem,
or the petition shall fail to select a name for such independent body, the board of elections shall select an emblem or name, or both to distinguish the candidates nominated thereby.

4. An independent nominating petition for a village office must be signed by at least one hundred voters in villages containing a population of five thousand or more; by at least seventy-five voters in villages containing a population of three thousand and less than five thousand; and by at least fifty voters in villages containing a population of one thousand and less than three thousand; and in villages containing a population of less than one thousand by voters numbering at least five per centum of the number of voters at the last regular village election. For the purposes of this section, the population of a village shall be determined by the last federal decennial or local special population census federally supervised pursuant to section twenty of the general municipal law.


§ 6–208. Petitions, qualifications of signers

Any village resident who is a registered voter of the village and, in the case of a designating petition, an enrolled member of the party filing the petition may sign an independent nominating petition or a designating petition providing that: (a) such signature was made not more than six weeks prior to the last day to file such petition; (b) he has not signed more than one petition designating or nominating a candidate for mayor or village justice. If he has signed more than one such petition, only the earliest signature for each such office shall be valid; (c) he has not signed more than one petition designating or nominating a candidate for each vacancy which exists for the office of village trustee or village justice if the village has provided for two such justices. If he has signed more than one such petition for each such vacancy, only the earlier signatures shall be valid; or (d) he does not vote at a primary election or party caucus where a candidate was nominated for the same office for each such vacancy.

(Added L.1989, c. 359, § 19.)
§ 6–210. Petitions and certificates; place and times for filing

1. Petitions and certificates specified in this title shall be filed with the county board of elections.

2. a. A certificate of party nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general or special village election for offices shall be filed not earlier than fifty-four days nor later than forty-seven days preceding the election.

b. A certificate of acceptance or declination of a party nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general or special village election shall be filed not later than forty-four days prior to such election.

c. A certificate to fill a vacancy caused by declination of a party nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general or special village election shall be filed not later than forty-one days prior to such election.

d. Party designating petitions for a village primary election shall be filed not earlier than twenty-two days nor later than fifteen days prior to the primary election. Upon such a filing, the board of elections shall immediately notify the village election chairman of such party and the person or persons designated in such petition of the fact of such filing and that such petition may be inspected in its office.

e. A written declination of a party designation must be filed within three days of the date of the filing of the designating petition. Upon the filing of such declination, the board of elections shall, within one day notify the committee to fill vacancies named in the petition. A certificate to fill the vacancy caused by a declination or any other reason must be filed within three days after the date of the notice to the committee to fill vacancies and shall have appended thereto the written consent of the person or persons designated.

3. a. An independent nominating petition for an office to be filled at the time of a general or special village election shall be filed not earlier than forty-two days nor later than thirty-five days preceding the election.

b. A certificate of acceptance or declination of an independent nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general or special village election shall be filed not later than
three days after the last day to file the petition which made such independent nomination.

c. A certificate to fill a vacancy caused by a declination of an independent nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general or special village election for offices shall be filed not later than three days after the last day to file the certificate of declination, and shall have appended thereto the written consent of the person or persons nominated.


§ 6–212. Designations and nominations, objections

Written objections to a nominating or designating petition or to a certificate of nomination, certificate of acceptance, certificate of authorization, certificate of declination or certificate of substitution with respect to an office to be filled at a general or special village election may be filed not later than the day after the last day to file such petition or certificate, or the day after such petition or certificate is received by the board of elections if such petition or certificate is mailed within the time permitted by law, whichever is later. Written specifications of the grounds for such objections shall be so filed within two days thereafter. A failure to file such written specifications shall render the original objection null and void. Upon receipt of written specifications, the county board of elections shall immediately notify each candidate named in such petition or certificate and take all steps necessary and consistent with this chapter to render a determination on the questions raised in such objections and specifications. When a determination has been made by the county board of elections that the petition is sufficient or insufficient, it shall immediately notify each candidate named in the petition or certificate, and, if such determination was made on objection, the objector.

(Added L.1989, c. 359, § 19.)
ARTICLE 7—ELECTION BALLOT

Title Section
I. Form of Ballots ......................................................... 7–100
II. Voting Machines ...................................................... 7–200

TITLE I—FORM OF BALLOTS

Section
7–100. Ballots; provision for.
7–102. Ballot; placing names and ballot proposals thereon.
7–104. Ballots; form of, voting machine.
7–106. Election day paper ballots; form of.
7–108. Ballots; form for elections.
7–110. Ballots; form for ballot proposals.
7–112. Repealed.
7–114. Ballots; form for primary election.
7–116. Ballots; order of names on.
7–118. Ballots; facsimile and sample.
7–120. Ballots; emergency use, to be furnished.
7–121. Ballots which are counted by machine.
7–122. Ballots; absentee voters.
7–123. Ballots; military voters.
7–124. Ballots; special federal voters.
7–125. Ballots; special presidential voters.
7–126. Ballots; pasters, use of.
7–128. Ballots; inspection of.
7–130. Ballots; examination by voters and instruction in use of voting machines.

§ 7–100. Ballots; provision for

Ballots shall be provided for every election at which public or party officers are to be nominated or elected.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 7–102. Ballot; placing names and ballot proposals thereon

1. The names of all candidates and the form of submission of all duly certified ballot proposals shall be printed upon the official ballot except that at a primary election, no ballot proposals or names of candidates for uncontested offices or party positions shall be printed upon the official ballot.

2. In the event that two or more persons with identical names are designated as candidates for the same office or position at any primary election, a different number shall be
included with the name of every candidate for such office or position on such ballot. Such number shall be in arabic numerals and shall be placed at the beginning of each such candidate’s name. The board of elections with which the certificates or petitions of designation for such candidates are filed shall determine such numbers by lot not later than ten days after the last day to file such certificates or petitions upon at least five days written notice by first class mail to each such candidate. Such notice shall also contain information concerning the provisions of subdivision four of this section and the deadlines for filing the information provided for in such subdivision four.

3. a. In the event that a candidate in a primary election believes that the name of another candidate for the same office or position at such election is sufficiently similar to his so as to cause confusion among the voters, such candidate may, not later than five days after the last day to file the certificates or petitions of designation, file with the board of elections with which such certificates or petitions of designation are filed, a request that such board determine that such a similarity exists.

b. The board of elections shall meet to hear arguments on, and make a determination with respect to such a request, not later than seven days after the last day to make such request, upon five days written notice by first class mail to every candidate for such office or position. Such notice shall also contain information concerning the provisions of subdivision four of this section and the deadlines for filing the information provided for in such subdivision four.

c. If such board makes a determination that such a similarity exists, it shall forthwith assign a different number, which it shall determine by lot, to be included with the name of every candidate for such office or position on such ballot. Such number shall be in arabic numerals and shall be placed at the beginning of each such candidate’s name.

4. a. If such board assigns numbers to candidates’ names pursuant to the provisions of subdivision two or three of this section it shall also prepare for distribution at such election, a leaflet which contains biographical information on each such candidate, on one side of a single sheet of paper in the order of
§ 7–102 ELECTION LAW

the numbers it has assigned to such candidates. If such leaflet is published in a second language in addition to English, the two language versions shall appear on opposite sides of the same sheet of paper. Such biographical information may not exceed one hundred words and may only include such candidate’s name, address, present and past public offices held, present and past occupations and employers, other public service experience, educational background and organizational affiliations.

b. Each candidate for an office or position for which such numbers are assigned may file with such board, not later than fourteen days after such determination, any or all of the information permitted by paragraph a of this subdivision in the form in which such candidate wishes such information to appear in such leaflet. If such board determines that such filing does not comply with the requirements of this subdivision, it shall notify such candidate forthwith by first class mail. Such candidate may file revised information with such board not later than ten days after such notice was mailed. If a candidate does not make a filing within the times prescribed by this paragraph, the words “no information supplied” shall appear next to his name on such leaflet.


§ 7–104. Ballots; form of, voting machine

1. All ballots shall be printed and/or displayed in a format and arrangement, of such uniform size and style as will fit the ballot frame, and shall be in as plain and clear a type or display as the space will reasonably permit. Such type or display on the ballot shall satisfy all requirements and standards set forth pursuant to the federal Help America Vote Act.

2. The names of parties or independent bodies which contain more than fifteen letters may, whenever limitations of space so require, be printed on the ballot in an abbreviated form. In printing the names of candidates whose full names contain more than fifteen letters, only the surname must be printed in full. The officer or board charged with the duty of preparing the ballots shall request each such candidate to indicate, in writing, the shortened form in which, subject to
this restriction, his name shall be printed. If no such indica-
tion is received from such candidate within the time specified
in the request, such officer or board shall make the necessary
determination.

3. (a) The party name or other designation, and a designat-
ing letter and number shall be affixed to the name of each
candidate, or, in case of presidential electors, to the names of
the candidates for president and vice-president of such party.

(b) The titles of offices may be arranged horizontally, with
the names of candidates for an office and the slot or device for
write-in ballots for such office arranged vertically under the
title of the office, or the titles of offices may be arranged
vertically, with the names of candidates for an office and the
slot or device for write-in ballots for such office arranged
horizontally opposite the title of the office.

(c) Each office shall occupy as many columns or rows on the
machine as the number of candidates to be elected to that
office.

4. (a) The names of all candidates nominated by any party
or independent body for an office shall always appear in the
row or column containing generally the names of candidates
nominated by such party or independent body for other offices
except as hereinafter provided.

(b) When the same person has been nominated for an office
to be filled at the election by more than one party, the voting
machine shall be so adjusted that his or her name shall appear
in each row or column containing generally the names of
candidates for other offices nominated by any such party.

(c) If such candidate has also been nominated by one or
more independent bodies, his or her name shall appear only in
each row or column containing generally the names of candi-
dates for other offices nominated by any such party and the
name of each such independent body shall appear in one such
row or column to be designated by the candidate in a writing
filed with the officer or board charged with the duty of provid-
ing ballots, or if such person shall fail to so designate, the
names of such independent bodies shall appear in such row or
column as such officer or board shall determine.
§ 7–104 ELECTION LAW

(d) If any person shall be nominated for any office by one party and two or more independent bodies his or her name shall appear on the voting machine twice; once in the row or column containing generally the names of candidates for other offices nominated by such party, and once in the row or column containing generally the names of candidates nominated by the independent body designated by such person in a writing filed with the officer or board charged with the duty of providing ballots and in connection with the name of such person in such row or column shall appear the name of each independent body nominating him or her or, if such person shall fail to so designate, the name of such candidate and the names of such independent bodies shall appear in such row or column as such officer or board shall determine.

(e) If any person is nominated for any office only by more than one independent bodies, his or her name shall appear but once upon the machine in one such row or column to be designated by the candidate in a writing filed with the officer or board charged with the duty of providing ballots, or if the candidate shall fail to so designate, in the place designated by the officer or board charged with the duty of providing ballots, and in connection with his or her name there shall appear the name of each independent body nominating him or her, but, where the capacity of the machine will permit, the name of such person shall not appear or be placed in a column or on a horizontal line with the names of persons nominated by a party for other offices.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision four of this section, the name of a person who is nominated for the office of governor, or state senator, or member of assembly, shall appear on the ballot as many times as there are parties or independent bodies nominating him or her, and there shall be a separate voting and registering device at each place in which such name shall appear.

6. If any type of machine used in any county or city contains any feature, the use of which is neither required nor prohibited by the provisions of this chapter, the board of elections may, by resolution, require that one or more of such features shall be used in such county. Thereafter all machines of such type used in such county or city shall be operated in
conformity with any such resolution. Any such resolution may thereafter be rescinded by such board and after being so rescinded may be re-adopted. Once re-adopted by any board of elections, such a resolution may not be rescinded again by such board.

7. The ballot shall have printed upon it in black ink for each party or independent row, at the head of the column or the beginning of the row containing the names of candidates, the image of a closed fist with index finger extended pointing to the party or independent row. In the same space, in black letters as large as the space will permit, shall be printed the name of the party or independent body and at the right of the fist and below the index finger shall be printed in black ink the emblem and the designating letters of the row or column.

8. With respect to candidates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor of a party or independent body, ballots shall be printed so that the names of such candidates for both offices shall appear in the same row or column, with the name of the candidate for governor appearing first and the ballot shall be so adjusted that both offices are voted for jointly and have but one designating letter or number.


§ 7–106. Election day paper ballots; form of

1. Paper ballots which are to be counted by a ballot scanner may consist of two or more sheets which are divided into perforated sections which can be separated at the time the ballot is scanned. Such ballots shall be printed on paper of a quality, size, color, and weight approved by the state board of elections.

2. All paper ballots of the same kind for the same polling place shall be identical. A different, but in each case uniform style and size of type, shall be used for printing the names of candidates, the titles of offices, political designations, and the reading form of all questions submitted. The names of candidates shall be printed in capital letters in black-faced type.
§ 7–106  

ELECTION LAW

3. Each ballot shall be printed on the sheet with a stub which shall be separated therefrom by a line of perforations extending across the entire ballot. On the face of the stub shall be printed “No……..” the blank to be filled with consecutive number of ballots beginning with “No. 1”, and increasing in regular numerical order.

4. On such ballot shall be printed the following indorsement, the blanks properly filled in:
   Official Ballot for (General, Primary or Special, as applicable)
   Election County of .........................
   (Assembly or Legislative, as applicable) District .........................
   (Ward and City or town ....................., as applicable)............
   Election District ..............................
   (Insert date of election.)
   (Insert names of election commissioners providing the ballot.)

5. The following ballot instructions shall be printed in heavy black type:

   INSTRUCTIONS

   (1) Mark only with a writing instrument provided by the board of elections.

   (2) To vote for a candidate whose name is printed on this ballot fill in the (insert oval or square, as applicable) above or next to the name of the candidate.

   (3) To vote for a person whose name is not printed on this ballot write or stamp his or her name in the space labeled “write-in” that appears (insert at the bottom of the column, the end of the row or at the bottom of the candidate names, as applicable) for such office (and, if required by the voting system in use at such election, the instructions shall also include “and fill in the (insert oval or square, as applicable) corresponding with the write-in space in which you have written in a name”).

   (4) To vote yes or no on a proposal, if any, that appears on the (indicate where on the ballot the proposal may appear) fill
in the (insert oval or square, as applicable) that corresponds to your vote.

(5) Any other mark or writing, or any erasure made on this ballot outside the voting squares or blank spaces provided for voting will void this entire ballot.

(6) Do not overvote. If you select a greater number of candidates than there are vacancies to be filled, your ballot will be void for that public office, party position or proposal.

(7) If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and obtain another. Do not attempt to correct mistakes on the ballot by making erasures or cross outs. Erasures or cross outs may invalidate all or part of your ballot. Prior to submitting your ballot, if you make a mistake in completing the ballot or wish to change your ballot choices, you may obtain and complete a new ballot. You have a right to a replacement ballot upon return of the original ballot.

(8) After completing your ballot, insert it into the ballot scanner and wait for the notice that your ballot has been successfully scanned. If no such notice appears, seek the assistance of an election inspector.

6. The instructions in subdivision five of this section may be printed on the front or back of the ballot or on a separate sheet or card. If such instructions are not printed on the front of the ballot, there shall be printed on the ballot, in the largest size type for which there is room, the following legend: “See instructions on the other side” or “See enclosed instructions”, whichever is appropriate.

7. Each such ballot shall be printed in sections in which the candidates’ names and political designations, the ballot proposals and other requisite matter shall each be boxed in by heavy black perpendicular lines of equal width. In each such section shall be voting ovals or squares which voters may fill in. If applicable, ovals or squares shall be provided next to the blank spaces provided for a voter to write in a name.

8. The space for the title of an office shall be three-eighths of an inch, and the name of a candidate or for writing in a name, one-fourth of an inch, in depth. At the left of the name of each designated candidate shall be an enclosed voting space, three-eighths of an inch in width and approximately one-fourth
§ 7–106  ELECTION LAW

of an inch in depth, bounded above, below and to the right by black lines, heavier than those which separate the spaces containing the names of candidates. To the left of voting spaces which do not adjoin a vertical line dividing two parts, there shall be a heavy black vertical line approximately one-eighth of an inch in width. No voting space shall be provided in the space for writing in names. In such case, the space corresponding to a voting space shall be all black.

9. Below the names of the candidates for each office or position there shall be printed as many blank spaces, for writing in names of persons for whom the voter desires to vote, as there are persons to be nominated or elected.

10. In case the sections shall be so numerous as to make the ballot unwieldy if they are printed in one column, they may be printed in as many columns as shall be necessary, and in that case, in order to produce a rectangular ballot, blank sections may be used.

11. The names of parties or independent bodies which contain more than fifteen letters may, whenever limitations of space so require, be printed on the ballot in an abbreviated form. In printing the names of candidates whose full names contain more than fifteen letters, only the surname must be printed in full. The officer or board charged with the duty of preparing the ballots shall request each such candidate to indicate, in writing, the shortened form in which, subject to this restriction, his name shall be printed. If no such indication is received from such candidate within the time specified in the request, such officer or board shall make the necessary determination. No emblem shall occupy a space longer in any direction than the voting square to which it relates.


§ 7–108.  Ballots; form for elections

1. Upon ballots for a general election, the offices shall be listed in the customary order.

2. If two or more candidates are nominated for the same office for different terms, the term for which each is nominated shall be printed as a part of the title of the office.
3. In every instance where multiple casting of votes is permitted for two or more candidates for the same office or position, the instruction on the ballot or machine shall read “Vote for any ...............”, (the blank space to be filled with the number of persons to be nominated for the office or elected to the position).

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 7–110. Ballots; form for ballot proposals

Ballot proposals shall appear on the voting machine or ballot in a separate section. At the left of, or below or above, each proposal shall appear two voting levers or two voting squares, each at least one-half inch square. Next to the first lever or square shall be printed the word “Yes,” and next to the second lever or square shall be printed the word “No.” The proposals shall be numbered consecutively on the voting machine or ballot. The number of each proposal shall appear in front of its designation as an amendment, proposition or question in the following form: “Proposal one, an amendment; proposal two, a proposition; proposal three, a question”.


§ 7–114. Ballots; form for primary election

1. (a) The face of the official ballot for a primary election shall be divided into parts. Descriptive words to indicate the purpose of each part shall be printed at its head. Beginning at the left or top, the first part shall be entitled, and shall be for “Candidates for nomination for public office”. The second part shall be entitled, and shall be for “Candidates for party positions.” When necessary, a part may be divided into two or more columns or rows, but the names of all persons designated for the same office or party position shall be in the same column or row.

(b) In each part shall be printed the titles of the offices or party positions, as the case may be, for which the part is to be used, and under each such title shall be printed the names of the designated candidates for the office or position.
§ 7–114

(c) Where a candidate for nomination for the same public office or for election to the same party position is designated by two or more petitions, his name shall be placed upon the ballot for the primary election but once as such a candidate.

(d) The ballot shall not contain a space for voting for candidates for uncontested offices and positions, and no ballot shall be printed for a party whose primary is uncontested unless a petition for opportunity to ballot has been filed.

2. (a) The paper ballot for a primary election shall conform to the form for paper ballots set forth in this article with respect to quality and weight of paper, perforated line, and number on the stub on the back of the ballot.

(b) On the back of the paper ballot, on the stub, immediately below the number, shall be the name of the party. On the back of the ballot and below the stub, and immediately to the left of the center of the ballot, and on the front of the ballot, below the perforated line, shall be printed, in addition to the other information required for paper ballots, the name and emblem of the party and the words “Official primary ballot.”

(c) On the front of the stub, above the perforated line at the top of the paper ballot shall be printed the same instructions as on the general election ballot.

(d) The parts of the paper ballot below such heavy black horizontal line shall be separated by a heavy black vertical line or lines, one-fourth of an inch in width. Descriptive words to indicate the purpose of each part shall be printed at its head, below the heavy black horizontal line. Immediately below such captions shall be printed two light parallel horizontal lines approximately one-sixteenth of an inch apart, extending across each part.

(e) The names of candidates on paper ballots shall be numbered with arabic numerals printed in heavy faced type beginning with “one” for the first candidate named in the first part and continuing in numerical order to and including the last candidate named in the last part, except that where two or more candidates are to be elected to a party position, the names of candidates designated by each petition shall be grouped, and each group shall have but one number, which shall be printed opposite the approximate center of the group.
§ 7–116

(f) The number of a candidate shall be printed on the paper ballot between the voting space and the name of the candidate. Each group shall have a bracket embracing the names in the group.

(g) Spaces containing names of candidates and for writing in names, and intervening spaces on the paper ballot, shall be separated by light horizontal lines. Names of candidates shall be printed in capital letters not less than one-eighth nor more than three-sixteenths of an inch in height.

(h) The paper ballots of no two parties shall be the same color, and the state board of elections shall select the color for each new party, and not later than twelve weeks before a primary election, shall transmit to each board of elections a certificate stating the colors so selected.


§ 7–116. Ballots; order of names on

1. In printing the names of candidates on the ballot, the candidate or candidates of the party which polled for its candidate for the office of governor at the last preceding election for such office the highest number of votes, shall be row or column A or one and the candidates of the other parties shall be placed on such ballot in descending order of such votes.

2. The officer or board who or which prepares the ballot shall determine the order in which shall appear, below the names of party candidates the nominations made only by independent bodies. Such officer or board also shall determine the order in which shall be printed, in a section of such ballot the names of two or more candidates nominated by one party or independent body, for an office to which two or more persons are to be elected; provided, however, that any such candidate may, by a writing filed with such board or officer not later than one week after the adjournment of the convention or one week after the primary election nominating him, or otherwise not later than two days after the filing of the petition
or certificate nominating him, demand that such order be
determined by lot, and in that case such order shall be so
determined, upon two days notice by mail given by such board
or officer to each candidate for such office. The state board of
elections shall perform the duties required by this subdivision
in all cases affecting nominations filed in its office.

3. The officer or board with whom or which are filed the
designations for a public office or party position shall deter-
mine by lot, upon two days notice by mail given by such board
or officer to each candidate for such office or position and to
the committee, if any, named in the designating petition, the
order in which shall be printed on the official primary ballot,
under the title of the office or position, the names of candidates
for public office, the names of candidates for a party position
to which not more than one person is to be elected, and the
groups of names of candidates for party position where two or
more persons are to be elected thereto and any petition design-
ates two or more persons therefor, provided, however, that
whenever groups of names for more than one party position
are designated by the same petition, the order in which they
shall be printed on the official primary ballot shall be deter-
mained by a single lot. Candidates for delegate or delegates
and alternate delegate or delegates to conventions designated
by the same petition shall, for the purpose of this subdivision,
be treated as one group. The names of candidates, if any, for a
party position to which two or more persons are to be elected,
who are designated by individual petitions and not in a group
shall be printed below such group or groups, in such order
between themselves, as such officer or board shall determine
by lot upon the notice specified in this subdivision. The names
within a group of candidates designated for party position by
one petition shall be printed in the same order in which they
appear in the petition, unless they appear in a different order
on different pages of the petition, in which case their order
within the group shall be determined by such officer or board
by lot upon the notice specified in this subdivision. Candidates
for members of a state committee designated by a single
petition shall, for the purposes of this subdivision, be treated as
one group. However, the notice to a committee of the drawing
need not be mailed to more than five members, if there be that
many, and as to offices or party positions for which designat-
ELECTION BALLOT

§ 7–116

ing petitions are filed with the board of elections of the city of
New York the notice shall be given to the committees only.

3–a. The state board of elections shall prescribe the meth-
method, or two or more alternative methods, for making the deter-
minations by lot required by subdivisions two and three of this
section. Each county board of elections shall adopt one of
such methods at least ninety days before any election to which
such method shall apply.

4. If a vacancy in a designation or nomination be filled
after the making, in the manner provided in this section, of a
determination of the order in which the names of candidates
for the office or position are to be printed, the name of the
candidate designated or nominated to fill such vacancy shall be
printed in the place so determined for the original candidate.

5. The titles of public offices shall appear on ballots for
primary elections in the same consecutive order that they will
appear on the general election ballot. The titles of the party
positions shall appear in the following order: member of state
committee, assembly district leader, associate assembly district
leader, members of county committee in the city of New York,
delegate or delegates to conventions, alternate delegate or
delegates to conventions, and members of county committee in
counties outside of the city of New York. Where, pursuant to
the rules of the county committee, the party position involved
is that of assembly district leader or associate assembly district
leader for a part of an assembly district, such part shall be so
indicated in the title on the ballot.

6. In the city of New York, the ballot on the voting machine
for primary elections shall conform to the following additional
provisions:

The names of the candidates designated for such public
office or party position in the primary of a party shall be
placed under the title of the office or position in the alphabeti-
cal order of their surnames, in the first or lowest numbered
assembly district and election district of any political unit or
subdivision within a county. If candidates’ surnames are
identical, their given or first name shall determine their order.
Thereafter the names shall be rotated by election districts by
transposing the first named candidate to the bottom of the
order at each succeeding election district, so that each name shall appear first and in each other position in an equal number, as nearly as possible, of the election districts and except, further, that where two or more candidates are to be elected to the same party position, the names of candidates for such a position which appear on the same designating petition shall be grouped together on the ballot in the order in which their names appear on the designating petition and the group rotated alphabetically in relation to other groups or individual candidates according to the surname of the first person on the designating petition of such group. Groups of candidates for delegate and alternate delegate, and groups of candidates for male and female delegate and male and female alternate delegate to the same convention designated on the same petition shall be rotated together alphabetically in relation to other groups or individual candidates according to the surname of the first person listed on such designating petition in the group of candidates for whichever of such delegate or alternate delegate positions will appear first on the voting machine. If the rules of a party committee provide for equal representation of the sexes among the members of a state committee elected from each unit of representation, elections for male and female members of such a committee from a single unit of representation shall be conducted as elections for two different party positions. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, if the board of elections has assigned numbers to the candidates for an office or position because of identical or similar names among such candidates, the names of such candidates shall be placed under the title of such office or position in the order of such numbers in such first or lowest numbered district, and the names shall not be rotated by election district. Such names shall appear in the identical order on each ballot in each election district.

County committee candidates or groups of candidates shall be printed within the first election district of each assembly district or part thereof, according to the priority of filing of designating petitions and they shall then be rotated by election district by placing the candidate or group of candidates designated in the same petition as the candidate or group of candidates which was printed first in an election district at the bottom of the order in the next succeeding election district in
which a candidate or group of candidates designated in such petition appears on the ballot.

In cases where a name is added to or removed from the ballot by court order too late to make a complete adjustment to these requirements feasible, the name may be added at the bottom of the list of candidates in all election districts, or removed from the ballot in all election districts without changing the previously arranged order of other names and without invalidating the election. Any inadvertent error in the order of names discovered too late to correct the order of the names on the ballots concerned shall not invalidate an election.

Except where a contest or candidate is removed from the ballot by court order too late to make complete compliance with this paragraph feasible, the title of each public office or party position and the names of the candidates for such office or position appearing on any voting machine used for primary elections in the city of New York shall appear on such machine immediately adjacent to one another, either horizontally or vertically; and no blank spaces shall separate the names of candidates actually running for an office or party position on such voting machine, and no blank spaces shall separate any two such offices or positions which appear on such voting machine in the same column or row.

§ 7–118. Ballots; facsimile and sample

The board of elections shall provide facsimile and sample ballots which shall be arranged in the form of a diagram showing such part of the face of the voting machine as shall be in use at that election. Such facsimile and sample ballots shall be either in full or reduced size and shall contain suitable illustrated directions for voting on the voting machine. Such facsimile ballots shall be mounted and displayed for public inspection at each polling place during election day. Sample ballots may be mailed by the board of elections to each eligible voter at least three days before the election, or in lieu thereof, a copy of such sample ballot may be published at least once
§ 7–118  ELECTION LAW

within one week preceding the election in newspapers representing the major political parties. One copy of such facsimile shall be sent to each school in the county, providing the ninth through the twelfth years of compulsory education, and in the city of New York to each such school in the city of New York, at least one week before each general election for posting at a convenient place in such school. The board of elections shall also send a facsimile ballot to any other school requesting such a ballot.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 66; L.1996, c. 157, § 1.)

§ 7–120.  Ballots; emergency use, to be furnished

1. If any voting machine for use in any election shall become out of order during an election it shall, if possible, be repaired or another machine substituted as promptly as possible. In case such repair or substitution cannot be made, emergency ballots, printed or written, and of any suitable form, may be used for the taking of votes.

2. If the official ballots for an election district shall not be delivered within the time necessary to open the polls, or shall be lost, destroyed or stolen, or if the supply of official ballots shall be exhausted before the polls are closed, the board of elections, or at its direction, the town or city clerk, or the election inspectors of such district, shall cause emergency ballots to be prepared, printed or written, as nearly in the form of the official ballots as practicable. The inspectors shall use the ballots so substituted in the same manner, as near as may be, as the official ballots.

3. It shall be the duty of each board of elections to cause a sufficient number of emergency ballots to be placed at each polling place in which voting machines are used to be employed in the event the voting machines break down. At any time during the hour succeeding a breakdown, the inspectors of election may use such emergency ballots, and if such breakdown lasts more than one hour, such emergency ballots must be used. The sample ballots may be used for this purpose in full or reduced size.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 38.)
§ 7–121.  Ballots which are counted by machine

All ballots printed for use on a voting system approved by the state board of elections may be printed and arranged in a manner which would permit them to be counted by such machine.


§ 7–122.  Ballots; absentee voters

1. (a) Ballots for absentee voters shall be, as nearly as practicable, in the same form as those to be voted in the district on election day, if any, except that ballots for primary elections shall omit the party position of ward, town, city or county committee and except further that such ballots need not have a stub, and shall have the words “Absentee Ballot”, endorsed thereon.

(b) The names of candidates upon the ballot shall be printed in appropriate sections, with titles of offices, section numbers, emblems, voting squares, names of parties and political organizations and blank spaces for writing in names of persons not printed on the ballot. Except as to the spacing, such ballot shall be printed wherever applicable substantially as follows:
(c) The indorsement shall be printed and properly filled in:
Official Absentee Ballot for (General, Primary or Special, as applicable)
Election County of. .....................
(Assembly or Legislative, as applicable) District. .................
(Ward and City or town, as applicable)...........................
(Insert date of election)
(Insert names of election commissioners providing the ballot)

(d) On the front of the ballot prepared for counting by hand, shall be printed in heavy black type the following instructions:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Mark in pen or pencil.

2. To vote for a candidate whose name is printed on this ballot, make a single cross X mark or a single check, V mark in the voting square above the name of the candidate.

3. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on this ballot write or stamp his or her name in the space that appears at the bottom of the column or the end of the row (indicate where on the ballot the write-in space appears) containing the title of the office.

4. To vote on a proposal make a cross X mark or a check V mark in one of the squares contained in the box setting forth such proposal.

5. Any other mark or writing, or any erasure made on this ballot outside the voting squares or blank spaces provided for voting will void this entire ballot.

6. Do not overvote. If you select a greater number of candidates than there are vacancies to be filled, your ballot will be void for that public office, party position or proposal.

7. If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, call the board of elections at (insert phone number here) for instructions on how to obtain a new ballot. Do not attempt to correct mistakes on the ballot by making erasures or cross outs. Erasures or cross outs may invalidate all or part of your
ballot. Prior to submitting your ballot, if you make a mistake in completing the ballot or wish to change your ballot choices, you may obtain and complete a new ballot. You have a right to a replacement ballot upon return of the original ballot.


2. The following provisions shall apply to all absentee ballots prepared for counting by a ballot scanner and all other provisions of this chapter not inconsistent with this subdivision shall be applicable to such ballots:

   (a) The party emblem need not be printed next to the name of each candidate.

   (b) The ballot proposals may be on the back of the ballot, or on a separate ballot.

   (c) The printed instructions to the voter shall read as follows:

   INSTRUCTIONS

   1. Mark only with a pen or pencil.

   2. To vote for a candidate whose name is printed on this ballot, fill in the (insert oval or square, as applicable) above or next to the name of the candidate.

   3. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on this ballot, write or stamp his or her name in the space labeled “write-in” that appears (insert at the bottom of the column or the end of the row, as applicable) containing the title of the office and, if required by the voting system in use at such election, the instructions shall also include “and fill in the (insert oval or square, as applicable) corresponding with the write-in space in which the voter has written a name.”

   4. To vote yes or no on a proposal, if any, that appears on the (indicate where on the ballot the proposal may appear) fill in the (insert oval or square, as applicable) that corresponds to your vote.

   5. Any other mark or writing, or any erasure made on this ballot outside the voting squares or blank spaces provided for voting will void this entire ballot.
6. Do not overvote. If you select a greater number of candidates than there are vacancies to be filled, your ballot will be void for that public office, party position or proposal.

7. If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, call the board of elections at (insert phone number here) for instructions on how to obtain a new ballot. Do not attempt to correct mistakes on the ballot by making erasures or cross outs. Erasures or cross outs may invalidate all or part of your ballot. Prior to submitting your ballot, if you make a mistake in completing the ballot or wish to change your ballot choices, you may obtain and complete a new ballot. You have a right to a replacement ballot upon return of the original ballot.

(d) Such instructions may be printed on the front or back of the ballot or on a separate sheet or card. If such instructions are not printed on the front of the ballot, there shall be printed on the ballot, in the largest size type for which there is room, the following legend: “See instructions on other side” or “See enclosed instructions”, whichever is appropriate.

(e) Such ballots which are to be counted by a ballot scanner may consist of two or more sheets, which are divided into perforated sections which can be separated at the time of canvassing.

3. The determination of the appropriate county board of elections as to the candidates duly designated or nominated for public office or party position whose name shall appear on the absentee ballot and as to ballot proposals to be voted on shall be made no later than the day after the state board of elections issues its certification of those candidates to be voted for at the general, special or primary election. The determinations of the state board of elections and the respective county boards of elections shall be final and conclusive with respect to such offices for which petitions or certificates are required to be filed with such boards, as the case may be but nothing herein contained shall prevent a board of elections, or a court of competent jurisdiction from determining at a later date that any such certification, designation or nomination is invalid and, in the event of such later determination, no vote cast for any such nominee by any voter shall be counted at the election.

5. The board of elections shall furnish with each absentee ballot an inner affirmation envelope. On one side of the envelope shall be printed:

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOT

for

GENERAL (OR PRIMARY OR SPECIAL) ELECTION,

.................., 20......
Name of voter.................................................
Residence (street and number if any).................
City/or town of.......(village, if any)..............
County of..........................................................
Assembly district ...........................................
Legislative District (as applicable)..................
Ward (as applicable)........................................
Election District...........................................
Party Enrollment (in case of primary election)....... 

6. The date of the election, name of the county, and name of a city, if there be a separate ballot for city voters, shall be printed, and the name of the voter, residence, number of the assembly district, if any, name of town, number of ward, if any, election district and party enrollment, if required, shall be either printed or written or stamped in by the board.

7. There shall also be a place for two inspectors of opposite political parties to indicate, by placing their initials thereon, that they have checked and marked the voter’s poll record.

8. On the reverse side of such inner affirmation envelope shall be printed the following statement:

AFFIRMATION

I do declare that I am a citizen of the United States, that I am duly registered in the election district shown on the reverse side of this envelope and I am qualified to vote in such district; that I will be unable to appear personally on the day of the election for which this ballot is voted at the polling place of the
election district in which I am a qualified voter because of the reason given on my application heretofore submitted; that I have not qualified nor do I intend to vote elsewhere, that I have not committed any act nor am I under any impediment which denies me the right to vote.

I hereby declare that the foregoing is a true statement to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I understand that if I make any material false statement in the foregoing statement of absentee voter, I shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Date .............................................

Signature or mark of voter

....................................................................

Signature of Witness (required only if voter does not sign his own name)

....................................................................

Address of Witness

9. The inner affirmation envelope shall be gummed, ready for sealing, and shall have printed thereon, on the side opposite the statement, instructions as to the duties of the voter after the marking of the ballot, which instructions shall include a specific direction stating when such ballot must be postmarked and when such ballot must reach the office of the board of elections in order to be canvassed.

10. Each ballot envelope shall be enclosed in an outer envelope addressed to the appropriate board of elections and bearing on it a specific direction that if an original application for an absentee ballot is received with the ballot, such application must be completed by the voter and returned in the outer envelope together with the sealed inner affirmation envelope containing the absentee ballot within the time limits for receipt of the absentee ballot itself. Such inner affirmation envelope and outer envelope shall be enclosed in a third envelope addressed to the absentee voter. The outer and third envelopes shall have printed on the face thereof the words “Election Material—Please Expedite”.

§ 7–123. Ballots; military voters

1. The state board of elections, after conferring with federal authorities, if any, authorized to act, shall prescribe the form and cause to be printed by the appropriate boards of elections or otherwise sufficient ballots for military voters to be used at the election, subject to the following limitations:

2. The ballots for military voters shall be the same form as those to be voted by absentee voters in the election district of the military voter on election day. Any instructions that the state board of elections deems pertinent shall accompany such ballots but shall not be affixed thereto in any manner so as to leave any marks on such ballots not found on absentee ballots.

3. The board of elections shall furnish an inner affirmation envelope with each military ballot upon which envelope shall be printed:

BALLOT FOR MILITARY VOTER

AFFIRMATION

I swear or affirm that:

(a) I am a member of the uniformed services or merchant marine on active duty or an eligible spouse, parent, child or dependent of such a member, and

(b) I am a United States citizen, at least eighteen years of age (or will be by the day of the election), eligible to vote in the requested jurisdiction, and

(c) I have neither been convicted of a felony or other disqualifying offense nor been adjudicated mentally incompetent, or if so, my voting rights have been reinstated, and

(d) I am not registering, requesting a ballot, or voting in any other jurisdiction in the United States, and

(e) My signature and date below indicate when I completed this document, and

(f) The information on this form is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.
I understand that a material misstatement of fact in the completion of this document may constitute grounds for conviction of a crime.

Date .......... 20....

........................................
Signature or mark of voter

........................................
Signature of Witness (required only if voter does not sign his or her own name)

........................................
Address of Witness

4. On the reverse side of the inner affirmation envelope shall be printed:

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS:
FOR...........ELECTION........... 20.....
County of .................................................................
Name of voter ............................................................
Voting residence (street and number, if any) .................
City (or town) of ....................Ward ......................
Assembly District.............Election District ..............
Party Enrollment (in case of primary election) ............

IMPORTANT TO MILITARY VOTER: YOU MUST SIGN THE AFFIRMATION ON THIS ENVELOPE.

5. The information in subdivision four of this section shall be filled in by the board of elections prior to the mailing of any military ballot and envelopes if the military voter’s preferred method of transmission with the board of elections is by mail, or it may be filled in by the board of elections upon the receipt of the returned military ballot and envelope where the ballot and envelope have been transmitted to the military voter other than by mail or in person.

6. The inner affirmation envelope, if delivered by mail or in person, shall be gummed and ready for sealing. Such envelope, or any created by the military voter who has received his or her ballot by facsimile transmission or electronic mail in accordance with the provisions of subdivision seven of this
§ 7–123  

ELECTION LAW

section, shall have printed thereon, on the side opposite the affirmation, instructions as to the duties of the military voter after the marking of the ballot. Such instructions shall include specific directions stating that the ballot must be returned in person or mailed to the appropriate board of elections, when the outer envelope must be postmarked, if mailed, and when such envelope, whether returned in person or mailed, must reach such board of elections in order to be canvassed. Such inner affirmation envelope shall also include a direction that an application for a military ballot should not be enclosed in the inner affirmation envelope containing such ballot.

7. If a military voter has designated a preference to receive his or her ballot by facsimile transmission or electronic mail pursuant to section 10–107 of this chapter, the transmission of the military voter’s ballot shall include, together with all information and instructional materials that accompany ballot materials sent by the board of elections to other absentee voters, appropriate instructions as to the folding of same so as to create an inner affirmation envelope containing all of the information set forth in subdivisions three, four and six of this section.

8. Such inner affirmation envelope containing the military ballot shall be enclosed in an outer envelope, addressed to the appropriate board of elections, and bearing on it the words “Official Election Ballot—Via Air Mail”. The outer envelope shall include specific directions that if an original completed application for a military ballot has not already been returned in person or mailed to the military voter’s board of elections, such application must be completed by the military voter and returned in the outer envelope with the sealed inner affirmation envelope containing the military ballot within the time limits for the receipt of the military ballot itself. Such envelope shall provide lines in the upper left corner for the military voter to write his or her name and complete military address.

9. The outer envelope addressed to the appropriate board of elections and the inner affirmation envelope which contains the ballot shall be mailed to the military voter in a third envelope on which is printed the words “Official Election Ballot—Via Air Mail”.

240
10. At the side opposite the address on the outer envelope, below the gummed seal, for a ballot delivered by mail or in person, or below the flap for a ballot transmitted to the military voter by facsimile transmission or electronic mail, shall be printed:

This ballot was mailed on _______ which is not later than the (date) day before the election.

Signed (Witness) Date

11. If the military voter’s preferred method of transmission is facsimile transmission or electronic mail, the electronic transmittal of the military voter’s ballot materials shall include appropriate instructions as to the folding of same so as to create an outer envelope containing all of the information set forth in subdivisions eight and ten of this section.

§ 7–124. Ballots; special federal voters

1. The ballots for special federal voters shall provide for voting for presidential and vice-presidential electors, United States senator, representative in congress, and delegates and alternate delegates to a national convention only and shall be in the form prescribed by this chapter for absentee ballots, except that on either the front or the back of the ballot shall be printed or stamped the words “Official Ballot—Special Federal Voter”, provided, however, that at any election at which special federal voters may vote for all the offices and positions on the ballot, no such separate ballot shall be printed and the ballot for special federal voters shall be the same as the ballot provided to absentee voters in such election.

2. The board of elections shall furnish an inner affirmation envelope with each special federal ballot upon which envelope shall be printed:
§ 7–124  ELECTION LAW

I swear or affirm that:

(a) I am a United States citizen residing outside the United States, and

(b) I am at least eighteen years of age (or will be by the day of the election), eligible to vote in the requested jurisdiction, and

(c) I have neither been convicted of a felony or other disqualifying offense nor been adjudicated mentally incompetent, or if so, my voting rights have been reinstated, and

(d) I am not qualified to register, request a ballot, or vote in any other jurisdiction in the United States, and

(e) My signature and date below indicate when I completed this document, and

(f) The information on this form is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

I understand that a material misstatement of fact in the completion of this document may constitute grounds for conviction of a crime.

Date........ 20......

Signature or mark of voter
Signature of Witness (required only if voter does not sign his own name)
Address of Witness

3. On the reverse side of the inner affirmation envelope shall be printed:

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS
FOR........ELECTION........ 20......
Name of voter ......................................................
Residence from which vote is being cast:
Street and number ..................................................
City or town ........................................................
County ..............................................................
Assembly District or Ward ..........................

Election District .................................

Party Enrollment (in case of primary election) .........

**IMPORTANT TO SPECIAL FEDERAL VOTER: YOU MUST SIGN THE AFFIRMATION ON THIS ENVELOPE.**

4. The information in subdivision three of this section shall be filled in by the board of elections prior to the mailing of any special federal ballot and envelopes if the special federal voter’s preferred method of transmission with the board of elections is by mail, or it may be filled in by the board of elections upon receipt of the returned special federal ballot and envelope when the ballot and envelope have been transmitted to the special federal voter other than by mail or in person.

5. The inner affirmation envelope, if delivered by mail or in person, shall be gummed and ready for sealing. Such envelope, or any created by the special federal voter whose ballot was delivered by facsimile transmission or electronic mail in accordance with subdivision six of this section, shall have printed thereon, on the side opposite the affirmation, instructions as to the duties of the voter after the marking of the ballot. Such instructions shall include specific directions stating that the ballot must be returned in person or mailed to the appropriate board of elections, when the outer envelope must be postmarked, if mailed, and when such envelope, whether returned in person or mailed, must reach such board of elections in order to be canvassed. Such inner affirmation envelope shall also include a direction that an application for a special federal ballot should not be enclosed in the inner affirmation envelope containing such ballot.

6. If a special federal voter has designated a preference to receive his or her ballot by facsimile transmission or electronic mail pursuant to section 11–203 of this chapter, the transmission of the special federal voter’s ballot shall include, together with all information and instructional materials that accompany ballot materials sent by the board of elections to other absentee voters, appropriate instructions as to the folding of same so as to create an envelope containing all of the information set forth in subdivisions two, three and five of this section.
7. Such inner affirmation envelope containing the special federal ballot shall be enclosed in an outer envelope addressed to the appropriate board of elections, and bearing on it the words “Official Election Ballot—Via Air Mail”. The outer envelope shall include specific directions that if an original completed application for a special federal ballot has not already been delivered or mailed to the special federal voter’s board of elections, such application must be completed by the special federal voter and returned in the outer envelope with the sealed inner affirmation envelope containing the special federal ballot within the time limits for the receipt of the special federal ballot itself. Such envelope shall provide lines in the upper left corner for the special federal voter to write his or her name and complete special federal address.

8. The outer envelope addressed to the appropriate board of elections and the inner affirmation envelope which contains the ballot shall be mailed to the special federal voter in a third envelope on which is printed the words “Official Election Ballot—Via Air Mail”.

9. If the special federal voter’s preferred method of transmission is facsimile transmission or electronic mail, the electronic transmittal of the special federal voter’s ballot materials shall include appropriate instructions as to the folding of same so as to create an outer envelope containing all of the information set forth in subdivision eight of this section.


§ 7–125. Ballots; special presidential voters

1. The ballots for special presidential voters shall provide for voting for presidential and vice presidential electors only and shall be in the form prescribed for absentee ballots, except that either on the front or the back they shall be endorsed with the words printed or stamped, “Official Ballot-Special Presidential Voter” and “Presidential Electors”.

2. The board of elections shall furnish with each special presidential ballot an envelope. On one side of the envelope shall be printed:
ELECTION BALLOT

OFFICIAL BALLOT, SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL VOTERS, FOR GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER ......, 19...

Name of voter .................................................................
Residence from which vote is being cast:
Street and number ............................................................
City or town .................................................................
County .................................................................
Assembly District or Ward ................................................
Election District ..............................................................

The date of the election and name of the county shall be printed, and the name of the voter, residence, name of the city or town, number of ward or assembly district, if any, and election district shall be printed, written or stamped in by the board.

3. On the reverse side of such envelope shall be printed the following statement:

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL VOTER

I do declare I am a qualified special presidential voter of said district; that I am not qualified and am not able to qualify to vote elsewhere than as set forth on the reverse side of this envelope; that I am a citizen of the United States; that on the date of the election for which this ballot is voted, I will be at least eighteen years of age; and that I have not committed any act, nor am I under any impediment, which denies me the right to vote.

I hereby declare that the foregoing is a true statement to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I understand that if I make any material false statement in the foregoing statement, I shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Date .................. 20......
Signature or mark of voter .................................................................
Signature of Witness (required only if voter does not sign his own name) .................................................................
Address of Witness .................................................................

4. The envelope shall be gummed, ready for sealing, and shall have printed thereon, on the side opposite the statement,
instructions as to the duties of the voter after the marking of
the ballot, which instructions shall include a specific direction
stating that the envelope must be delivered or mailed to the
appropriate board of elections and a specific direction stating
when such envelope must be delivered or postmarked and
when such envelope, if so mailed, must reach such board of
elections in order to be canvassed.

5. Each ballot envelope shall be enclosed in a second
envelope addressed to the board of elections and bearing a
specific direction that if an application for special presidential
ballot is received with the ballot, such application must be
completed by the voter and returned in such envelope together
with the envelope containing the special presidential ballot.
Such second envelope shall be enclosed in a third envelope
addressed to the special presidential voter. The second and
third envelopes shall have printed on the face thereof the
words “Election Material–Please Expedite”.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 40; L.1978, c. 373, § 70;
259, § 3; L.2000, c. 235, § 9, eff. Aug. 16, 2000.)

§ 7–126. Ballots; pasters, use of

1. If a certificate of designation or nomination to fill a
vacancy shall lawfully be filed with the board or officer re-
quired to furnish official ballots, or the board of elections shall
receive from the state board of elections a notification of a new
designation or nomination to fill a vacancy, after the official
ballots have been printed, and before the election, the board or
officer providing the official ballots shall prepare and furnish
to the inspectors of election in each election district affected,
adhesive pasters containing the name of the new candidate
designated or nominated, with directions for the proper use
thereof.

2. Each paster shall be of plain paper of the same color as
the official ballot to which it is being affixed, printed in plain
black ink and in the same kind of type used in printing the
names of the candidates upon the official ballots, and shall be
of a size as large as and no larger than the space occupied
upon the official ballot by the name of the candidate in whose
place the candidate named upon the pasters has been designated or nominated.

3. Whenever such pasters are provided, the board or officer furnishing them shall certify to the inspectors of election in the election districts affected by the vacancy the name of the person originally designated or nominated, the name of the person designated in the new certificate, the title of the office or party position for which the designation or nomination is made, the name of the political party to which the committee making the designation or nomination belongs, and shall state the number of pasters furnished, which number shall be equal to the number of official ballots furnished for each such district.

4. The inspectors or clerks shall affix one of such pasters, in the proper place and manner, upon each official ballot before the ballot is delivered to the voter.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 7–128. Ballots; inspection of

1. Each officer or board charged with the duty of providing official ballots for an election shall have sample ballots open to public inspection five days before the election for which they were prepared and the official ballots open to such inspection four days before such election except that the sample and official ballots for a village election held at a different time from a general election shall be open to public inspection at least two days before such election. During the times within which the ballots are open for inspection, such officer or board shall deliver to each voter applying therefor a sample of the ballot which he is entitled to vote.

2. Each officer or board charged with the duty of preparing ballots to be used on voting machines in any election shall give written notice, by first class mail, to all candidates, except candidates for member of the county committee, who are lawfully entitled to have their names appear thereon, of the time when, and the place where, they may inspect the voting machines to be used for such election. The candidates or their designated representatives may appear at the time and place specified in such notice to inspect such machines, provided,
however, that the time so specified shall be not less than two
days prior to the date of the election.

A candidate, whose name appears on the ballot for an
election district or his designated representative, may, in the
presence of the election officer attending the voting machine,
inspect the face of the machine to see that his ballot label is in
its proper place, but at no time during the inspection shall the
booth be closed.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 7–130. Ballots; examination by voters and instruction in
use of voting machines

One or more voting machines which shall contain the ballot
labels, showing the party emblems and title of officers to be
voted for, and which shall so far as practicable contain the
names of the candidates to be voted for, shall be placed on
public exhibition in some suitable place by the board of elec-
tions, in charge of competent instructors, for at least three days
during the thirty days next preceding an election. No voting
machine which is to be assigned for use in an election shall be
used for such purpose after having been prepared and sealed
for the election. During such public exhibition, the counting
mechanism of the machine shall be concealed from view and
the doors may be temporarily opened only when authorized by
the board or official having charge and control of the election.
Any voter shall be allowed to examine such machine, and upon
request shall be instructed in its use.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

TITLE II—VOTING MACHINES

Section
7–200. Adoption and use of voting machine or system.
7–201. Voting machines and systems; examination of.
7–202. Voting machine or system; requirements of.
7–203. Voting machines; requirement of use.
7–204. Contracts for purchase of voting machines or systems.
7–205. Voting machines; use of at primaries.
7–207. Voting and ballot counting machines; preparation of, party repre-
sentatives.
7–208. Escrow requirements.
§ 7–200. Adoption and use of voting machine or system

1. The board of elections of the city of New York and other county boards of elections may adopt any kind of voting machine or system approved by the state board of elections, or the use of which has been specifically authorized by law; and thereupon such voting machine or system may be used at any or all elections and shall be used at all general or special elections held by such boards in such city, town or village and in every contested primary election in the city of New York and in every contested primary election outside the city of New York in which there are one thousand or more enrolled voters qualified to vote. No more than two types of voting machines or systems may be used by any local board of elections at a single election. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subdivision, any local board of elections may borrow or lease for use on an experimental basis for a period of not more than one year each, voting machines or systems of any type approved by the state board of elections.

2. For five years after any voting machine or system of a type approved by the state board of elections pursuant to the election reform and modernization act of 2005 is first used in any election district, the local board of elections which owns such machine or system shall provide a model or diagram of such voting machine or system for each polling place in which any such election district is located. Such models or diagrams shall meet the standards set forth in regulations promulgated by the state board of elections.

3. Whenever there are more offices to be elected than can be accommodated on the voting machine or system or more candidates have been nominated for an office than can be accommodated on the voting machine or system, the local board of elections may provide for the use of separate paper ballots for such offices, when other offices are voted for on voting machines or systems by voters of the same election district.

§ 7–201. Voting machines and systems; examination of

1. Any person or corporation owning or being interested in any voting machine or system may apply to have the state board of elections examine such machine or system. Such applicant shall pay to the board before the examination a fee equal to the cost of such examination. The state board of elections shall cause the machine or system to be examined and a report of the examination to be made and filed in the office of the state board. Such examination shall include a determination as to whether the machine or system meets the requirements of section 7–202 of this title and a thorough review and testing of any electronic or computerized features of the machine or system. Such report shall state an opinion as to whether the kind of machine or system so examined can safely and properly be used by voters and local boards of elections at elections, under the conditions prescribed in this article and the requirements of the federal Help America Vote Act. If the report states that the machine or system can be so used, and the board after its own examination so determines, in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this chapter, the machine or system shall be deemed approved, and machines or systems of its kind may be adopted for use at elections as herein provided. The voting machine or system shall be examined by examiners or testing laboratories to be selected for such purpose by the state board. Each examiner or laboratory shall receive compensation and expenses for making an examination and report as to each voting machine or system examined by him or it. Neither any member of the state board of elections nor any examiner or owner or employee of any testing laboratory, shall have any pecuniary interest in any voting machine or system. Any form of voting machine or system not so approved, cannot be used at any election.


2. When any change is made in the operation or material of any feature or component of any machine or system which has been approved pursuant to the provisions of this section, such machine or system must be submitted for such re-examination and reapproval pursuant to the provisions of subdivision one of this section as the state board of elections deems necessary.
3. If at any time after any machine or system has been approved pursuant to the provisions of subdivision one or two of this section, the state board of elections has any reason to believe that such machine or system does not meet all the requirements for voting machines or systems set forth in this article, it shall forthwith cause such machine or system to be examined again in the manner prescribed by subdivision one of this section. If the opinions in the report of such examinations do not state that such machine or system can safely and properly be used by voters at elections under the conditions prescribed by this article, the state board of elections shall forthwith rescind its approval of such machine or system. After the date on which the approval of any machine or system is rescinded, no machines or systems of such type may be purchased for use in this state. The state board of elections shall examine all machines or systems of such type which were previously purchased, to determine if they may continue to be used in elections in this state.

4. The state board of elections may authorize, for use on an experimental basis, one or more types of voting machine, system or equipment not previously approved by such board pursuant to the provisions of this section and may authorize a local board of elections to rent or borrow a limited number of one such type of machine, system or equipment for use in a primary, special, general or village election. Authorization for such use of such a machine, system or equipment may be given for all or part of any city, town or village for any such election.

5. The board shall deposit all fees collected pursuant to the provisions of subdivision one of this section to the credit of the voting machine and system examination fund established pursuant to section ninety-two-p of the state finance law.

§ 7–202. Voting machine or system; requirements of

1. A voting machine or system to be approved by the state board of elections shall:
§ 7–202  ELECTION LAW

a. be constructed so as to allow for voting for all candidates who may be nominated and on all ballot proposals which may be submitted and, except for elections at which the number of parties and independent bodies on the ballot exceeds the number of rows or columns available, so that the amount of space between the names of any two candidates of any party or independent body in any row or column of such machine or system at any election is no greater than the amount of space between the names of any other candidates of such party or independent body at such election;

b. permit a voter to vote for any person for any office, whether or not nominated as a candidate by any party or independent body without the ballot, or any part thereof, being removed from the machine at any time;

c. be constructed so that a voter cannot vote for a candidate or on a ballot proposal for whom or on which he or she is not lawfully entitled to vote;

d. if the voter selects votes for more than one candidate for a single office, except where a voter is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person for that office, notify the voter that the voter has selected more than one candidate for a single office on the ballot, notify the voter before the ballot is cast and counted of the effect of casting multiple votes for the office, and provide the voter with the opportunity to correct the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted;

e. provide the voter an opportunity to privately and independently verify votes selected and the ability to privately and independently change such votes or correct any error before the ballot is cast and counted;

f. be provided with a “protective counter” which records the number of times the machine or system has been operated since it was built and a “public counter” which records the number of persons who have voted on the machine at each separate election;

g. be provided with a lock or locks, or other device or devices, the use of which, immediately after the polls are closed or the operation of the machine or system for such election is completed, will absolutely secure the voting or
ELECTION BALLOT § 7–202

registering mechanism and prevent the recording of additional votes;

h. be provided with sufficient space to display the information required herein, provided, however, in the alternative, such information may be displayed within the official ballot;

i. be provided with a device for printing or photographing all counters or numbers recorded by the machine or system before the polls open and after the polls close which shall be a permanent record with a manual audit capacity available for canvassing the votes recorded by the machine or system; such paper record shall be preserved in accordance with the provisions of section 3–222 of this chapter;

j. retain all paper ballots cast or produce and retain a voter verified permanent paper record which shall be presented to the voter from behind a window or other device before the ballot is cast, in a manner intended and designed to protect the privacy of the voter; such ballots or record shall allow a manual audit and shall be preserved in accordance with the provisions of section 3–222 of this chapter;

k. provide sufficient illumination to enable the voter to see the ballot;

l. be suitable for the use of election officers in examining the counters such that the protective counters and public counters on all such machines or systems must be located so that they will be visible to the inspectors and watchers at all times while the polls are open;

m. be provided with a screen and hood or curtain or privacy features with equivalent function which shall be so made and adjusted as to conceal the voter and his or her action while voting;

n. contain a device which enables all the election inspectors and poll watchers at such election district to determine when the voting machine or system has been activated for voting and when the voter has completed casting his or her vote;

o. permit the primaries of at least five parties to be held on such machine or system at a single election, and accommodate such number of multiple ballots at a single election as may be
required by the state board of elections but in no case less than five;

p. be constructed to allow a voter in a wheelchair to cast his or her vote;

q. permit inspectors of elections to easily and safely place the voting machine or system in a wheelchair accessible position;

r. ensure the integrity and security of the voting machine or system by:
   (i) being capable of conducting both pre-election and post-election testing of the logic and accuracy of the machine or system that demonstrates an accurate tally when a known quantity of votes is entered into each machine; and
   (ii) providing a means by which a malfunctioning voting machine or system shall secure any votes already cast on such machine or system;

s. permit alternative language accessibility pursuant to the requirements of section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973aa–1a) such that it must have the capacity to display the full ballot in the alternative languages required by the federal Voting Rights Act if such voting machine or system is to be used where such alternative languages are required or where the local board deems such feature necessary; and

t. not include any device or functionality potentially capable of externally transmitting or receiving data via the internet or via radio waves or via other wireless means.

2. The state board of elections shall approve, for use at each polling place at least one voting machine or system at such polling place which, in addition to meeting the requirements in subdivision one of this section, shall:

a. be equipped with a voting device with tactile discernible controls designed to meet the needs of voters with limited reach and limited hand dexterity;

b. be equipped with an audio voting feature that communicates the complete content of the ballot in a voice which permits a voter who is blind or visually impaired to cast a secret ballot using voice-only or tactile discernible controls; and
c. be capable of being equipped with a pneumatic switch voting attachment which can be operated orally by gentle pressure or the creation of a vacuum through the inhalation or exhalation of air by the voter including, but not limited to, a sip-and-puff switch voting attachment.

3. The state board of elections may, in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this chapter, establish by regulation additional standards for voting machines or systems not inconsistent with this chapter.

4. Local boards of elections which obtain voting machines pursuant to this chapter may determine to purchase direct recording electronic machines or optical scan machines in conformance with the requirements of this chapter.

(Added L.2005, c. 181, § 6, eff. July 12, 2005.)

§ 7–203. Voting machines; requirement of use

1. The board of elections shall provide a sufficient number of voting machines to fully equip all election districts within its jurisdiction. Such voting machines shall be used at all general, special and primary elections conducted pursuant to this chapter.

2. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the state board of elections shall establish, in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this chapter, for each election, the minimum number of voting machines required in each polling place and the maximum number of voters that can vote on one voting machine. Such minimum number of voting machines shall be based on the voting machine in use, taking into account machine functionality and capability, including the ability to tabulate multiple official ballots and the need for efficient and orderly elections and, in the case of a general or special election, the number of registered voters, excluding voters in inactive status, in the election district or, in the case of a primary election, the number of enrolled voters, excluding voters in inactive status, therein.

3. In the event that the board of elections shall not agree upon, or the county shall not execute a contract or contracts for the purchase of, the necessary voting machines, such contract or contracts shall be awarded, made and executed by the
§ 7–203  

ELECTION LAW

state board of elections, in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this chapter, on approval of the attorney general as to form. The expense of making and entering into such contracts, including the preparation and printing of specifications, and also all payments for voting machines to be made thereunder, shall be chargeable to the county, except in the city of New York where such expense shall be chargeable to such city, and it shall be the duty of the comptroller or other chief fiscal officer of the county or city, as the case may be, to pay the same upon the certificate of the officer making such contract, or upon the certificate of the state board of elections in the event that such contract be made by it. No provision of any charter or other law or ordinance governing the purchase of patented articles shall be deemed to apply to the purchase of voting machines pursuant to the provisions of this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the state board of elections from distributing voting machines pursuant to other provisions of this chapter without charge.

4. The board of elections may purchase voting machines for use in demonstration and as extra machines within the county.


§ 7–204. Contracts for purchase of voting machines or systems

1. All contracts for purchase of voting machines or systems of types approved by the state board of elections shall include, but not be limited to, requirements that the vendors provide assistance in training board of elections personnel in the operation of such machines or systems and any ancillary equipment, assistance in the conduct of all elections conducted during the first year in which each such machine or system is used and at least five years of service for all such machines or systems and ancillary equipment.

2. All such contracts shall also require the vendor to guarantee in writing to keep such machines and systems in good working order for at least five years without additional cost and to perform satisfactorily its training and service obli-
§ 7–205  Voting machines; use of at primaries

1. The board of elections of any county outside the city of New York may adopt, and shall adopt when required by local law in any city or by action of the county legislative body in any county, the use of voting machines for contested primary elections in any or all parts of such city or county for any office or position for which such board is not required to use such machines. Wherever voting machines are used for primary elections, the board of elections having jurisdiction over elections in the city, county or town concerned shall issue directions for such use for each primary election which shall be in conformity with the provisions of this section and of all other applicable provisions of this chapter and which shall be binding on all election officials in the area involved.

2. Additional voting machines may be acquired for this purpose. If the voting machines used are equipped with a mechanism by which a voter of one party may be permitted to vote for any candidate of his own party but prevented from voting for any candidates of other parties, the same machines may be used for the primaries of all parties or of more than one party. In the use of such a machine an inspector assigned for the purpose by the board of inspectors shall set the machine before each voter enters the voting booth so that it can
be operated only for candidates of the party in which the voter is enrolled. If the face of a single machine will not hold the candidates of all parties, two or more machines may be used in a single election district, but all the candidates of any one party for whose primary contests voting machines are used must appear on the same machine except as provided in subdivision five of this section.

3. If the voting machines are not thus adapted to use for the primary contests of more than one party on the same machine, a separate voting machine shall be provided for the primary contests of each party for which such voting machines are used. Voting machines of both types may be used in the same primary election in different election districts or in the same election district for different parties.

4. Wherever voting machines are used for primary elections, they shall be used in accordance with the following provisions of this section for all primary contests so far as the available supply of voting machines will permit, except that the use of voting machines in all contested primary elections in the city of New York shall be mandatory except as provided in subdivision five. Outside the city of New York, if the available supply of voting machines is insufficient to contain all primary contests, paper ballots shall be used insofar as necessary. If there are not enough voting machines to cover all election districts for all parties therein, preference shall be given in the use of machines, first to contests for nomination for public office over contests for election to party position and, second to the contests which are held in the greatest numbers of election districts. If a voting machine used for a party in a particular election district will not accommodate all the candidates of the party therein, as many as possible of the contests of such party shall be carried on the voting machine subject to the following priorities: first to contests for nomination for public office, and second to offices voted for in such party in the most election districts. Subject to these requirements, the board of elections of any county outside the city of New York shall designate which election districts and which parties therein shall use voting machines for primary contests, and which contests shall appear on a voting machine when the machine will not accommodate all the contests of a party.
§ 7–206

5. To provide an opportunity for voting for offices or party positions for which more candidates have been designated than can be accommodated on the voting machines, the board of elections may provide for the use of a separate paper ballot for such offices and positions when other offices and positions are voted for on voting machines by voters of the same party.

6. When voting machines are used for primary elections the provisions of the other sections of this article shall be observed so far as applicable, except that the provisions for party rows or columns and the use of party names and emblems for each individual candidate shall be disregarded. When primary candidates of more than one party appear on the same voting machine, the candidates of each party shall appear together on one part of the machine distinctly and prominently separated from the part or parts used for candidates of other parties and prominently labeled with the name of the party. When a voting machine is used for the primary candidates of one party only, the machine shall be prominently labeled with the name of that party.

7. The state board of elections shall have power to issue supplementary instructions for the use of voting machines in primary elections in accordance with the provisions of this section. Subject to such instructions and to the provisions of this section the board of elections shall have power to make all necessary or desirable provisions for such use.

§ 7–206. Testing of voting and ballot counting machines

1. The state board of elections shall test every voting machine of a type approved after September first, nineteen hundred eighty-six and every ballot counting machine to insure that each such machine functions properly before such machines may be used in any election in this state.

2. Such testing shall include, but not be limited to, a verification of the authenticity and integrity of the resident vote tabulation programming in open, encrypted, compiled, assembled, or any other form, in each voting machine of such types, by comparison of such resident vote tabulation programming with the programming which was in the machine of such type.
which was approved for use in this state and the recording of at least eight hundred votes on each such voting machine and a sufficient number of votes on each such ballot counting machine, by a method which may be mechanical or electronic, to determine if such machine accurately records such votes.

3. At least annually, the board of elections of each county in which any such voting or ballot counting machines are in use shall test each such machine in a manner prescribed by the state board of elections under conditions supervised by such state board. Such tests shall include, but not be limited to the tests required by subdivision two of this section.

4. Upon the discovery of a discrepancy during the recanvass required by subdivision three of section 9–208 of this chapter, the ballot scanner shall be retested pursuant to 9 NYCRR 6210.2. No ballot scanner shall be returned to service until any such discrepancy has been resolved.


§ 7–207. Voting and ballot counting machines; preparation of, party representatives

1. It shall be the duty of the board of elections to cause the proper ballot labels to be prepared and placed on those voting machines which require ballot labels, to cause the machines and any removable electronic or computerized devices which operate such machines or record the vote thereon to be placed in proper order for voting, to examine all voting machines and all such electronic or computerized devices before they are sent out to the different polling places, to see that all the registering counters are set at zero, to cause a printed record of all the ballot label programming data, for each election, which is entered into each voting machine of a type approved after September first, nineteen hundred eighty-six, or which is entered into any removable electronic or computerized device which operates such machine or records the vote thereon, to be produced directly from the device on which such ballot label programming data was entered and to lock all voting machines so that the counting machinery can not be operated and to seal each one with a numbered seal.
2. (a) Before preparing or programming the voting and ballot counting machines and any removable electronic or computerized devices which operate such machines or record the vote thereon for any election, written notices shall be mailed to the chairman of the county committees of the major political parties, stating the times when and place or places where the machines and devices will be prepared or programmed; at which times and place or places, one representative of each of such political parties, certified by the respective chairmen of the county committees of such parties, shall be entitled to be present and see that the machines and devices are properly prepared and placed in proper condition and order for use at the election. The party representatives shall take the constitutional oath of office, which shall be filed in the office of the board of elections.

(b) It shall be the duty of such party representatives to be present at the preparation of the voting machines for election and see that the machines are properly prepared and that all registering counters are set at zero by examining such counters or by examining the printed or photographic record produced by such voting machine or by examining the printed record of the ballot label programming data on such machine. When the machines have been prepared for election, it shall be the duty of the custodian or custodians of voting machines and party representatives, to make a certificate in writing which shall be filed in the office of the board of elections, stating the number of machines, whether or not all the machines are set at zero, the number registered on the protective counter, and the number on the seal with which the machine is sealed.

3. No custodian or other employee of the board of elections shall in any way prevent free access to and examination of all voting machines that are to be used at the election, by the duly appointed party representatives. The board of elections and its employees shall afford the party representatives every facility for the examination of all voting machines and devices and the registering counters, the printed or photographic record of the counters or the printed record of the ballot label programming data on such machines, if any, the protective counters and the public counters of each and every voting machine. All such
§ 7–207

ELECTION LAW

printed or photographic records shall be public records at the offices of the boards of elections.

4. It shall be the duty of the board of elections to cause such voting machine or machines, prepared as provided pursuant to this section to be delivered at each of the respective polling places in which they are to be used, at least one hour before the time set for the opening of the polls. After the machine has been delivered, it shall be set up in the proper manner for use at the election, and it shall be the duty of the local authorities to provide ample protection against tampering with the machines.

5. The party representatives shall be paid for their services an amount that shall be fixed by the board of elections, such amount shall, however, be approved by the governing body of the municipality wherein said machines are used and paid by such municipality.


§ 7–208. Escrow requirements

Prior to the use of any voting machine or system in any election in the state, on or after September first, two thousand six, the state board of elections and the local board of elections using such voting machine or system shall:

1. Require that the manufacturer and/or vendor of such voting machine, system or equipment shall place into escrow with the state board of elections a complete copy of all programming, source coding and software employed by the voting machine, system or equipment which shall be used exclusively for purposes authorized by this chapter and shall be otherwise confidential.

2. Require that the manufacturer and/or vendor of such voting machine, system or equipment file with the state board of elections and the appropriate local boards of elections a waiver, prepared by the state board of elections, which shall waive all rights of the vendor or manufacturer to assert intellectual property or trade secret rights in any court of competent jurisdiction hearing a challenge to the results of any
election and requesting that programming source coding, firmware, and software as well as voting machines or systems be tested by independent experts under court supervision and at the conclusion of such proceeding shall be sealed.

3. Require that the manufacturer and/or vendor of such equipment file with the state board of elections and the appropriate local boards of elections a consent to having and cooperating in the testing of any programming, source coding, firmware, or software, pursuant to an order of any board of elections or court of competent jurisdiction. Any such board or agent thereof shall be required to maintain the confidentiality of any proprietary material.

(Added L.2005, c. 181, § 8, eff. July 12, 2005.)

§ 7–209. Elimination of punch card ballots

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on or after September first, two thousand six, no punch card ballot or punch card voting system shall be used in any manner in the conduct of any election.

(Added L.2005, c. 181, § 9, eff. July 12, 2005.)
ARTICLE 8—CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

TITLE 1—POLLING PLACES

§ 8–100. Elections; dates of and hours for voting

1. (a) A primary election, to be known as the fall primary, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in September before every general election unless otherwise changed by an act of the legislature. In each year in which electors of president and vice president of the United States are to be elected an additional primary election, to be known as the spring primary, shall be held on the first Tuesday in February unless otherwise changed by an act of the legislature, for the purpose of electing delegates to the national convention, members of state and county committees and assembly district leaders and associate assembly district leaders.

(b) In the event a run-off primary election is required in the city of New York, it shall be held on the second Tuesday next succeeding the date on which the initial primary election was held.

(c) The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November.

2. Polls shall be open for voting during the following hours: a primary election from twelve o’clock noon until nine o’clock in the evening, except in the city of New York and the counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam and Erie, and in such city or county from six o’clock in the morning until nine o’clock in the evening; the general election from six o’clock in the morning until nine o’clock in the
evening; a special election called by the governor pursuant to the public officers law, and, except as otherwise provided by law, every other election, from six o’clock in the morning until nine o’clock in the evening.

3. In any election district in which a primary of any party is uncontested, no primary of such party shall be held. In any election district in which the primaries of all parties are uncontested on the day of any primary election, no primaries shall be held on such day and the polling place shall not be opened for voting.

4. No primary, special or general election for any state or local office or for the election of officers of any corporation which is funded in whole or in part by federal, state or municipal moneys shall be held on a Saturday or Sunday.

§ 8–102. Polls; opening of

1. The inspectors of election, and clerks, if any, shall meet at the polling place at least one-half hour before the time set for opening the polls of election. The inspectors of election shall:

   (a) See that the American flag is displayed.

   (b) Cause the facsimile ballots and voter information posting to be posted conspicuously within the polling place.

   (c) Cause the distance markers to be placed at a distance of one hundred feet from the polling place.

   (d) Establish a guard-rail by delineating and marking out the voting area by a suitable means. The ballot scanner, ballot marking device, ballot boxes and secure storage containers, privacy booths, all ballots and all equipment shall be kept within such guard-rail.

   (e) Place the books, ballots and sample ballots, blanks, stationery and supplies so that they will be ready and convenient for use.
(f) Affix or attach to their clothing and cause the clerks, if any, to affix or attach to their clothing the proper identification buttons, badges or emblems issued by the board of elections pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. The inspectors and clerks shall wear no other buttons, badges or emblems which are similar in design.

(g) See that the privacy booths contain conspicuous instructions on how to properly mark ballots and that voters are provided with appropriate writing instruments for marking ballots.

(h) Unlock all ballot boxes and secure storage containers to be used to hold election day paper ballots, see that they are empty, allow them to be examined by the watchers present, and lock them up again in such a manner that the watchers and the persons just outside the guard-rail may see that the boxes are empty when re-locked; provided, however, the ballot boxes or secure storage containers holding unused ballots shall be inspected to confirm that only the number of unused election day paper ballots provided by the board of elections are contained therein.

(i) Inspect the ballot scanner and ballot marking device to see that it is in good working order. Inspect the placement of privacy booths to preserve the secrecy of voting; inspect the screen of the ballot scanner and ballot marking device; inspect the polling place to make certain there is no way that anyone can view any voting action by a voter at the ballot scanner, ballot marking device, or in a privacy booth; and affix a conspicuous notice, in the form prescribed by the state board of elections, in a prominent place near the ballot scanner and in the privacy booth, instructing the voter on how to properly mark a ballot in order to have his or her vote counted. Such notice shall be printed in English and such other languages as the board of elections may determine to be appropriate.

(j) Announce that the polls are open for voting and the time when the polls will close.

2. The keys to the ballot scanner and ballot marking device shall be delivered to the inspectors at least one-half hour before the time set for the opening of the polls, in a sealed envelope, on which shall be written or printed the ballot
scanner or ballot marking device serial number and location of the polling place, as reported by the voting machine custodian. The envelope containing the keys shall not be opened until at least one inspector from each of the two parties shall be present in the polling place and shall have examined the envelope to see that it has not been opened. Before opening the envelope, such election inspectors present shall examine the serial number on the machine, and shall see if they are the same as the numbers written on the envelope containing the keys. If found not to agree, the envelope must not be opened until the voting machine custodian, or other authorized person, shall have been notified and shall have arrived at the polling place for the purpose of re-examining such machine and shall certify that it is properly arranged. If the serial number on the machine is found to agree with the number on the envelope, the inspectors, except as hereinafter provided, shall turn on the machine. The inspectors shall carefully examine the printed record produced by the machine to see that each counter registers zero, and shall allow watchers to examine the printed record. The inspectors shall then sign a certificate showing the delivery of the keys in a sealed envelope, the serial number on the machine, the number registered on the protective counter, that all the counters are set at zero and that the public counter is set at zero. The machine shall remain secured against voting until the polls are formally opened and shall not be operated except by voters when voting or by election officials upon the instructions of the board of elections. If any counter is found not to register zero, the inspectors of election shall immediately notify the board of elections.


§ 8–104. Polls

1. The American flag shall be kept displayed at each polling place throughout the election. Facsimile ballots, voter information posting and distance markers shall not be taken down, torn or defaced during the election. While the polls are open no person shall do any electioneering within the polling place, or in any public street, within a one hundred foot radial
measured from the entrances designated by the inspectors of election, to such polling place or within such distance in any place in a public manner; and no political banner, button, poster or placard shall be allowed in or upon the polling place or within such one hundred foot radial. While the polls are open no person shall consume any alcoholic beverages within the polling place.

1–a. The election inspectors shall conspicuously post in the polling place before the opening of the polls, a voter information posting, which shall include: (a) the sample ballot and instructions for the use of ballot scanners and ballot marking devices required pursuant to section 7–118 of this chapter; (b) a statement that ‘today is election day’ and the hours during which polling places will be open; (c) instructions on how to cast an affidavit ballot and a concise statement of a voter’s right to such a ballot; (d) instructions relating to requirements for voting on ballot scanners by those registrants who must provide identification pursuant to the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002; (e) instructions for first-time voters; (f) a voter’s bill of rights describing voter’s rights under applicable federal and state law, including the right of accessibility and alternate language accessibility; (g) information pertaining to voting by election day paper ballot, including information about the consequence of casting an overvote, steps to prevent unintentional undervoting and spoiled ballots; (h) instructions on how to contact the appropriate officials if a voter’s right to vote or right to otherwise participate in the electoral process has been violated; and (i) general information on federal and state laws regarding prohibitions on acts of fraud and misrepresentation. The state board of elections shall prescribe the form and content of the voter information posting, which may be comprised of one or more pages, provided each page shall be posted separately. The state board of elections shall prescribe an official version of such voter information posting for every language which appears on any general, primary or special election ballot in any election district in the state and for such other languages as such board, in its opinion, determines is appropriate. Such posting shall be used in all jurisdictions, and a separate posting shall be made by election inspectors for each language appearing on the ballot and for such additional languages as the board of elections may re-
quire. A board of elections may modify or supplement the voter information posting used in its jurisdiction to provide additional or local information; provided, however, any such modification or supplementation shall be submitted to the state board of elections for prior approval.

2. The ballot boxes, other secure storage containers and all official ballots shall be kept within the guard-rail, and at least six feet therefrom, from the opening of the polls until the announcement of the result of the canvass and the signing of the inspectors’ returns thereof. No person shall be admitted within the guard-rail during such period except the election officers, authorized watchers, persons admitted by the inspectors to preserve order or enforce the law, voters duly admitted for the purpose of voting and children under the age of sixteen accompanying their voting parents or guardians; provided, however, that candidates voted for at the polling place may be within the guard-rail during the canvass.

3. The provisions of this chapter concerning the preservation of order and apprehension for crime on a day of registration, shall apply to a day of election, but a person taken into custody shall not be prohibited thereby from voting.

4. After a ballot box or other secure storage container has been locked for the purposes of election, it shall not be opened until it is opened at the close of the polls for purposes of canvass or by election officials upon the instructions of the board of elections. Each inspector shall be responsible personally for the custody of each ballot box and other secure storage container and its contents from the time the election begins until the box or container is delivered, according to law, to the person entitled to receive it.

5. Voters entitled to vote who are on line or in the polling place at the time fixed by law for the closing of the polls shall be allowed to vote.

6. In the city of New York, during days of primary, general, special and community school board elections, at each premises wherein a polling place or places are located, at least one police officer or peace officer designated by the police commissioner of such city pursuant to the provisions of article two of the criminal procedure law shall be assigned for duty from the
§ 8–104

opening until the closing of the polls. Additional police officers or peace officers may be assigned as is deemed appropriate by the police commissioner of such city.


§ 8–106. Polling places; attendance for educational purposes

1. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of law, in order to facilitate education and participation in the electoral process, a number of students in grades eight to twelve, inclusive, not to exceed four at any one time in any polling place, may enter any polling place between twelve o’clock noon and three o’clock p.m. for the purpose of observing the activities taking place therein and, when allowed by the inspectors, for the purposes of subdivision two of this section, provided there is proper parental or teacher supervision present, and provided further, any such student who in any way interferes with the orderly process of voting shall not be allowed to remain in the polling place.

2. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of law, each board of elections may provide a spare voting machine inside any polling place or in a room adjacent to any polling place for the educational use of students in grades eight to twelve, inclusive. Each such board shall establish procedures for the use of the machine including, but not limited to, location and preparation of the machine and duties of the machine tenders. At least four weeks prior to an election, each board intending to provide a voting booth for the educational use of students shall notify each school district within its jurisdiction of the location of the spare voting machine. Upon such notice, but not later than two weeks prior to such election, each school district intending to utilize the spare voting machine made available for educational use as herein provided shall notify the board of such intention. Any ballot used in connection with such spare voting machine shall be in the form prescribed by section 7–118 of this chapter for facsimile or sample ballots.

3. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of law, in order to facilitate education and foster early participation in
the electoral process, any persons younger than the age of sixteen on election day shall be permitted to accompany a duly qualified voting parent or guardian into the appropriate polling place and voting booth for the specific purpose of observing that parent or guardian vote, and for the general purpose of observing the electoral process. Any voting parent or guardian permitting a child to accompany them while voting shall provide appropriate supervision so as not to allow a child to interfere with the orderly process of voting.

(Added L.1991, c. 90, § 25. Amended L.1996, c. 158, § 1.)

TITLE II—ELECTION INSPECTORS

§ 8–202. Board of inspectors; conduct of

1. The chair of the board of inspectors theretofore appointed shall continue to act as such, and the inspectors shall act as a board, and a majority thereof shall decide questions. Two inspectors who are not of the same political faith shall have charge of the registration poll ledgers or computer generated registration lists, subject to inspection thereof by any inspector and his or her participation in the decision of any question. Of the inspectors in charge of the registration poll ledgers or computer generated registration lists, one shall be assigned to the duty of comparing the signatures of voters. Inspectors shall be assigned to the foregoing duties by majority vote of the board of inspectors, before the opening of the polls. Such assignments shall be by lot if a majority cannot agree. The duties of an inspector or clerk may be changed during the day. If there be clerks, the board of inspectors may direct a clerk, who is not otherwise engaged, to perform any duty of an inspector of the same party, except to vote upon a question to be decided by such board. Where an oath is required or permitted by this article at any election, any inspector may administer it. Where ballot scanners, ballot marking devices, privacy booths, ballot boxes or other secure storage containers are used, clerks or inspectors shall attend such ballot scanners, ballot marking devices, privacy booths, boxes or containers.

2. The exterior of any ballot scanner, ballot marking device and privacy booth and every part of the polling place shall be
in plain view of the election inspectors and watchers. The ballot scanners, ballot marking devices, and privacy booths shall be placed at least four feet from the table used by the inspectors in charge of the poll books. The guard-rail shall be at least three feet from the machine and the table used by the inspectors. The election inspectors shall not themselves be, or allow any other person to be, in any position or near any position, that will permit one to see or ascertain how a voter votes, or how he or she has voted nor shall they permit any other person to be less than three feet from the ballot scanner, ballot marking device, or privacy booth while occupied. The election inspectors or clerks attending the ballot scanner, ballot marking device, or privacy booth shall regularly inspect the face of the ballot scanner, ballot marking device, or the interior of the privacy booth to see that the ballot scanner, ballot marking device, or privacy booth has not been damaged or tampered with. During elections the door or other covering of the counter compartment of the machine shall not be unlocked or opened except by a member of the board of elections, a voting machine custodian or any other person upon the specific instructions of the board of elections.


TITLE III—CASTING THE BALLOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Voting: manner of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8–300.</td>
<td>Voting: manner of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–303.</td>
<td>Initial voter identification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–304.</td>
<td>Voters; signature identification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–306.</td>
<td>Voters; assistance to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–310.</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–312.</td>
<td>Voting: election day paper ballots, marking and casting, delivery to voter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–316.</td>
<td>Ballots; mutilated or spoiled.</td>
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§ 8–300. Voting: manner of

1. The inspectors shall admit within the voting area only two voters at a time for each ballot scanner, ballot marking device, or privacy booth and shall ascertain whether each such voter is entitled to vote. If he or she is found to be entitled to
vote, he or she shall be permitted to proceed to the ballot scanner, ballot marking device, or privacy booth to vote.

2. The operating of the ballot scanner by the voter while voting or the use of a privacy booth or ballot marking device for marking a ballot shall be secret and obscured from all other persons except as provided by this chapter in cases of voting by assisted voters or in cases of children under the age of sixteen accompanying their voting parents or guardians.

3. No voter shall remain within a privacy booth or at a ballot scanner longer than a reasonable amount of time and if he or she shall refuse to leave after the lapse of such time, he or she shall be removed by the inspectors.


§ 8–302. Voting; verification of registration

1. At all elections held pursuant to the provisions of this chapter two inspectors representing different political parties shall act together at all times in supervising the use of the registration records and in verifying the rights of persons to vote on the basis of such records.

2. The voter shall give his name and his residence address to the inspectors. An inspector shall then loudly and distinctly announce the name and residence of the voter.

2–a. (a) If a voter’s name appears in the computer generated registration list with a notation indicating that the voter’s identity was not yet verified as required by the federal Help America Vote Act, the inspector shall require that the voter produce one of the following types of identification before permitting the voter to cast his or her vote on the voting machine:

(i) a driver’s license or department of motor vehicles non-driver photo ID card or other current and valid photo identification;

(ii) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter.
§ 8–302

(b) If the voter produces an identification document listed in paragraph (a) of this subdivision, the inspector shall indicate so in the computer generated registration list, the voter will be deemed verified as required by the federal Help America Vote Act and the voter shall be permitted to cast his or her vote on the voting machine.

(c) If the voter does not produce an identification document listed in paragraph (a) of this subdivision, the voter shall only be entitled to vote by affidavit ballot unless a court order provides otherwise.

3. (a) If an applicant is challenged, the board, without delay, shall either enter his name in the second section of the challenge report together with the other entries required to be made in such section opposite the applicant’s name or make an entry next to his name on the computer generated registration list or in the place provided at the end of the computer generated registration list.

(b) A person who claims to have moved to a new address within the election district in which he is registered to vote shall be permitted to vote in the same manner as other voters unless challenged on other grounds. The inspectors shall enter the names and new addresses of all such persons in either the first section of the challenge report or in the place provided at the end of the computer generated registration list and shall also enter the new address next to such person’s address on such computer generated registration list. When the registration poll records of persons who have voted from new addresses within the same election district are returned to the board of elections, such board shall change the addresses on the face of such registration poll records without completely obliterating the old addresses and shall enter such new addresses and the new addresses for any such persons whose names were on computer generated registration lists into its computer records for such persons.

(c) A person who claims a changed name shall be permitted to vote in the same manner as other voters unless challenged on other grounds. The inspectors shall either enter the names of all such persons in the first section of the challenge report or in the place provided at the end of the computer generated registration list, in the form in which they are registered,
followed in parentheses by the name as changed or enter the name as changed next to such voter’s name on the computer generated registration list. The voter shall sign first on the registration poll record or on the computer generated registration list, the name under which the voter is registered and, immediately above it, the new name, provided that on such a computer generated registration list, the new name may be signed in the place provided at the end of such list. When the registration poll record of a person who has voted under a new name is returned to the board of elections, such board shall change his name on the face of each of his registration records without completely obliterating the old one, and thereafter such person shall vote only under his new name. If a voter has signed a new name on a computer generated registration list, such board shall enter such voter’s new name and new signature in such voter’s computer record.

(d) If an applicant requests assistance in voting and qualifies therefor, the board shall provide assistance as directed by this chapter, and shall without delay either enter such applicant’s name and the other entries required in the third section of the challenge report or make an entry next to such applicant’s name on the computer generated registration list or in the place provided at the end of the computer generated registration list.

(e) Whenever a voter presents himself or herself and offers to cast a ballot, and he or she claims to live in the election district in which he or she seeks to vote but no registration poll record can be found for him or her in the poll ledger or his or her name does not appear on the computer generated registration list or his or her signature does not appear next to his or her name on such computer generated registration list or his or her registration poll record or the computer generated registration list does not show him or her to be enrolled in the party in which he or she claims to be enrolled, a poll clerk or election inspector shall consult a map, street finder or other description of all of the polling places and election districts within the political subdivision in which said election district is located and if necessary, contact the board of elections to obtain the relevant information and advise the voter of the correct polling place and election district for the residence
ELECTION LAW

§ 8–302

address provided by the voter to such poll clerk or election inspector. Thereafter, such voter shall be permitted to vote in
said election district only as hereinafter provided:

(i) He may present a court order requiring that he be permitted to vote. At a primary election, such a court order must
specify the party in which the voter is permitted to vote. He shall be required to sign his full name on top of the first page
of such order, together with his registration serial number, if any, and his name and the other entries required shall then be
entered without delay in the fourth section of the challenge report or in the place provided at the end of the computer
generated registration list, or, if such person’s name appears on the computer generated registration list, the board of elec-
tions may provide a place to make such entry next to his name on such list. The voter shall then be permitted to vote in the
manner otherwise prescribed for voters whose registration poll records are found in the ledger or whose names are found on
the computer generated registration list; or

(ii) He or she may swear to and subscribe an affidavit stating that he or she has duly registered to vote, the address in
such election district from which he or she registered, that he or she remains a duly qualified voter in such election district,
that his or her registration poll record appears to be lost or misplaced or that his or her name and/or his or her signature
was omitted from the computer generated registration list or that he or she has moved within the county or city since he or
she last registered, the address from which he or she was previously registered and the address at which he or she
currently resides, and at a primary election, the party in which he or she is enrolled. The inspectors of election shall offer
such an affidavit to each such voter whose residence address is in such election district. Each such affidavit shall be in a form
prescribed by the state board of elections, shall be printed on an envelope of the size and quality used for an absentee ballot
envelope, and shall contain an acknowledgment that the affiant understands that any false statement made therein is perjury
punishable according to law. Such form prescribed by the state board of elections shall request information required to
register such voter should the county board determine that such voter is not registered and shall constitute an application
CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS § 8–302

to register to vote. The voter’s name and the entries required shall then be entered without delay and without further inquiry in the fourth section of the challenge report or in the place provided at the end of the computer generated registration list, with the notation that the voter has executed the affidavit hereinabove prescribed, or, if such person’s name appears on the computer generated registration list, the board of elections may provide a place to make such entry next to his or her name on such list. The voter shall then, without further inquiry, be permitted to vote an affidavit ballot provided for by this chapter. Such ballot shall thereupon be placed in the envelope containing his or her affidavit, and the envelope sealed and returned to the board of elections in the manner provided by this chapter for protested official ballots, including a statement of the number of such ballots.

3–a. The inspectors shall also give to every person whose address is in such election district for whom no registration poll record can be found and, in a primary election, to every voter whose registration poll record does not show him to be enrolled in the party in which he wishes to be enrolled a copy of a notice, in a form prescribed by the state board of elections, advising such person of his right to, and of the procedures by which he may, cast an affidavit ballot or seek a court order permitting him to vote, and shall also give every such person who does not cast an affidavit ballot, an application for registration by mail.

3–b. In every election district in which the candidates for any office or position in a primary election have been assigned numbers by the board of elections because of identical or similar names, the inspectors shall also give to every person eligible to vote in such primary, a copy of a leaflet prepared by the board of elections which contains biographical information about such candidates.

3–c. At the time that an individual casts an affidavit ballot, the appropriate state or local election official shall give the individual written information that states that any individual who casts an affidavit ballot will be able to ascertain under the system established under subdivision four of section 9–212 of this chapter whether the vote was counted, and, if the vote was not counted, the reason that the vote was not counted.
4. At a primary election, a voter whose registration poll record is in the ledger shall be permitted to vote only in the primary of the party in which such record shows him to be enrolled unless he shall present a court order pursuant to the provisions of subparagraph (i) of paragraph (e) of subdivision three of this section requiring that he be permitted to vote in the primary of another party, or unless he shall present a certificate of enrollment issued by the board of elections, not earlier than one month before such primary election, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter which certifies that he is enrolled in a party other than the one in which such record shows him to be enrolled, or unless he shall subscribe an affidavit pursuant to the provisions of subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (e) of subdivision three of this section.

5. Except for voters unable to sign their names, no person shall be permitted to vote without first identifying himself as required by this chapter.

§ 8–303. Initial voter identification

1. Applicability. Each board of elections, in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner, shall require a voter to meet the requirements of subdivision two of this section if:

(a) the individual registered to vote in a jurisdiction by mail on or after January first, two thousand three; and

(b) the individual has not previously voted in an election for federal office in the jurisdiction of the board of elections.

2. Requirements. (a) In general. An individual meets the requirements of this subdivision if the individual:

(1) in the case of an individual who votes in person: (i) presents to the appropriate election inspector, clerk or coordinator a current and valid photo identification; or
(ii) presents to the appropriate election inspector, clerk or coordinator a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter; or

(2) in the case of an individual who votes by mail, submits in the outer envelope with the envelope containing the ballot: (i) a copy of a current and valid photo identification; or

(ii) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter.

(b) Fail-safe voting. (1) An individual who desires to vote in person, but who does not meet the requirements of subparagraph one of paragraph (a) of this subdivision, may cast an affidavit ballot, and notwithstanding this section of law, such affidavit ballot shall be duly cast and counted, even though such individual does not meet the requirements of subparagraph one of paragraph (a) of this subdivision, provided such individual casting such ballot is an otherwise eligible voter pursuant to law, provided further that such ballot otherwise complies with the requirements of law.

(2) An individual who desires to vote by mail but who does not meet the requirements of subparagraph two of paragraph (a) of this subdivision may cast such a ballot by mail and such ballot shall be duly cast and counted, notwithstanding this section, provided the voter is determined to be an eligible voter and provided further that such ballot otherwise complies with the requirements of law.

3. Inapplicability. Subdivisions one and two of this section shall not apply in the case of a person: (a) who registers to vote by mail and submits as part of such registration either:

(1) a copy of a current and valid photo identification; or

(2) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document that shows the name and address of the voter;

(b)(1) who registers to vote by mail and submits with such registration either:

(i) a driver’s license or a department of motor vehicles non-driver photo ID number; or
(ii) at least the last four digits of the individual’s social security number; and

(2) with respect to whom a local board of elections matches the information submitted under subparagraph one of this paragraph with an existing state identification record bearing the number, name and date of birth of such voter; or

(c) who is: (1) entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff–1 et seq.);

(2) provided the right to vote otherwise than in person under section 3 (b) (2) (B) (ii) of the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ee–1 (b) (2) (B) (ii)); or

(3) entitled to vote otherwise than in person under any other federal law.


§ 8–304. Voters; signature identification

1. A person before being allowed to vote shall be required, except as provided in this chapter, to sign his name on the back of his registration poll record on the first line reserved for his signature at the time of election which is not filled with a previous signature, or on the line of the computer generated registration list reserved for his signature. The two inspectors in charge shall satisfy themselves by a comparison of this signature with his registration signature and by comparison of his appearance with the descriptive material on the face of the registration poll record that he is the person registered. If they are so satisfied they shall enter the other information required for the election on the same line with the voter’s latest signature, shall sign their names or initials in the spaces provided therefor, and shall permit the applicant to vote. Any inspector or inspectors not satisfied shall challenge the applicant forthwith.

2. If a person who alleges his inability to sign his name presents himself to vote, the board of inspectors shall permit him to vote, unless challenged on other grounds, provided he had been permitted to register without signing his name. The
board shall enter the words “Unable to Sign” in the space on his registration poll record reserved for his signature or on the line of the computer generated registration list reserved for his signature at such election. If his signature appears upon his registration record or upon the computer generated registration list the board shall challenge him forthwith, except that if such a person claims that he is unable to sign his name by reason of a physical disability incurred since his registration, the board, if convinced of the existence of such disability, shall permit him to vote, shall enter the words “Unable to Sign” and a brief description of such disability in the space reserved for his signature at such election. At each subsequent election, if such disability still exists, he shall be entitled to vote without signing his name and the board of inspectors, without further notation, shall enter the words “Unable to Sign” in the space reserved for his signature at such election.

3. The voter’s signature made by him upon registration and his signature made at subsequent elections shall be effectively concealed from the voter by a blotter or piece of opaque paper until after the voter shall have completed his signature.

4. In any case where a person who has heretofore voted has placed his voting signature on the back of his registration poll record on the first or any succeeding line or lines at the time or times of an election, instead of on the last line of the space thereon required to be reserved for such voting signatures and on any lines next running upward therefrom, the inspectors of election shall obliterate such misplaced signature or signatures, initial the obliteration and require such voter to sign his name again in the correct place on such registration poll record.

5. Any person who has heretofore registered and who at such time placed his or her registration signature on the back of the registration poll record otherwise than in the space required to be provided therefor at the bottom of such poll record, shall, before being permitted to vote at any election thereafter, subscribe a new registration signature for himself on the last line at the bottom of such poll record, and, at the same time, if the inspectors of election are satisfied that the signatures were made by the same person, obliterate his original registration signature placed elsewhere than on the bottom
§ 8–304

of such record. Such obliterations may be made by crossing out the signature so as to completely efface the same or by affixing thereover a piece of gummed tape of a size sufficient only to cover such signature and of a type adequate to fully conceal the same.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 65; L.1986, c. 425, § 4.)

§ 8–306. Voters; assistance to

1. A voter who states under oath to the board of inspectors that he requires assistance may be assisted in the manner and subject to the conditions and requirements provided for in this section.

2. A board of inspectors of election shall assist any voter:

(a) who informs such board, under oath, that he cannot read and therefore requires assistance, or

(b) who cannot even with the aid of glasses see the names printed on the official ballot, or

(c) who is so physically handicapped that he cannot do what is needed at that election to turn down the levers or use a write-in slot on a voting machine, or mark a paper ballot, or

(d) who, unless aided by another person, cannot enter a voting booth.

3. Any voter who requires assistance to vote by reason of blindness, disability or inability to read or write may be given assistance by a person of the voter’s choice, other than the voter’s employer or agent of the employer or officer or agent of the voter’s union. A voter entitled to assistance in voting who does not select a particular person may be assisted by two election inspectors not of the same political faith. The inspectors or person assisting a voter shall enter the voting machine or booth with him, help him in the preparation of his ballot and, if necessary, in the return of the voted ballot to the inspectors for deposit in the ballot box. The inspectors shall enter in the remarks space on the registration poll card of an assisted voter, or next to the name of such voter on the computer generated registration list, the name of each officer or person rendering such assistance.
4. An election officer or other person assisting a voter shall not in any manner request or seek to persuade or induce the assisted voter to vote any particular ticket, or for any particular candidate, or for or against any particular ballot proposal, and shall not keep or make any memorandum or entry of anything occurring within the voting booth and shall not, directly or indirectly, reveal to any other person the name of any candidate voted for by such voter, or which ticket he has voted, except when required pursuant to law to give testimony as to such matter in a judicial proceeding.

5. A person other than an inspector, who assists a voter in voting, shall make an oath before entering the booth that he "will not in any manner request, or seek to persuade or induce the voter to vote any particular ticket or for any particular candidate, and that he will not keep or make any memorandum or entry of anything occurring within the booth, and that he will not, directly or indirectly, reveal to any person the name of any candidate voted for by the voter, or which ticket he had voted, or anything occurring within the voting booth, except when required pursuant to law to give testimony as to such a matter in a judicial proceeding."

6. If a voter makes any false representation to obtain assistance in voting, he shall be punishable therefor as prescribed by law.

7. For the instruction of voters, there may be so far as practicable, in each polling place, a mechanically operated model of a portion of the face of the voting machine. Such model, if furnished, shall be located during the election on the inspectors' table or in some other place which the voters must pass to reach the machine. Each voter, before entering the machine, shall, upon request, be instructed regarding its operation and such instruction illustrated on the model and the voter given opportunity personally to operate the model. The voter's attention shall also be called to the facsimile ballot so that the voter can become familiar with the location of the ballot proposals, if any, and the location of the respective offices to be filled at the election. If any voter, after entering the voting machine booth and before the closing of such booth, shall ask for further instructions concerning the manner of voting, two inspectors of opposite political faith shall give such
§ 8–306

instructions to him. No inspector or other election officer or other person instructing a voter, shall, in any manner, request, suggest or seek to persuade or induce any such voter to vote any particular ticket, or for any particular candidate or for or against any particular ballot proposal. After giving such instructions, the inspectors shall retire and such voter shall then close the booth and vote as in the case of an unassisted voter.

8. In no event shall an inspector or any other person enter a voting machine or booth for the purpose of giving instructions to a voter, after the voter has closed such booth, except as permitted herein.

9. Any voter requesting a sample ballot shall be furnished one if available and he may take it away from the polling place.


§ 8–308. Voting; voting machine write-in

1. Ballots voted for any person whose name does not appear on the machine as a nominated or designated candidate for public office or party position are referred to in this article as write-in ballots.

2. No write-in ballot shall be voted for any person for any office whose name appears on the machine as a nominated or designated candidate for the office or position in question; any write-in ballot so voted shall not be counted.

3. A write-in ballot must be cast in its appropriate place on the machine, or it shall be void and not counted.

4. A write-in ballot may also be cast by the use of a name stamp.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 67; L.1988, c. 13, § 2; L.1994, c. 156, § 4.)


§ 8–312. Voting; election day paper ballots, marking and casting, delivery to voter

1. On receiving his or her ballot, the voter forthwith shall retire alone, unless he or she is entitled to assistance in voting or is accompanied by a child under sixteen years of age, to an
unoccupied privacy booth and mark his or her ballot using a writing instrument supplied by the board of elections. He or she shall not occupy a privacy booth more than five minutes if other voters are waiting to occupy it. If the voter wrongly marks, defaces or tears a ballot, he or she may successively obtain others, one ballot at a time, not exceeding three ballots in all, upon returning to the inspectors or clerks each ballot already received.

2. When the voter shall have marked the ballot, he or she shall leave the privacy booth with the ballot, proceed at once to the ballot scanner, insert such ballot into the ballot scanner and wait for the notice that the ballot has been successfully scanned. If no such notice appears, the voter shall seek the assistance of an election inspector.

3. Upon voting, the voter forthwith shall pass outside the guardrail, unless he or she is a person authorized to remain for other purposes than voting.

4. When a person shall have received a paper ballot from any clerk, or inspector, as hereinbefore provided, he or she shall be deemed to have commenced the act of voting, and if, after receiving such official ballot, he or she shall leave the space inclosed by the guard-rail before the deposit of his or her ballot in the ballot scanner, ballot box or other secure storage container, as hereinbefore provided, he or she shall not be entitled to pass again within the guard-rail for the purpose of voting, or to receive any further ballots.

5. No ballot without the official indorsement shall be allowed to be deposited in the ballot scanner or, when a ballot scanner is inoperable or otherwise unable to scan the ballot, in a ballot box or other secure storage container except for emergency ballots as provided in subdivision two of section 7–120 of this chapter. No person to whom any election day paper ballot shall be delivered shall leave the space within the guard-rail until after he or she shall have scanned the ballot, deposited the ballot in a ballot box or other secure storage container or delivered the ballot back to the inspectors or to the clerks.

6. Election day paper ballots being used with optical scan voting systems or intended to be counted by hand pursuant to
§ 8–312  

subdivision one of section 7–200 of this chapter shall be delivered to the voter in a manner consistent with the rules and regulations promulgated by the state board of elections.


§ 8–314.  Voting; primary election, missing enrollment record

If a registered voter marked an enrollment blank, but his enrollment as so indicated was not entered or entered incorrectly, he nevertheless shall be permitted to vote at the primary election, with the party under whose name he marked such blank, if he produces a certificate of the board of elections that he marked an enrollment blank, specifying the party, and that the entry of his enrollment on the registration poll record was omitted or incorrectly entered by inadvertence or mistake and he is qualified to vote at the primary election in the party set forth in such certificate. In such a case the board of elections shall issue such certificate on demand. The inspectors shall then and there enter the enrollment on the record.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.  Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 76.)

§ 8–316.  Ballots; mutilated or spoiled

If a ballot is found to be defective or mutilated before it is delivered to the voter, its stub and the stubs of all other ballots in the set shall be detached immediately and placed in the box for stubs, by the clerks, or if there are no clerks by the inspector assigned to the duty of delivering ballots, and all the ballots of that set immediately shall be marked “cancelled”, and placed in the box for spoiled and mutilated ballots. If a voter returns a ballot as defective, mutilated, defaced, or wrongly marked, he shall also return all the other ballots of the set, if any, and such clerks or inspector shall likewise remove their stubs, placing all the stubs in the box for stubs and all the ballots of the set in the box for spoiled or mutilated ballots, first marking the ballots “cancelled”. In each case, the voter shall receive another ballot or set of ballots, unless not entitled thereto.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)
§ 8–400. Absentee voting; application for ballot

1. A qualified voter may vote as an absentee voter under this chapter if, on the occurrence of any village election conducted by the board of elections, primary election, special election, general election or New York city community school board district or city of Buffalo school district election, he or she expects to be:

   (a) absent from the county of his or her residence, or, if a resident of the city of New York absent from said city; or

   (b) unable to appear personally at the polling place of the election district in which he or she is a qualified voter because of illness or physical disability or duties related to the primary care of one or more individuals who are ill or physically disabled, or because he or she will be or is a patient in a hospital; or

   (c) an inmate or patient of a veteran’s administration hospital; or

   (d) absent from his or her voting residence because he or she is detained in jail awaiting action by a grand jury or awaiting trial, or confined in jail or prison after a conviction for an offense other than a felony, provided that he or she is qualified to vote in the election district of his or her residence.

2. A qualified voter desiring to vote at such election as an absentee voter for any reason specified in subdivision one hereof must make application for an absentee ballot on a form
to be obtained and filed as provided herein or by letter as provided in paragraph (d) of this subdivision.

(a) Application forms shall be furnished by and may be obtained from any board of elections at any time until the day before such election. Application forms shall also be supplied by the board of inspectors of the election district in which applicant is a qualified voter on all of the days provided for local registration. In addition, application forms shall be supplied upon the request of the person authorized to vote pursuant to this section, any such person’s spouse, parent or child, a person residing with the applicant as a member of his household, or the applicant’s duly authorized agent. Application forms sent outside of the United States to a country other than Canada or Mexico, shall be sent airmail. Any reference to “board of elections” in the remaining provisions of this section, except with respect to the furnishing and obtaining of applications for absentee ballots, means only the board of elections of the county or city in which the applicant is a qualified voter.

(b) Applications may be filed either with the board of elections or in person with the board of inspectors of the election district in which the applicant is a qualified voter, on one of the days provided for local registration.

(c) All applications must be mailed to the board of elections not later than the seventh day before the election for which a ballot is first requested or delivered to such board not later than the day before such election.

(d) The board of elections shall mail an absentee ballot to every qualified voter otherwise eligible for such a ballot, who requests such an absentee ballot from such board of elections in writing in a letter, telefax indicating the address, phone number and the telefax number from which the writing is sent or other written instrument, which is signed by the voter and received by the board of elections not earlier than the thirtieth day nor later than the seventh day before the election for which the ballot is first requested and which states the address where the voter is registered and the address to which the ballot is to be mailed; provided, however, a military voter may request a military ballot or voter registration application or an absentee ballot application in a letter as provided in subdivi-
sion three of section 10–106 of this chapter; and provided further, a special federal voter may request a special federal ballot or voter registration application or an absentee ballot application in a letter as provided in paragraph d of subdivision one of section 11–202 of this chapter. The board of elections shall enclose with such ballot a form of application for absentee ballot if the applicant is registered with such board of elections.

3. The application for an absentee ballot when filed must contain in each instance the following information:

   (a) Applicant’s full name, date of birth, and residence address, including the street and number, if any, rural delivery route, if any, mailing address if different from the residence address and his or her town or city and an address to which the ballot shall be mailed.

   (b) A statement that the applicant is a qualified and registered voter.

   (c) A statement, as appropriate, that on the day of such election the applicant expects in good faith to be in one of the following categories:

      (i) absent from the county of his or her residence, or if a resident of the city of New York absent from said city; provided, however, if the applicant expects to be absent from such county or city for a duration covering more than one election and seeks an absentee ballot for each election, he or she shall state the dates when he or she expects to begin and end such absence; or

      (ii) unable to appear at a polling place because of illness or physical disability or duties related to the primary care of one or more individuals who are ill or physically disabled; or

      (iii) an inmate or patient of a veteran’s administration hospital; or

      (iv) detained in jail awaiting action by a grand jury or awaiting trial or confined in jail or prison after a conviction for an offense other than a felony and stating the place where he or she is so detained or confined.

   (d) Such application shall permit the applicant to apply for an absentee ballot for either a primary election or the general
election in any year and for those persons who will be continuously absent from their county of residence during the period between the fall primary election and the general election in any year to apply for ballots for both such elections in such year. A voter who applies for an absentee ballot shall be sent an absentee ballot for any special election or winter primary that occurs during the period of absence specified in the application.

4. A voter who claims permanent illness or physical disability may make application for an absentee ballot and the right to receive an absentee ballot for each election thereafter as provided herein without further application, by filing with the board of elections an application which shall contain a statement to be executed by the voter. Upon filing of such application the board of elections shall cause the registration records of the voter to be marked “Permanently Disabled” and thereafter shall send an absentee ballot for each succeeding primary, special or general election to such voter at his or her last known address by first class mail with a request to the postal authorities not to forward such ballot but to return it in five days in the event that it cannot be delivered to the addressee. The mailing of such ballot for each election shall continue until such voter’s registration is cancelled.

5. The application for an absentee ballot shall contain the following language printed in bold face directly above the signature line: “I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION IN THIS APPLICATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT AND UNDERSTAND THAT THIS APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR ALL PURPOSES AS THE EQUIVALENT OF AN AFFIDAVIT AND, IF IT CONTAINS A MATERIAL FALSE STATEMENT, SHALL SUBJECT ME TO THE SAME PENALTIES AS IF I HAD BEEN DULY SWORN.” Such application shall be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit and if it contains a material false statement shall subject the person signing it to the same penalties as if he had been duly sworn.

6. For purposes of this section, the use of titles, initials or customary abbreviations of given names by the signers of, or witnesses to, an absentee ballot request letter, an absentee ballot application form or an absentee ballot envelope, or the use of customary abbreviations of addresses of such signers or
witnesses, shall not invalidate such voter’s signature or witness’s signature on an application for an absentee ballot or upon canvass or recanvass of the ballot pursuant to this chapter.

7. If a person entitled to an absentee ballot is unable to sign his application because of illness, physical disability or inability to read, he shall be excused from signing upon making a statement, in substantially the following form, which shall be witnessed by one person:

“I hereby state that I am unable to sign my application for an absentee ballot without assistance because I am unable to write by reason of my illness or physical disability or because I am unable to read. I have made, or have received assistance in making, my mark in lieu of my signature.”

(Date) 

..................................(Mark)

(Name of Voter)

“I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the above named voter affixed his mark to this application in my presence and I know him to be the person who affixed his mark to said application and understand that this statement will be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit and if it contains a material false statement, shall subject me to the same penalties as if I had been duly sworn.”

..................................

(Signature of Witness)

..................................

(Address of Witness)

Such statement shall be included in the application form furnished by the board of elections.

8. Printed forms of applications for absentee ballots in accordance with the requirements of this section shall be provided by the board of elections. An appropriate number shall be retained by the board of elections for the purpose of furnishing an application form to each qualified voter who applies therefor before the board of elections, either in person or by mail, and an appropriate number shall be delivered to each board of inspectors on registration days with the election supplies, and the board of inspectors shall retain the completed and unused applications and return them to the board of
§ 8–400  ELECTION LAW

elections with their election supplies and an appropriate number shall be available for distribution to officers of political parties, county clerks, city, town and village clerks, colleges, libraries, hospitals, nursing homes, senior citizens centers and any other convenient distribution source which is approved by the local or state board of elections and which requests such forms.

9. The provisions of this section for absentee voting in primary elections shall not apply to the party positions of members of the ward, town, city or county committee.

10. The state board of elections shall prescribe a standard application form for use under this section. The use of any application form which substantially complies with the provisions of this section shall be acceptable and any application filed on such a form shall be accepted for filing.


§ 8–402. Absentee voting; review of application by board of elections

1. Upon receipt of an application for an absentee ballot the board of elections shall forthwith determine upon such inquiry as it deems proper whether the applicant is qualified to vote and to receive an absentee ballot, and if it finds the applicant is not so qualified it shall reject the application after investigation as hereinafter provided.

2. The county board of elections, whenever it is not satisfied from an examination of an application for an absentee ballot that the applicant is entitled to such a ballot, may order an investigation through any officer or employee of the state or county board of elections, police officer, sheriff or deputy sheriff, or a special investigator appointed by the state board of elections pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and, if it deems necessary, may exercise the powers to issue subpoenas
and administer oaths which are conferred upon it by this chapter.

3. An affidavit or a signed statement executed by any person authorized to conduct an investigation pursuant to this section which indicates that the applicant for an absentee ballot meets or fails to meet any of the requirements entitling the applicant to same shall be sufficient authority for a determination by the board as to the applicant’s right to an absentee voter’s ballot, but shall not preclude the board from making such other determination as it shall deem proper. Such affidavit or statement shall contain sufficient information to permit verification of the information contained in the statement and identification of the source.

4. Any investigation shall be concluded and determination made as to all applicants not later than the day before the election for which a ballot is first requested, or if such ballot is to be sent by mail, such determination shall be made at a time which will afford sufficient time for the transmission of the ballot to the voter, one secular day for the voter to mark such ballot and execute the statement of absentee voter, and time for the return of such ballot to the board of elections by the deadline for its receipt. If the board can not complete its investigation within the time provided for herein, it shall, if it finds the voter to be duly registered, deliver to such applicant an absentee ballot.

5. If the board shall determine that the applicant is not entitled to an absentee ballot it shall immediately notify the applicant, giving him the reason for such rejection.

6. In the case of a primary election, the board shall deliver only the ballot of the party in which the records of the board of elections show the applicant to be enrolled. In the event a primary election is uncontested in the applicant’s election district for all offices or positions except the party position of member of the ward, town, city or county committee, no ballot shall be delivered to such applicant for such election; and the applicant shall be advised why he is not being sent a ballot.

7. The board shall keep a record of applications for absentee ballots as they are received, showing the names and residences of the applicants, and their party enrollment in the case
§ 8–402. ELECTION LAW

of primary elections, and, as soon as practicable shall, when requested, give to the chairman of each political party or independent body in the county, and shall make available for inspection to any other qualified voter upon request, a complete list of all applicants to whom absentee voters’ ballots have been delivered or mailed, containing their names and places of residence as they appear on the registration record, including the election district and ward, if any, and in the city of New York and the county of Nassau, the assembly district, and their party enrollment in the case of primary elections.


§ 8–404. Absentee voting; hospitalized veterans, special provisions

1. After entering upon the registration records, the application for registration of an inmate or patient of a veterans’ administration hospital as to whom the medical superintendent or medical head of such hospital has attested that he expects that he will not be discharged prior to the day following the next general or special village, primary, special, general or New York city community school board district or city of Buffalo school district election, and the application for registration by the spouse, parent or child of such inmate or patient, accompanying or being with him or her, if a qualified voter and a resident of the same election district, the board of elections, without further investigation and without further application by the applicant, shall send to him at such hospital an absentee ballot and shall record in the signature column on the back of his permanent personal registration poll record that such ballot has been sent.

(a) Any voter who is duly registered and whose registration records are marked “Hospitalized Veteran” or “Hospitalized Veteran’s Relative” need not thereafter make application for an absentee ballot. Sixty days before each election, the board of elections shall compile and send a list to each veterans’ administration hospital of all inmates and patients of veterans’ administration hospitals who appear by the records of such board to be “hospitalized veterans” entitled to receive absentee ballots at each such hospital pursuant to the provisions of this
CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS § 8–404

section. Each veterans’ administration hospital shall no later than fifteen days following the receipt of such list, return it with notations made thereon showing whether the inmate or patient continues to be confined therein or has been discharged therefrom. Upon the receipt of such returned list from each veterans’ administration hospital with the proper notations showing that a “hospitalized veteran” continues to be confined in such hospital, the board of elections, by mail addressed to such “hospitalized veteran” at his last known hospital address and by mail addressed to such “hospitalized veteran’s relative” at his last known address shall send an absentee ballot for the ensuing election to such “hospitalized veteran” and such “hospitalized veteran’s relative” an absentee ballot in the same manner as provided herein for a qualified voter entitled to an absentee ballot because of permanent disability. The board shall record on the back of his registration poll record in the space reserved for his signature at such election, the fact that such ballot has been sent.

(b) If the returned list from a veterans’ administration hospital contains a notation showing that a “hospitalized veteran” is no longer an inmate or patient at the veterans’ administration hospital where he is recorded as staying, or if such letter containing an absentee voter’s ballot for a “hospitalized veteran” or a “hospitalized veterans’ relative” is returned by the post office as undeliverable, the board of elections shall ascertain whether the “hospitalized veteran” or “hospitalized veteran’s relative” is residing at the address given on his registration records as his permanent address. If he is residing there, the board shall not send him any further absentee ballots unless he applies therefor in the regular way. If he is not residing at the place of residence given on his registration records but the board ascertains that he has been transferred to another veterans’ administration hospital, the board shall cause a central board of registration to make the necessary changes of temporary address on his registration records and shall continue sending him absentee ballots at the veterans’ administration hospital where he is staying. If he is not residing at the place of residence given on his registration records and the board cannot ascertain that he has been transferred to another veterans’ administration hospital, the board shall cancel his registration. Whenever a registration is
cancelled pursuant hereto notice shall be mailed to the veteran or his relative at his permanent residence address and last temporary address.

2. The board of elections shall furnish to each party county chairman in such county a list of the names and residence addresses of the hospitalized veterans and hospitalized veterans' relatives to whom absentee ballots have been sent.

3. Such ballots shall be mailed, voted, returned, counted, and canvassed as provided in this chapter for other absentee voters' ballots.

§ 8–406. Absentee ballots, delivery of

If the board shall find that the applicant is a qualified voter of the election district containing his residence as stated in his statement and that his statement is sufficient, it shall, as soon as practicable after it shall have determined his right thereto, mail to him at an address designated by him, or deliver to him, or to any person designated for such purpose in writing by him, at the office of the board, such an absentee voter’s ballot or set of ballots and an envelope therefor. If the ballot or ballots are to be sent outside of the United States to a country other than Canada or Mexico, such ballot or ballots shall be sent by air mail. However, if an applicant who is eligible for an absentee ballot is a resident of a facility operated or licensed by, or under the jurisdiction of, the department of mental hygiene, or a resident of a facility defined as a nursing home or residential health care facility pursuant to subdivisions two and three of section two thousand eight hundred one of the public health law, or a resident of a hospital or other facility operated by the Veteran’s Administration of the United States, such absentee ballot need not be so mailed or delivered to any such applicant but, may be delivered to the voter in the manner prescribed by section 8–407 of this chapter if such facility is located in the county or city in which such voter is eligible to vote.

§ 8–404  ELECTION LAW

§ 8–406. Absentee ballots, delivery of
CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS § 8–407

§ 8–407. Voting by residents of nursing homes, residential health care facilities, facilities operated or licensed, or under the jurisdiction of, the department of mental hygiene or hospitals or facilities operated by the Veteran’s Administration of the United States

1. The board of elections of a county or city in which there is located at least one facility operated or licensed, or under the jurisdiction of, the department of mental hygiene, or a facility defined as a nursing home or residential health care facility pursuant to subdivisions two and three of section two thousand eight hundred one of the public health law or an adult care facility subject to the provisions of title two of article seven of the social services law, or a hospital or other facility operated by the Veteran’s Administration of the United States shall provide that residents of each such facility for which such board has received twenty-five or more applications for absentee ballots from voters who are eligible to vote by absentee ballot in such city or county at such election, may vote by absentee ballot only in the manner provided for in this section. Such board may, in its discretion, provide that the procedure described in this subdivision shall be applicable to all such facilities in such county or city without regard to the number of absentee ballot applications received from the residents of any such facility.

2. Such a board of elections shall appoint, in the same manner as other inspectors, one or more bi-partisan boards of inspectors, each composed of two such inspectors. Such inspectors may be regular employees of such board of elections.

3. Not earlier than thirteen days before or later than the day before such an election such a board of inspectors shall, between the hours of nine o’clock in the morning and five o’clock in the evening, attend at each such facility for the residents of which the board of elections has custody of twenty-five or more absentee ballots or, if the board of elections has so provided, each such facility for which the board has custody of one or more such absentee ballots, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

4. Each such board of inspectors may attend at more than one facility, provided, however, that no such board of inspec-
tors shall be assigned to attend at more facilities than it reasonably can be expected to complete within the time specified by this section.

5. The board of elections shall deliver to each board of inspectors all the absentee ballots in the custody of such board of elections which are addressed to residents of the facilities which such board of inspectors is assigned to attend, together with one or more portable voting booths of a type approved by the state board of elections and such other supplies as such board of inspectors will require to discharge its duties properly.

6. The board of elections, at least twenty days before each such election, or on the day after it shall have received the requisite number of applications for absentee ballots from the residents of any such facility, whichever is later, shall communicate with the superintendent, administrator or director of each such facility to arrange the day and time when the board of inspectors will attend at such facility. The board of elections shall keep a list of the day and time at which the board of inspectors will attend at each such facility as a public record at its office.

7. It shall be the duty of each such superintendent, administrator or director to assist the board of inspectors attending such facility in the discharge of its duties, including, but not limited to making available to such board of inspectors space within such facility suitable for the discharge of its duties.

8. The board of inspectors shall deliver each absentee ballot addressed to a resident of each such facility to such resident. If such resident is physically disabled the inspectors shall, if necessary, deliver the ballot to such voter at his bedside.

9. The board of inspectors shall arrange the portable voting booth or booths provided and effect such safeguards as may be necessary to provide secrecy for the votes cast by such residents.

10. If such a resident is unable to mark his ballot, he may be assisted in marking such ballot by the two members of the board of inspectors or such other person as he may select. If a voter is unable to mark the ballot and unable to communicate how he wishes such ballot marked, such ballot shall not be
cast. No person who assists a voter to mark his ballot pursuant to the provisions of this section, shall disclose to any other person how any such ballot was marked.

11. Except as otherwise provided in this section, all ballots cast pursuant to this section shall be cast in the manner provided by this chapter for the casting of absentee ballots.

12. After such ballots have been cast and sealed in the appropriate envelopes, they shall be returned to such inspectors.

13. Upon completion of its duties, the board of inspectors shall forthwith return all such ballots to the board of elections.

14. Any person, political committee or independent body entitled to appoint watchers for the election district in which any such facility is located at the election for which such absentee ballots are cast, shall be entitled to appoint a watcher to attend such board of inspectors at such facility.

15. All ballots cast pursuant to the provisions of this section which are received before the close of the polls on election day by the board of elections charged with the duty of casting and canvassing such ballots, may be delivered to the inspectors of election in the manner prescribed by this chapter or retained at the board of elections and cast and canvassed pursuant to the provisions of section 9–209 of this chapter as such board shall, in its discretion, determine pursuant to the provisions of subdivision one of this section.


§ 8–408. Repealed. L.1982, c. 178, § 1, eff. June 8, 1982

§ 8–410. Absentee voting; method of

The absentee voter shall mark an absentee ballot as provided for paper ballots or ballots prepared for counting by ballot counting machines. He shall make no mark or writing whatsoever upon the ballot, except as above prescribed, and shall see that it bears no such mark or writing. He shall make no mark or writing whatsoever on the outside of the ballot. After marking the ballot or ballots he shall fold each such ballot and enclose them in the envelope and seal the envelope. He shall
then take and subscribe the oath on the envelope, with blanks properly filled in. The envelope, containing the ballot or ballots, shall then be mailed or delivered to the board of elections of the county or city of his residence.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1986, c. 352, § 9.)

§ 8–412. Absentee ballots; deadline for receipt, and delivery to polling place

1. The board of elections shall cause all absentee ballots received by it before the close of the polls on election day and all ballots contained in envelopes showing a cancellation mark of the United States postal service or a foreign country’s postal service, or showing a dated endorsement of receipt by another agency of the United States government, with a date which is ascertained to be not later than the day before election and received by such board of elections not later than seven days following the day of election to be cast and counted except that the absentee ballot of a voter who requested such ballot by letter, rather than application, shall not be counted unless a valid application form, signed by such voter, is received by the board of elections with such ballot.

2. Absentee ballots received by the board of elections shall be retained at the board of elections and cast and canvassed pursuant to the provisions of section 9–209 of this chapter.


TITLE V—CHALLENGING VOTERS

Section
8–500. Watchers; provision for.
8–502. Challenges; generally.
8–504. Challenges; of voter at the polling place.
8–506. Challenges; absentee, military, special federal and special presidential ballots.
8–508. Challenge report; preparation of.
8–510. Challenge report; completion of and closing of registration poll ledgers.

§ 8–500. Watchers; provision for

1. At any general, special, town or village election, any party committee or independent body whose candidates are
upon the ballot, and at any primary election, any two or more candidates and any political committee may have for each election district three watchers at any one time, not more than one of whom may be within the guard rail at any one time. Watchers shall be appointed by the chairman of any such party, committee or independent body or by the candidates.

2. Watchers may be present at the polling place at least fifteen minutes before the unlocking and examination of any voting machine or ballot box at the opening of the polls, until after the signing of the inspectors’ returns and proclamation of the result.

3. The appointment of watchers for any election shall be by a certificate in writing issued by the chairman or secretary of the political party or independent body, or the candidates. Such certificate shall be delivered to an inspector at the election district.

4. Each watcher must be a qualified voter of the city or county in which he is to serve.

§ 8–502. Challenges; generally

Before his vote is cast at an election any person may be challenged as to his right to vote, or his right to vote by absentee, military, special federal or special presidential ballot. Such challenge may be made by an inspector or clerk, by any duly appointed watcher, or by any registered voter properly in the polling place. An inspector shall challenge every person offering to vote, whom he shall know or suspect is not entitled to vote in the district, and every person whose name appears on the list of persons to be challenged on election day which is furnished by the board of elections.

§ 8–504. Challenges; of voter at the polling place

1. When an applicant is challenged, an inspector shall administer to him the following oath, which shall be known as “The preliminary oath”: “You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will make true answers to such questions as may be put to you concerning your qualifications as a voter”. If the
§ 8–504  

applicant shall refuse to take such oath he shall not be permit-
ted to vote.

2. If the applicant shall take the preliminary oath, the
inspector shall ask the applicant such questions as may pertain
to the reason his right to vote at such election in such district
was challenged. If any applicant shall refuse to answer fully
any questions which may be put to him, he shall not be
permitted to vote.

3. After receiving the answers as above specified, of any
applicant, the board shall, if it believes the applicant to be
qualified or the challenge is withdrawn, permit him to vote.
Otherwise, the board shall point out to him the qualifications,
if any, in respect of which he shall appear deficient. If, after
such deficiencies have been so indicated, the applicant shall
persist in his claim to vote, an inspector shall administer to
him the following oath, which shall be known as “The Qualifi-
cation Oath”: “You do swear (or affirm) that you are eighteen
years of age, that you are a citizen of the United States and
that you have been a resident of this state, and of this county
(of the city of New York) (village) for thirty days next preceding
this election, that you still reside at the same address from
which you have been duly registered in this election district,
that you have not voted at this election, and that you do not
know of any reason why you are not qualified to vote at this
election. You do further declare that you are aware that it is a
crime to make any false statement. That all the statements you
have made to the board have been true and that you under-
stand that a false statement is perjury and you will be guilty of
a misdemeanor.”

4. If the applicant shall be challenged for the causes stated
in section three of article two of the constitution of this state,
which would exclude him from the right to vote, such inspec-
tor shall administer to him the following additional oath,
which shall be known as “The Bribery Oath”: “You do swear
(or affirm) that you have not received or offered, do not expect
to receive, have not paid, offered or promised to pay or
contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another, to be
paid or used; any money or any other valuable thing as a
compensation or reward for the giving or withholding of a vote
at this election, and have not made any promise to influence
the giving or withholding of any such vote, and that you have not made, or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of this election.”

5. If the applicant shall be challenged on the ground of having been convicted of a felony, such inspector shall administer to him the following additional oath, which shall be known as ‘‘The Conviction Oath’’: ‘‘You do swear (or affirm) that you have not been convicted of any felony, or if so convicted, that you have been pardoned, or restored to all the rights of a citizen, or the maximum term of imprisonment to which you were sentenced has expired, or you have been discharged from parole or your sentence has been suspended.’’

6. If the applicant shall be challenged on the ground of having been adjudged incompetent, such inspector shall administer to him the following additional oath, which shall be known as ‘‘The Incompetency Oath’’: ‘‘You do swear (or affirm) that you have not been adjudged incompetent by order of competent judicial authority, or if so adjudged, that you have since been adjudged competent which fully warrants your right to vote.’’

7. If any person shall refuse to take any oath so tendered he shall not be permitted to vote, but if he shall take the oath or oaths tendered to him he shall be permitted to vote.

8. The inspectors shall enter the challenge date in the space reserved therefor on the back of the voter’s registration poll record and shall make a record of each challenge on the challenge report as required herein. Where registration poll records are not being used, the inspectors shall in the remarks column for the election opposite the name of the voter enter a note of the challenge and shall make a record of each challenge on the challenge report.

§ 8–506. Challenges; absentee, military, special federal and special presidential ballots

1. During the examination of absentee, military, special federal and special presidential voters’ ballot envelopes, any inspector shall, and any watcher or registered voter properly in
the polling place may, challenge the casting of any ballot upon
the ground or grounds allowed for challenges generally, or (a)
that the voter was not entitled to cast an absentee, military,
special federal or special presidential ballot, or (b) that not-
withstanding the permissive use of titles, initials or customary
abbreviations of given names, the signature on the ballot
envelope does not correspond to the signature on the registra-
tion poll record, or (c) that the voter died before the day of the
election.

2. The board of inspectors forthwith shall proceed to deter-
mine each challenge. Unless the board by majority vote shall
sustain the challenge, an inspector shall endorse upon the
envelope the nature of the challenge and the words “not
sustained”, shall sign such endorsement, and shall proceed to
cast the ballot as provided herein. Should the board, by
majority vote, sustain such challenge, the reason and the word
“sustained” shall be similarly endorsed upon the envelope and
an inspector shall sign such endorsement. The envelope shall
not be opened and such envelope shall be returned unopened
to the board of elections. If a challenge is sustained after the
ballot has been removed from the envelope, but before it has
been deposited in the ballot box, such ballot shall be rejected
without being unfolded or inspected and shall be returned to
the envelope. The board shall immediately enter the reason
for sustaining the challenge on such envelope and an inspector
shall sign such endorsement.

3. If the board of inspectors determines by majority vote
that it lacks sufficient knowledge and information to determine
the validity of a challenge, the inspectors shall endorse upon
the ballot envelope the words “unable to determine”, enter the
reason for the challenge in the appropriate section of the
challenge report and return the envelope unopened to the
board of elections. Such ballots shall be cast and canvassed
pursuant to the provisions of section 9–209 of this chapter.

§ 8–508. Challenge report; preparation of

1. The board of elections shall furnish to the board of
inspectors of election in each election district on each election
day a challenge report. Such report shall be divided into four sections and shall contain the following information and space to insert the information herein required.

2. (a) The first section of such report shall be reserved for the inspectors of election to enter the name, address and registration serial number of each person who claims a change in name, or a change of address within the election district, together with the new name or address of each such person. In lieu of preparing section one of the challenge list, the board of elections may provide, next to the name of each voter on the computer generated registration list, a place for the inspectors of election to record the information required to be entered in such section one, or provide at the end of such computer generated registration list, a place for the inspectors of election to enter such information.

(b) The second section of such report shall be reserved for the board of inspectors to enter the name, address and registration serial number of each person who is challenged on the day of election, together with the reason for the challenge. If no voters are challenged, the board of inspectors shall enter the words “No Challenges” across the space reserved for such names. In lieu of preparing section two of the challenge report, the board of elections may provide, next to the name of each voter on the computer generated registration list, a place for the inspectors of election to record the information required to be entered in such section two, or provide at the end of such computer generated registration list, a place for the inspectors of election to enter such information.

(c) The third section of such report shall be reserved for the board of inspectors to enter the name, address and registration serial number of each voter given assistance, together with the reason the voter was allowed assistance, the name of the person giving such assistance and his address if not an inspector. If no voters are given assistance, the board of inspectors shall enter the words “No Assistance” across the space reserved for such names. In lieu of providing section three of the challenge report, the board of elections may provide, next to the name of each voter on the computer generated registration list, a place for the inspectors of election to record the information required to be entered in such section three, or
§ 8–508  ELECTION LAW

provide at the end of such computer generated registration list, a place for the inspectors of election to enter such information.

(d) The fourth section of such report shall be reserved for the board of inspectors to enter the name, address and registration serial number of each person who was permitted to vote pursuant to a court order, or to vote on a paper ballot which was inserted in an affidavit envelope. If there are no such names, such board shall enter the word “None” across the space provided for such names. In lieu of providing section four of such report, the board of elections may provide, next to the name of each voter on the computer generated registration list, a place for the inspectors of election to record the information required to be entered in such section four, or provide at the end of the computer generated registration list, a place for the inspectors of election to enter such information.

(e) At the foot of such report and at the end of any such computer generated registration list shall be printed a certificate that such report contains the names of all persons who were challenged on the day of election, and that each voter so reported as having been challenged took the oaths as required, that such report contains the names of all voters to whom such board gave or allowed assistance and lists the nature of the disability which required such assistance to be given and the names and family relationship, if any, to the voter of the persons by whom such assistance was rendered; that each such assisted voter informed such board under oath that he required such assistance and that each person rendering such assistance took the required oath; that such report contains the names of all voters who were permitted to vote although their registration poll records were missing; that the entries made by such board are a true and accurate record of its proceedings with respect to the persons named in such report.

(f) Upon the return of such report and lists to the board of elections, it shall complete the investigation of voting qualifications of all persons named in the second section thereof or for whom entries were placed on such computer generated registration lists in lieu of the preparation of the second section of the challenge report, and shall forthwith proceed to cancel the registration of any person who, as noted upon such report, was
challenged at such election and refused either to take a challenge oath or to answer any challenge question.

(g) The state board of elections shall prescribe a form of challenge report for use pursuant to the provisions of this section. Such form may require the insertion of such other information as the state board shall deem appropriate.


§ 8–510. Challenge report; completion of and closing of registration poll ledgers

1. Immediately after the close of the polls the board of inspectors of election shall verify the entries which it has made on the challenge report or at the end of the computer generated registration list by comparing such entries with the information appearing on the registration poll records of the affected voters or the information appearing next to the names of such voters on the computer generated registration list. If it has made no entries in section two, three or four of such report it shall write across such section the words “No challenges”, “No assistance” or “None”, as the case may be, as directed in this chapter.

2. After completing such report the inspectors shall sign the certificate at the end of such report.

3. The inspectors shall place such completed report, and each court order, if any, directing that a person be permitted to vote, inside a ledger of registration records or computer generated registration lists between the front cover, and the first registration record and then shall close and seal each ledger of registration records or computer generated registration lists, affix their signature to the seal, lock such ledger in the carrying case furnished for that purpose and enclose the keys in a sealed package or seal such list in the envelope provided for that purpose.

ARTICLE 9—CANVASS OF RESULTS

Title Section
I. Canvass at Polling Places 9–100
II. Canvass by Board of Elections 9–200

TITLE I—CANVASS AT POLLING PLACES

Section
9–100. Canvass; required.
9–102. Canvass; general provisions for.
9–104. Repealed.
9–106. Official ballots; accounting for number used.
9–108. Canvass; ballots, verifying number cast.
9–110. Canvass; election day paper ballots that have not been scanned; method of.
9–112. Canvass ballots; validity of ballot.
9–114. Counting ballots; objections to.
9–116. Tallying ballots; generally.
9–118. Repealed.
9–120. Returns of canvass; generally.
9–122. Proclamation of result.
9–126. Return of canvass; delivery of results to police and unofficial tally of election results.
9–128. Canvass; return of.

§ 9–100. Canvass; required

At the close of the polls the inspectors of election shall, in the order set forth herein, lock the machine against voting, account for the paper ballots, canvass the machine, cast and canvass all the ballots, canvass and ascertain the total vote and they shall not adjourn until the canvass be fully completed.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 45.)

§ 9–102. Canvass; general provisions for

1. As soon as the polls of the election are closed, the inspectors of election thereat shall, in the order set forth herein; a.) place an inspector at the ballot scanner to prevent further voting; b.) reconcile the paper ballots pursuant to section 9–106 of this title; c.) remove surplus ballots, if any, pursuant to section 9–108 of this title; d.) scan the ballots contained in the emergency box or other secure storage container pursuant to section 9–110 of this title; e.) hand count and secure ballots that cannot be scanned pursuant to section
9–110 of this title; f.) close the poll, print the tabulated result tape, announce the result and sign the return of canvass pursuant to subdivisions 2 and 3 of this section; g.) close, lock and seal the machine; and h.) sign the close of poll certificate, as provided by the board of elections.

2. (a) The inspectors shall canvass the machine vote by printing the ballot scanner tabulated results tape in the presence of the watchers and all other persons who may be lawfully within the polling place, giving full view of the tabulated result tape numbers. The chair of the board of inspectors shall, under the scrutiny of an inspector of a different political party, in the order of the offices as their titles are arranged on the tabulated result tape, read and announce in distinct tones the public office or party position, candidate name, political party and the result as shown on the tabulated result tape and then shall announce the aggregate number of write-in votes recorded for each office. The chair shall also in the same manner announce the vote on each ballot proposal. The results on the tabulated result tape shall be entered on or the tabulated result tape shall be affixed to the return of canvass for that ballot scanner or election district pursuant to section 9–120 of this title by an inspector, under the scrutiny of an inspector of a different political party, in the space indicated; provided, however, if any election day paper ballots were hand counted pursuant to subdivision two of section 9–110 of this title, the results of such hand counting shall be recorded on the return of canvass and be added to the numbers reported from the tabulated results tape to produce a single total result for each candidate and ballot proposal. The return of canvass, which shall show the aggregate number of votes cast for each office, the number of votes cast for each candidate appearing on the ballot for each office and the aggregate number of write-in votes for each office, shall then be filled out. Such return and tabulated result tape shall be signed by each inspector.

(b) The printed or photographic record produced by such machine shall include a certificate which the inspectors shall sign, stating the number of voters as shown on the public counter and the number on the protective counter.
(c) If the machine is provided with a removable electronic or computerized device which records the total of the votes cast on such machine, such device shall be removed from the machine after copies of the printed record, sufficient to meet the requirements of this chapter and the regulations of the board of elections, have been produced. After the device is removed from the machine, the inspectors shall place such device in the secure envelope or other secure container provided for its return to the board of elections. Such secure container shall be signed by the inspectors upon the securing of the device therein.

3. (a) During the canvass time any candidate or duly accredited watcher who may desire to be present shall be admitted to the polling place. During the proclamation of the result, ample opportunity shall be given to any person lawfully present to compare the results so announced with the sum of the votes appearing on the tabulated result tape and any hand counted election day ballots, if any, and any necessary corrections shall then and there be made on the return of canvass by the inspectors. Thereafter, the voting machine shall be closed and locked. The first copy of the printed record for each voting machine should be posted on the wall of the polling place forthwith; provided, however, that if only one copy of such printed record can be printed by any such machine at any election, such copy shall be used in preparation of the statement of returns required by this title.

(b) Election day paper ballots that have not been scanned shall be canvassed and tallied pursuant to sections 9–108 and 9–110 of this title.

(c) At a primary election, the ballots of the parties represented on the board of inspectors shall be canvassed before the ballots of other parties are canvassed.

4. All types of ballots, enclosed in properly sealed envelopes respectively, and properly endorsed shall be filed with the original return of canvass.

5. The inspector filing the returns shall deliver to the board or officer from whom received, the keys of the voting machine, enclosed in a sealed envelope having indorsed thereon a certificate of the inspectors stating the number of the machine, the
election district, ward or assembly district where it has been used, the number on the seal and the number on the protective counter.

6. The room in which such canvass is made shall be clearly lighted, ingress and egress through the main entrance thereto shall be freely permitted, and such canvass shall be made in plain view of those entitled to be present. The ballots shall at all times be kept on top of the table and in plain view of all persons entitled to examine them, until they have been tied into bundles as elsewhere provided. If requested by any person entitled to be present the inspectors shall, during the canvass of any ballots, exhibit to him the ballot then being canvassed, fully opened and in such a condition that he may fully and carefully read and examine it, but no inspector shall allow any ballot to be taken from his hand or to be touched by any person but an inspector.

§ 9–104. Repealed by L.2010, c. 163, § 5–a, eff. July 7, 2010

§ 9–106. Official ballots; accounting for number used

At the close of the polls and before any boxes or envelope containing voted ballots are opened, the clerks, or if there be no clerks, two inspectors representing different parties designated by the chair, shall account for all of the paper ballots furnished to the election district. On a reconciliation form supplied by the board of elections, they shall count, verify and record on such form the number of unused ballots, the number of ballots cancelled before delivery to voters in the poll site, the number of ballots spoiled and returned by voters and the number of affidavit ballots cast. These numbers shall be added to the number of ballots cast as recorded by the public counter number appearing on the ballot scanner screen. The sum shall be recorded on the ballot reconciliation form. This resulting number shall be deducted from the number of ballots originally delivered to the poll site, and the remainder number shall be determined to be the number of ballots secured in the emergency ballot box or other secure storage container provid-
§ 9–106  ELECTION LAW

ed by the board of elections. This remainder number shall be recorded on the ballot reconciliation form.

Such clerks or inspectors shall then separate, label and place each type of ballot in the box or container provided by the board of elections, and securely lock or seal each such box or container. They shall then sign such reconciliation form.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.2010, c. 163, § 6, eff. July 7, 2010.)

§ 9–108.  Canvass; ballots, verifying number cast

1. For all election day paper ballots cast when a ballot scanner is not available, ballots abandoned by a voter at the ballot scanner, as defined in 9 NYCRR 6210.13(a)(11)(a) or ballots submitted by the voter which are otherwise non-machine processable, as defined in 9 NYCRR 6210.13(a)(8), the board of inspectors, at the beginning of the canvass, shall count the number of unscanned ballots found in each emergency box or other secure storage container provided by the board of elections, ascertaining that each ballot is single, and shall compare the number of ballots found in such box or container with the remainder number of ballots, as determined pursuant to section 9–106 of this title.

2. If the ballots found in any box shall be more than the number of ballots so shown to have been deposited therein, such ballots shall all be replaced, without being unfolded, in the box from which they were taken, and shall be thoroughly mingled therein, and one of the inspectors shall, with his back to the box, publicly draw out as many ballots as shall be equal to such excess and, without unfolding them forthwith shall enclose them in an envelope which he shall then and there seal and endorse “excess ballots from the box for ballots for the general election, presidential electors, or party ballots or otherwise”, as the case may be, and shall sign his name thereto, and place such envelope in the box for defective or spoiled ballots.

3. If two or more ballots shall be found in a ballot box so folded together as to present the appearance of a single ballot, and if the whole number of ballots in such box exceeds the whole number of ballots so shown to have been deposited therein, those ballots, or enough of them to reduce the ballots to the proper number, selected without examination of any
voting mark thereon, shall be similarly removed as excess ballots.

4. If, however, there lawfully be more than one ballot box for the reception of ballots, no ballot found in the wrong ballot box shall for that reason be rejected, but it shall be placed in its proper box by the inspectors upon the count of the ballots before the canvass, and counted in the same manner as if it was found in the proper ballot box, if such ballot shall not, together with the ballots found in the proper ballot box, make a total of more ballots than are shown to have been deposited in such box.

5. No ballot that is not an official ballot prepared for the election shall be counted except for those ballots voted in accordance with the provisions for emergency ballots.

§ 9–110. Canvass; election day paper ballots that have not been scanned; method of

1. Election day paper ballots that have not been scanned because a ballot scanner was not available or because the ballot has been abandoned by a voter at the ballot scanner shall be canvassed as follows: a bipartisan team of inspectors shall cast such ballots on a ballot scanner, if one is available, at the close of the polls before the tabulated result tape is printed. If a ballot does not scan because of an overvote or blank ballot warning on the ballot scanner screen, the inspectors shall cause the ballot scanner to eject such ballot to be hand counted pursuant to subdivision two of this section.

2. Election day paper ballots that cannot be scanned, as provided in subdivision one of this section shall be canvassed as follows: The inspectors shall unfold each ballot of the kind then to be canvassed and shall place all such ballots upon the table in one pile face down. The chair shall take up each ballot in order, turn it face up and announce loudly and distinctly the vote registered on each section, in the order of the sections upon the ballot, or that the ballot is void or the section blank, as the case may be. If more than one person is to be elected to the same office or party position the chair, if the ballot is void or the ballot or section is wholly blank, shall
§ 9–110  ELECTION LAW

announce as many void or blank votes as there are persons to be elected to the office or party position. On a primary ballot a "section," as the term is used above, shall mean the space occupied by the title of an office or party position, names of candidates therefor and the voting squares therewith. The canvass of each ballot must be completed before the next ballot is taken up. When the tallies of the votes of all such ballots are proven, and the results announced, the inspectors' shall record the results on the return of canvass.

3. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require or permit affidavit ballots to be canvassed at the poll site on election day.

§ 9–112. Canvass ballots; validity of ballot

1. The whole ballot is void if the voter (a) does any act extrinsic to the ballot such as enclosing any paper or other article in the folded ballot or (b) defaces or tears the ballot except that a ballot card which is in perforated sections shall not be void because it has been separated into sections or (c) makes any erasure thereon or (d) makes any mark thereon other than a cross X mark or a check V mark in a voting square, or filling in the voting square, or punching a hole in the voting square of a ballot intended to be counted by machine or (e) writes, other than in the space provided, a name for the purpose of voting; except that an erasure or a mark other than a valid mark made in a voting square shall not make the ballot void, but shall render it blank as to the office, party position or ballot proposal in connection with which it is made. No ballot shall be declared void or partially blank because a mark thereon is irregular in form. The term "voting square" shall include the voting space provided for a voter to mark his vote for a candidate or ballot proposal.

2. A cross X mark or a check V mark, made by the voter, in a voting square at the left of a candidate's name, or the voter's filling in such voting square, or punching a hole in the voting square of a ballot intended to be counted by machine, shall be counted as a vote for such candidate.
3. A vote shall be counted for a person whose name is written in under the title of an office or party position only if such name is written by the voter upon the ballot in the proper space provided therefor and only if such name is not printed under the title of such office or position. A voting mark before or after such written in name shall not invalidate the vote.

4. If, in the case of a candidate whose name appears on the ballot more than once for the same office, the voter shall make a cross X mark or a check V mark in each of two or more voting squares before the candidate’s name, or fill in such voting squares or punch out the hole in two or more voting squares of a ballot intended to be counted by machine, only the first vote shall be counted for such candidate. If such vote was cast for the office of governor, such vote shall not be recorded in the tally sheet or returns in a separate place on the tally sheet as a vote not for any particular party or independent body.

5. If a voter makes a cross X mark or a check V mark in a voting square following the word “Yes” or the word “No”, before a ballot proposal, or fills in such square, or punches out the hole in a voting square of a ballot intended to be counted by machine, such mark shall be counted in the affirmative or negative, as so indicated.

6. If the voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected or nominated for an office, or elected to a party position, or makes a mark in a place or manner not herein provided for, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter’s choice of a candidate or candidates for an office or party position or his vote upon a ballot proposal, his vote shall not be counted for such office or position or upon the ballot proposal, but shall be returned as a blank vote thereon.


§ 9–114. Counting ballots; objections to

1. If objection be made to the counting of any ballot or as to any section of any such ballot, the board of inspectors shall forthwith and for canvassing any other ballot or section thereof, rule upon the objection. If the objection be continued after this ruling, the chairman shall write in ink upon the back
of the ballot a memorandum of the ruling and objection. The memorandum of the ruling shall be in the words “Counted void”, or “Counted blank”, or “Counted for (naming the candidate or candidates or the presidential ticket)”, or, in the case of a ballot proposal “Counted for Proposal No. . . . .”, or “Counted against Proposal No. . . . .”, as the case may be. The memorandum of the objection shall be in the words “Objected to”, followed by a brief statement of the nature of the objection, the name and address of the challenger and the signature of the chairman.

2. Any ballot to which objection is not taken but which is wholly blank or is void shall be indorsed in ink by the chairman of the board of inspectors with the words “Wholly blank” or “Void”, as the case may be, and signed by the chairman.

3. When all the ballots of any one kind shall have been canvassed, the inspectors shall ascertain the total number of wholly blank and void ballots and the number of ballots as to which any objection was taken and shall enter such numbers in the place provided therefor in the inspectors’ returns of such canvass.

(§ 9–116. Tallying ballots; generally
1. As each vote for any office or position, or upon any ballot proposal, is announced, a clerk, or, if there be no clerks, an inspector, under the scrutiny of a clerk or inspector of opposite political faith immediately shall tally it in black ink, with a downward stroke from right to left upon the official tally sheet. Each such clerk or inspector, as he tallies a vote, shall announce clearly the name of the person for whom he tallies it, or that he tallies the vote blank or void as the case may be, or, in the case of a ballot proposal, that he tallies the vote “yes” or “no”. When the name of a person voted for is not printed on the tally sheet, such clerks or inspectors shall write it in full thereon in ink in the place provided therefor.

2. When all the votes upon the same office, position or ballot proposal shall have been canvassed the tally thereof shall be verified by adding together all the votes tallied thereupon.
Whenever the total number of votes tallied (including blank and void votes) for any office or party position, divided by the number of persons to be nominated or elected thereto, or tallied for any ballot proposal, does not exactly equal the number of ballots cast (including blank and void ballots), a recanvass must be made immediately in order to correct the error.

In applying this section to a primary election the term “ballots” means the ballots of the party whose tallied votes for an office or party position are counted as above provided. Upon a recanvass the clerks or inspectors must keep the tally in ink from left to right across the previous tally marks.

3. When the errors if any have been corrected such clerks or inspectors shall indicate the last tally opposite each name by forthwith drawing in ink a long horizontal line immediately after the last tally mark opposite such name. Such tally sheets having thus been prepared, verified and closed, such clerks or inspectors shall sign their initials on each sheet, in any blank space thereof.


§ 9–120. Returns of canvass; generally

1. Upon completing the canvass, the inspectors shall prepare their returns of the canvass. They shall use therefor the printed form supplied to them and, at an election which was not conducted on a voting machine which produces a printed or photographic record, they shall carefully insert thereon, in ink, the appropriate names, words and figures according to the directions printed in the form provided by this chapter. The printed or photographic record produced by the voting machine and the tally sheets for any office, party position or ballot proposal, if separate from the statement of return, shall be securely attached by the chairman to such statement of returns. A printed or photographic record or a tally sheet, when so annexed, or forming part of the same paper as the return, shall be treated as part of the return. The inspectors, and clerks, if any, shall subscribe in ink the certificate at the end of
§ 9–120. Election Law

the set of returns. Each set of returns shall be securely sealed in an envelope properly endorsed on the outside by the inspectors. At an election at which voting machines are not used, the ballot boxes, if any, supplied by the board of elections, may when securely locked be used instead of sealed envelopes.

2. The form for the return or returns of the canvass shall be printed in a form approved by the state board of elections.

§ 9–122. Proclamation of result

Upon the completion of the canvass and of the returns of the canvass, the chairman of the board of inspectors shall make public oral proclamation of the whole number of votes cast at the election at the polling place for all candidates for each office, or, if it be a primary election, the whole number of party votes of each party so cast for all candidates for each office or party position; upon each ballot proposal, if any; the whole number of votes given for each person, with the title of the office or party position for which he was named on the ballot; and the whole number of votes given, respectively, for and against each such ballot proposal, if any.

§ 9–124. Returns of canvass, procedure after

1. After the returns of the canvass are made out and signed, the inspectors shall enclose the protested, void and wholly blank ballots and the ballots cast in affidavit envelopes in a separate sealed envelope or envelopes and endorse thereon a certificate signed by each of them stating the number of the district and the number of ballots contained in such envelope or envelopes. The inspectors shall then tie up and seal the other voted ballots and return them to the ballot box which contained them and securely lock and seal the box, except that at elections in which voting machines are used, absentee and military, special federal, special presidential and emergency ballots and stubs, if any, shall be sealed in the envelope or envelopes provided therefor.

2. Each box or envelope containing the ballots and stubs, if any, shall be deposited by an inspector designated for that
purpose with the officer or board from whom or which the board of inspectors received it, together with the separate sealed package of unused ballots. In the city of New York, every box or envelope containing any ballots or stubs and the package of unused ballots shall be delivered at the polling place, at the conclusion of the canvass, to the police or peace officer, who shall deposit them with the board of elections.

3. The books, returns and other papers enumerated below shall be disposed of as follows, except as otherwise provided:

(a) In a city or town, except the city of New York and in a village in which elections are conducted by the board of elections, the registration poll records or computer generated registration lists, the returns with tally sheets annexed, the absentee and military, special federal, special presidential and emergency ballots, stubs and ballot envelopes, the challenge records and the package of protested, void and wholly blank ballots shall be filed with the board of elections, and the flag shall be returned to it.

(b) Records and supplies to be filed with a city, town or village clerk shall be so filed or delivered immediately after the completion of the returns of the canvass, by an inspector designated by the board of inspectors. Returns, papers and registration poll records or computer generated registration lists to be filed with the board of elections shall be so filed by the chairman of the board of inspectors within twenty-four hours after the completion of such returns. The person receiving such returns in the board of elections shall give to the person delivering the returns a receipt stating therein the date and hour of delivery, the name of the person making the delivery, and to whom said returns were delivered and shall keep a duplicate of said receipt on file in the office of the board of elections.

(c) The county legislative body of any county in the state except the counties comprising the city of New York may, by a resolution, ordinance or act as required, provide that all returns, papers, registration poll records or computer generated registration lists, books, records, documents, and other election supplies and materials shall be filed by the chairman of the board of inspectors of elections in a city or town and in a village in which elections are conducted by the board of
§ 9–124  ELECTION LAW

elections, with the city, town or village clerk of such city, town or village in the county within eighteen hours after the closing of the polls at any primary, general, special or village election and the city, town or village clerk upon receiving such returns, papers, registers or lists, books, records, documents, and other election supplies and materials shall give to the person making the delivery, a receipt stating therein the date and hour of the delivery and the name of such person. Within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls at any primary, general, special or village election, the city, town or village clerk shall file all returns, papers, registration poll records or computer generated registration lists, books, records, documents and other election supplies and materials filed with him by the inspectors of the election districts of the city, town or village, with the board of elections of the county and the board of elections shall give to the city, town or village clerk a receipt therefor stating therein the date and hour of the delivery and the name of the person making the delivery and to whom it was made, and shall keep a duplicate of said receipt on file in the office of the board of elections.

(d) In the city of New York the board of inspectors, shall deliver to the police or peace officer at the polling place the registration poll records or computer generated registration lists, challenge report, records, keys, the flag, other election supplies, the returns of the canvass and the absentee and military, special federal, special presidential and emergency ballots, stubs and ballot envelopes. The police or peace officer shall file the returns, the package of void, protested and wholly blank ballots, if any, and the absentee and military, special federal, special presidential and emergency ballots, stubs and ballot envelopes, if any, within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls, in the office of the board of elections or its branch office within the borough, as the case may be.


§ 9–126. Return of canvass; delivery of results to police and unofficial tally of election results

1. In an election district of a city and of the county of Nassau, the chairman of the board of inspectors, upon the
completion of the return of canvass, and the announcement thereof in a primary or general election, shall deliver to the police officer on duty at the polling place a statement signed by the board of inspectors stating the number of votes received by each person voted for and the number of votes cast for and the number of votes cast against each ballot proposal. Such officer forthwith shall convey the statement to the stationhouse of the police precinct in which such place of canvass is located, and shall deliver it inviolate to the officer in command thereof, who shall immediately transmit by telegraph, telephone or messenger, the contents of such statement to the officer commanding the police department of such city or county who shall immediately make the contents of such statement available for the press. In the city of New York and the county of Nassau the chairman of the board of inspectors in each election district shall make two copies of the statement hereinbefore provided for, which shall be taken to the police station, whence one such copy shall be transmitted without delay to police headquarters, or such other location as may be designated by the officer commanding the police department, where it shall be made immediately available to the press for purposes of tabulation. The other copy shall be transmitted within twenty-four hours to the board of elections. All statements made pursuant to this section shall be preserved for six months by the police and shall be presumptive evidence of the result of such canvass.

2. (a) In an election district outside of a city, except in the county of Nassau, the chairman of the board of inspectors, upon completion of the return of canvass and the announcement thereof, in a general or primary election, shall immediately communicate such results by telephone, or delivery, to the county board of elections. Such results shall include the number of votes received by each person voted for and the number of votes cast for and against each ballot proposal.

(b) The county board of elections shall remain open after the close of the polls and shall receive and tabulate the voting results from throughout the county as they are received. The board shall post running totals in a public place as the results become known to it.
(c) The results made public pursuant to this section are to be released as the unofficial tally and shall not be admissible in evidence in any action or proceeding contesting the result of any election.

(d) Any police department of a city outside the city of New York and the county of Nassau receiving statements as provided in subdivision one of this section shall immediately communicate the contents thereof to the county board of elections at a location designated by it. In lieu of requiring the delivery of statements to the police in cities outside of the city of New York and the county of Nassau as provided in subdivision one of this section, a county board of elections may require the chairman of the board of inspectors in each election district within such a city to make a return of the vote pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision.

3. (a) The board of elections of counties in which voting machines which have removable electronic or computerized devices which record the total of the votes cast on such machines are used, may establish procedures by which such devices may be used after the close of the polls to provide the unofficial tally of results required by this section.

(b) Such procedures may include: the installation, at the board of elections or at town or city halls, police stations, sheriff’s offices or other public buildings, of machines which record and transmit the totals recorded in such devices to the board of elections or directly to a representative of the press; the delivery of the devices from the polling places to such locations and the removal of such devices, by at least two clerks or other agents of such board of elections of opposite political parties, from the containers or envelopes in which they were sealed at the polling places and the insertion of such devices into such machines.

(c) The board of elections shall provide containers, at all such locations other than the offices of such board, into which all such devices shall be placed by the clerks or other agents of such board of elections after they are removed from such machines. Such containers shall be sealed by such clerks or agents who shall also enter on a certificate which shall be printed on each such container, the total number of such devices placed in such container and the election districts from
which such devices came. Such clerks shall also sign such certificate in the places provided.

(d) Such containers shall be delivered to the board of elections by the public officials in whose offices such machines were installed within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls and the board of elections shall give such officials a receipt therefor which states therein the date and hour of delivery, the name of the person making the delivery and the name of the person to whom such delivery was made. The board of elections shall keep a duplicate of such receipt on file at the office of such board.

(e) The cost of installing such machines at locations other than the board of elections and the cost of transmitting the results from such machines may be paid by the board of elections or by a representative of the press. If such results are transmitted from a location other than the board of elections directly to a representative of the press, such cost shall be paid by such representative of the press.


§ 9–128. Canvass; return of

1. Returns of the canvass shall be printed in a form approved by the state board of elections. When voting machines are used the designating number and letter on the counter for each candidate shall be printed next to the candidate’s name on the statements of canvass. The form of such return, for a general election, also shall provide for the entry of the number of votes for each candidate, or upon each ballot proposal, cast by absentee and military, special federal, special presidential and emergency ballots, the number of such votes cast by machine and the total number of such votes, cast by such ballots and by machine together.

2. One set of returns shall be used, in each such election district. Tally sheets shall be provided and used in each district for votes on paper, absentee and military, special federal, special presidential and emergency ballots cast during voting machine breakdowns, and the state board of elections shall devise a form of tally sheet to be used for that purpose,
§ 9–128  ELECTION LAW

with provision for making the tallies as to all offices, or all ballot proposals, on one sheet.


TITLE II—CANVASS BY BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Section

9–200.  Canvass of primary returns by board of elections; notices to delegates; certificates.
9–202.  Canvass of primary returns by state board of elections; convention rolls.
9–204.  County boards of canvassers.
9–206.  Canvass of election district returns of general and special elections.
9–208.  Provisions for recanvass of vote in every election district in the state; procedure in case of discrepancy.
9–209.  Canvass of absentee, military and special ballots and ballots cast by voters with registration poll records missing on days of election or voters who have not had their identity previously verified or who have moved after registering.
9–211.  Audit of voter verifiable audit records.
9–212.  Determinations by county canvassing boards.
9–214.  Transmission of statements of canvassing boards to state board of elections and secretary of state.
9–216.  Canvass of statements of general and special elections by state board of canvassers.
9–218.  Proceedings by boards of canvassers to carry into effect a court order.
9–220.  Record in office of secretary of state of county officers elected.

§ 9–200.  Canvass of primary returns by board of elections; notices to delegates; certificates

1.  The board of elections shall canvass the returns of primary elections filed with it.  It shall canvass first the votes of the delegates and alternates to judicial district conventions and complete such canvass at the earliest time possible.  It shall complete the canvass otherwise within nine days from the day upon which the primary election is held.  Upon the completion of the canvass the board shall make and file in its office tabulated statements, signed by the members of such board or a majority thereof, of the number of votes cast for all the candidates for nomination to each public office or for election to each party position, and the number of votes cast for each such candidate.  The candidate receiving the highest number
of votes for nomination for a public office or for election to a party position voted for wholly within the political unit for which such board is acting, shall be the nominee of his party for such office or elected to such party position and the board, if requested by a candidate elected to a party position, shall furnish to him a certificate of election.

2. The board forthwith upon the completion of the canvass for members of a state committee and delegates and alternates to a national, state or judicial district convention, shall transmit to the state board of elections a certificate stating the name and residence of each member of a state committee and delegate and alternate elected from a district wholly within the jurisdiction of such board, except that, in respect to a judicial district convention in the first, second, eleventh and twelfth judicial districts, the board of elections, instead of transmitting such certificate, shall compile the roll of the convention and transmit it to the chairman or secretary of the committee which, by party rules, is empowered to fix the time and place of the convention. The board of elections shall send by mail to each delegate and alternate elected a notice of his election. The certificate or roll of the convention shall list the delegates and alternates elected at a primary in the order of the votes received by each delegate or alternate, with the delegate or alternate receiving the highest number of votes listed first. Tie votes shall be indicated in a manner prescribed by the state board of elections. If there shall have been no contested election for alternates, the names of the alternates shall appear on the certificate or roll in the order in which their names appeared on the petition which designated them.

3. The board forthwith, upon the completion of the canvass, shall file with the state board of elections a certified copy of its tabulated statement of the votes cast for each nomination or party position in a district extending beyond the political unit for which the board is acting.

4. The state board of elections, upon the request of the chairman of the state committee of any political party, shall furnish to him a list of the duly elected members of the state committee of such party.

5. There shall be included in the official compilation of the canvass of the returns, the names of the persons who shall
§ 9–200

have been nominated for public office or elected to party position without balloting, and in each such case the word “uncontested” shall be placed in such compilation wherever the vote cast for such a candidate is required to be stated.


§ 9–202. Canvass of primary returns by state board of elections; convention rolls

The state board of elections upon receipt by it from boards of elections of the tabulated statements of votes at a primary election required to be filed with it shall proceed forthwith to canvass such statements. Upon the completion of the canvass it shall make, certify and file in its office tabulated statements of the number of votes cast for all the candidates for nomination to each public office or for election to each party position, and the number of votes cast for each such candidate. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be the nominee of his party for such office or shall be elected to such party position, as the case may be, and the board, if requested, shall furnish to the elected candidates a certificate of election. From such certified statements of the votes for delegates and alternates elected to a state or judicial district convention of any party, other than a judicial district convention in the first, second, eleventh and twelfth judicial districts, the state board shall forthwith compile the roll of each such convention in duplicate and transmit it, if for a state convention, to the chairman and secretary of the state committee of the party, and if for a judicial district convention, to the chairman and secretary of the committee which, by party rules, is empowered to fix the time and place of the convention. The roll of the convention shall list the candidates elected at a primary in the order of the votes received by each candidate together with the number of votes received by each such candidate. If there shall have been no contested election for alternates, the names of the alternates shall appear on the roll in the order in which their names appear on the petition which designated them. The state board of elections shall transmit copies of the certified statements of the votes for delegates and alternates to a
national convention of a party to the chairman and secretary of the state committee of such party.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1; L.1977, c. 876, § 3. Amended L.1981, c. 89, § 1; L.1983, c. 29, § 3; L.1992, c. 218, § 1.)

§ 9–204. County boards of canvassers

The board of elections of each county or city shall be the county board of canvassers of such county, or each county within such city. Such board also shall be the city board of canvassers of any city or cities within the county for a city election. Such board shall also be the board of canvassers of the towns of the county. Such board shall also be the board of canvassers of villages in which village elections are conducted by the board of elections. The secretary of the board of elections, or, if he is absent, or unable to act, a member or chief clerk designated by the board shall be the secretary of the canvassing board. Each canvassing board shall meet at the place where it usually meets in other capacities on the day following the election, but its duties may be performed in any or all of the offices of the board of elections.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1989, c. 359, § 23.)

§ 9–206. Canvass of election district returns of general and special elections

The canvassing board shall canvass the votes cast within the county for state, county, city and town offices; also the vote cast on any ballot proposal. The canvass by the county board of canvassers relating to the offices of president and vice president of the United States, governor, lieutenant-governor, state comptroller, attorney-general, United States senator, member of the house of representatives, member of the state senate, member of the assembly and any ballot proposal shall show in each election district the total number of persons voting at such election, the number of votes cast for each candidate, the number of unrecorded or blank votes for each of the above-mentioned offices and each ballot proposal. Write-in votes cast for president or vice president for persons who were not certified by the state board of elections as write-in candidates for such offices shall not be canvassed for such candidates but such votes shall be canvassed as void votes. If,
§ 9–206  ELECTION LAW

during the canvass, there shall clearly appear to be any omission or clerical mistake in the return for any district filed with the board of elections, the canvassing board may summon the election officers before the board, and such officers shall meet forthwith and make any necessary correction, in order that their canvass may be correctly stated, but they shall not alter any decision theretofore made by them.


§ 9–208.  Provisions for recanvass of vote in every election district in the state; procedure in case of discrepancy

1. Within fifteen days after each general, special or primary election, and within seven days after every village election conducted by the board of elections at which ballot scanners are used, the board of elections, or a bipartisan committee of or appointed by said board shall, in each county using ballot scanners, make a record of the serial number of each ballot scanner used in each election district in such general, special or primary election. No person who was a candidate at such election shall be appointed to membership on the committee. Such board of elections or bipartisan committee shall recanvass the tabulated result tape from each ballot scanner used in each election district by comparing such tape with the numbers as recorded on the return of canvass. The said board or committee shall also make a recanvass of any election day paper ballots that have not been scanned and were hand counted pursuant to subdivision two of section 9–110 of this article and compare the results with the number as recorded on the return of canvass. The board or committee shall then recanvass write-in votes, if any, on ballots which were otherwise scanned and canvassed at polling places on election night. The board or committee shall validate and prove such sums. Before making such canvass the board of elections, with respect to each election district to be recanvassed, shall give notice in writing to the voting machine custodian thereof, to the state and county chair of each party or independent body which shall have nominated candidates for the said general or special election or nominated or elected candidates at the said primary election and to each individual candidate whose name
appears on the office ballot, of the time and place where such canvass is to be made; and the state and county chair of each such party or independent body and each such individual candidate may send a representative to be present at such recanvass. Each candidate whose name appears on the official ballot, or his or her representative, shall have the right personally to examine and make a record of the vote recorded on the tabulated result tape and any ballots which were hand counted.

2. If upon such recanvass, it shall be found that the original canvass of the returns of an election district has been incorrectly made from any tabulated result tape plus any ballots which were hand counted, a statement in writing shall be prepared giving the details for any corrections made for such election district. The result of the recanvass, and such statement shall be witnessed by the persons required to be present and shall be filed with the board of elections. Such recanvass of votes made pursuant hereto shall thereupon supersede the returns filed by the inspectors of election of the election district in which the canvass was made.

3. If upon the recanvass of an election district, it shall be found that a discrepancy exists between the number of voters who cast a vote in an election district and the number of votes recorded on the tabulated results tape plus any election day paper ballots counted by hand the board of elections, or the committee thereof, shall proceed thoroughly to examine all the election day paper ballots in that election district to determine the result from such election district. The result of this examination of election day ballots shall supersede the returns filed by the inspectors of election of the election district in which the canvass was made. After the completion of such examination, the board of elections, or the committee thereof, shall then and there prepare a statement in writing giving in detail the result thereof, and such statement shall be witnessed by the persons required to be present and shall be filed in the office of the board of elections.

§ 9–209. Canvass of absentee, military and special ballots and ballots cast by voters with registration poll records missing on days of election or voters who have not had their identity previously verified or who have moved after registering

Before completing the canvass of votes cast in any primary, general, special, or other election at which voters are required to sign their registration poll records before voting, the board of elections shall proceed in the manner hereinafter prescribed to cast and canvass any absentee, military, special presidential, special federal or other special ballots and any ballots voted by voters who moved within the county or city after registering, voters who are in inactive status, voters whose registration was incorrectly transferred to another address even though they did not move, voters whose registration poll records were missing on the day of such election, voters who have not had their identity previously verified and voters whose registration poll records did not show them to be enrolled in the party in which they claimed to be enrolled. Each such ballot shall be retained in the original envelope containing the voter’s affidavit and signature, in which it is delivered to the board of elections until such time as it is to be cast and canvassed.

1. (a) The board of elections shall designate itself or such of its employees as it shall deem appropriate as a set of poll clerks to cast and canvass such ballots, and fix a time and place for their meeting for such purpose, provided that such meeting shall be no more than fourteen days after a general or special election and no more than eight days after a primary election at which such ballots are voted. The board may designate additional sets of poll clerks and if it designates more than one such set shall apportion among all such sets the election districts from which such ballots have been received, provided that all such ballots from a single election district shall be assigned to a single set of clerks, and that each such set shall be divided equally between representatives of the two major political parties. Each such set of clerks shall be deemed a central board of inspectors for purposes of this section.

(b) At least five days prior to the time fixed for such meeting, the board shall send notice by first class mail to each candi-
date, political party, and independent body entitled to have had watchers present at the polls in any election district in the board’s jurisdiction. Such notice shall state the time and place fixed by the board for such canvass.

(c) Each such candidate, political party, and independent body shall be entitled to appoint such number of watchers to attend upon each central board of inspectors as such candidate, political party, or independent body was entitled to appoint at such election in any one election district for which such central board of inspectors is designated to act.

2. (a)(i) Upon assembling at the time and place fixed for such meeting, each central board of inspectors shall examine, cast, and canvass the envelopes and the ballots therein contained as nearly as practicable in the following manner:

(A) If a person whose name is on an envelope as a voter has already voted in person at such election, or if his or her name and residence as stated on the envelope are not on a registration poll record, or the computer generated list of registered voters or the list of special presidential voters, or if there is no name on the envelope, or if the envelope is not sealed, such envelope shall be laid aside unopened.

(B) If there is more than one ballot envelope executed by the same voter, the one bearing the later date of execution shall be accepted and the other rejected. If it cannot be determined which envelope bears the later date, then all such envelopes shall be rejected.

(C) If such person is found to be registered and has not voted in person, an inspector shall compare the signature, if any, on each envelope with the signature, if any, on the registration poll record, the computer generated list of registered voters or the list of special presidential voters, of the person of the same name who registered from the same address. If the signatures are found to correspond, such inspector shall certify thereto by signing his or her initials in the “Inspector’s Initials” line on the computer generated list of registered voters or in the “remarks” column as appropriate.

(D) If such person is found to be registered and has not voted in person, and if no challenge is made, or if a challenge made is not sustained, the envelope shall be opened, the ballot
or ballots withdrawn without unfolding, and the ballot or ballots deposited in the proper ballot box or boxes, or envelopes, provided however that, in the case of a primary election, the ballot shall be deposited in the box only if the ballot is of the party with which the voter is enrolled according to the entry on the back of his or her registration poll record or next to his or her name on the computer generated registration list; if not, the ballot shall be rejected without inspection or unfolding and shall be returned to the envelope which shall be endorsed “not enrolled.” At the time of the deposit of such ballot or ballots in the box or envelopes, the inspectors shall enter the words “absentee vote” or “military vote” in the space reserved for the voter’s signature on the aforesaid list or in the “remarks” column as appropriate, and shall enter the year and month of the election on the same line in the spaces provided therefor.

(E) As each envelope is opened, if one or more of the different kinds of ballots to be voted at the election are not found therein, the clerks, or inspectors, shall make a memorandum showing what ballot or ballots are missing. If a ballot envelope shall contain more than one ballot for the same offices, all the ballots in such envelope shall be rejected. When the casting of such ballots shall have been completed the clerks or inspectors shall ascertain the number of such ballots of each kind which have been deposited in the ballot box by deducting from the number of envelopes opened the number of missing ballots, and shall make a return thereof. The number of absentee voters’ ballots deposited in the ballot box shall be added to the number of other ballots deposited in the ballot box, in order to determine the number of all ballots of each kind to be accounted for in the ballot box.

(ii) If the board of inspectors determines that a person was entitled to vote at such election it shall cast and canvass such ballot if such board finds that ministerial error by the board of elections or any of its employees caused such ballot envelope not to be valid on its face.

(iii) If the board of elections determines that a person was entitled to vote at such election, the board shall cast and canvass such ballot if such board finds that the voter appeared
at the correct polling place, regardless of the fact that the voter may have appeared in the incorrect election district.

(b)(i) Such board of inspectors shall also cast and canvass any federal write-in absentee ballots validly cast by an absentee voter, a military voter or a special federal voter for the offices of president and vice-president, United States senator and representative in congress. Such board of inspectors shall also cast and canvass any federal write-in absentee ballots validly cast by a military voter for all questions or proposals, public offices or party positions for which a military voter is otherwise eligible to vote as provided in section 10–104 of this chapter.

(ii) Federal write-in absentee ballots shall be cast and canvassed only if: (A) an application for an absentee, military or special federal ballot was received from the absentee, military or special federal voter at least thirty days before election day; (B) the federal write-in absentee ballot was submitted from inside or outside the United States by a military voter or was submitted from outside the United States by a special federal voter; (C) such ballot is received by the board of elections not later than thirteen days following the day of election or seven days after a primary election; and (D) the absentee, military or special federal ballot which was sent to the voter is not received by the board of elections by the thirteenth day following the day of a general or special election or the seventh day after a primary election.

(iii) If such a federal write-in absentee ballot is received after election day, the envelope in which it is received must contain: (A) a cancellation mark of the United States postal service or a foreign country’s postal service; (B) a dated endorsement of receipt by another agency of the United States government; or (C) if cast by a military voter, the signature and date of the voter and one witness thereto with a date which is ascertained to be not later than the day before election day.

(iv) If such a federal write-in absentee ballot contains the name of a person or persons in the space provided for a vote for any office, such ballot shall be counted as a vote for such person or persons. A vote for a person who is the candidate of a party or independent body either for president or vice-
§ 9–209  ELECTION LAW

president shall be deemed to be a vote for both the candidates of such party or independent body for such offices. If such a ballot contains the name of a party or independent body in the space provided for a vote for any office, such ballot shall be deemed to be a vote for the candidate or candidates, if any, of such party or independent body for such office. In the case of the offices of president and vice-president a vote cast for a candidate, either directly or by writing in the name of a party or independent body, shall also be deemed to be votes for the electors supporting such candidate. Any abbreviation, misspelling or other minor variation in the form of the name of a candidate or a party or independent body shall be disregarded in determining the validity of the ballot, if the intention can be ascertained.

(c) The following provisions shall apply to casting and canvassing of all such ballots which are counted by machine and all other provisions of this chapter with respect to casting and canvassing such ballots which are not inconsistent with this paragraph shall be applicable to such ballots.

(i) Such ballots may be separated into sections before being placed in the counting machine.

(ii) Any write-in ballots and any ballots which cannot be counted by the machine shall be counted manually subject to all the applicable provisions of this chapter with respect to counting of ballots.

(iii) The record of the vote counted by machine for each candidate and for and against each ballot proposal, printed by election district, shall be preserved in the same manner and for the same period as the returns of canvass for the election.

(d) Any person lawfully present may object to the refusal to cast or canvass any ballot on the grounds that the voter is a properly qualified voter of the election district, or in the case of a party primary duly enrolled in such party, or to the casting or canvassing of any ballot on the grounds that the voter is not a properly qualified voter of the election district, or in the case of a party primary not duly enrolled in such party, or otherwise not entitled to cast such ballot. When any such objection is made, the central board of inspectors shall forthwith proceed to determine such objection and reject or cast such ballot
according to such determination. If the board cannot agree as to the validity of the ballot it shall set the ballot aside, unopened, for a period of three days at which time the ballot envelope shall be opened and the vote counted unless otherwise directed by an order of the court.

(e) Upon completing the casting and canvassing of ballots as hereinabove provided for any election district, the central board of inspectors shall thereupon, as nearly as practicable in the manner provided in this chapter for absentee ballots, verify the number of ballots so cast, tally the votes so cast, add such tally to the previous tally of all votes cast in such election district, and announce the result.

§ 9–210. Statements of canvass by canvassing boards

Upon the completion of the canvass the canvassing board shall make statements thereof, showing separately the result for each office and ballot proposal. Each such statement shall set forth, in words written out at length, all votes cast for all candidates for each office; the name of each candidate; the number of votes so cast for each, and, in the case of a candidate who was nominated by two or more parties or independent bodies, the number, separately stated, of votes cast for him as the candidate of each party or independent body by which he was nominated; and all votes so cast upon any ballot proposal, and all the votes so cast in favor of and against the same respectively. Such statements shall show the total number of unrecorded or blank votes and the total number of votes cast for each office and each ballot proposal.

Such statements shall be certified as correct over the signatures of the members of the board, or a majority of them, and such statements together with any tabulation sheets showing the vote by election districts from which such statements were made, shall be filed in the office of the board of elections.
§ 9–210

ELECTION LAW

separate statement relating to electors of president and vice-president shall be so filed immediately upon the making, signing and certification thereof. To facilitate its work, the board of elections may cause copies of such tabulation sheets to be printed in pamphlet form.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 86; L.1982, c. 647, § 21.)

§ 9–211. Audit of voter verifiable audit records

1. Within fifteen days after each general or special election, and within seven days after every primary or village election conducted by the board of elections, the board of elections or a bipartisan committee appointed by such board shall manually audit the voter verifiable audit records from three percent of voting machines or systems within the jurisdiction of such board. Voting machines or systems shall be selected for audit through a random, manual process. At least five days prior to the time fixed for such selection process, the board of elections shall send notice by first class mail to each candidate, political party and independent body entitled to have had watchers present at the polls in any election district in such board’s jurisdiction. Such notice shall state the time and place fixed for such random selection process. The audit shall be conducted in the same manner, to the extent applicable, as a canvass of paper ballots. Each candidate, political party or independent body entitled to appoint watchers to attend at a polling place shall be entitled to appoint such number of watchers to observe the audit.

2. The manual audit tallies for each voting machine or system shall be compared to the tallies recorded by such voting machine or system, and a report shall be made of such comparison which shall be filed in the office of the state board of elections.

3. The state board of elections shall, in accordance with subdivision four of section 3–100 of this chapter, promulgate regulations establishing a uniform statewide standard to be used by boards of elections to determine when a discrepancy between the manual audit tallies and the voting machine or system tallies shall require a further voter verifiable record audit of additional voting machines or systems or a complete manual audit of all machines or systems within the jurisdiction.
of a board of elections. Any board of elections shall be empowered to order that any such audit shall be conducted whenever any such discrepancy exists.

4. If a complete audit shall be conducted, the results of such audit shall be used by the canvassing board in making the statement of canvass and determinations of persons elected and propositions rejected or approved. The results of a partial voter verifiable record audit shall not be used in lieu of voting machine or system tallies.

5. Notwithstanding subdivision four of this section, if a voting machine or system is found to have failed to record votes in a manner indicating an operational failure, the board of canvassers shall use the voter verifiable audit records to determine the votes cast on such machine or system, provided such records were not also impaired by the operational failure of the voting machine or system.

(Added L.2005, c. 181, § 14, eff. July 12, 2005.)

§§ 9–212. Determinations by county canvassing boards

1. The canvassing board shall determine each person elected by the greatest number of votes to each county office, and each person elected by the greatest number of votes to each city, town or village office of a city, town or village of which it is the board of canvassers. The canvassing board shall also determine whether any ballot proposal submitted only to the voters of the county, or only to the voters of a city, town or village of which it is the board of canvassers, as the case may be, has by the greater number of votes been adopted or rejected.

2. All such determinations shall be in writing and signed by the members of the canvassing board or a majority of them and filed and recorded in the office of the board of elections. Except in the city of New York and in the counties of Nassau, Orange and Westchester, the board of elections shall cause a copy of such determinations, and of the statements filed in its office upon which such determinations were based, to be published once in each of the newspapers designated to publish election notices and the official canvass. The statement of canvass to be published, however, shall not give the vote by
election districts but shall contain only the total vote for a person, or the total vote for and the total vote against a ballot proposal, cast within the county, or within the portion thereof, if any, in which an office is filled or ballot proposal is decided by the voters if the canvass of the vote thereon devolves upon the county board of canvassers. Such totals shall be expressed in arabic numerals.

3. The board of elections shall prepare and forthwith transmit to each person determined by the canvassing board to have been elected a certified statement, naming the office to which such canvassing board has declared him elected.

4. The appropriate state or local election official shall establish a free access system (such as a toll-free telephone number or an internet website) that any individual who casts an affidavit ballot may access to discover whether the vote of that individual was counted, and, if the vote was not counted, the reason that the vote was not counted.


§ 9–214. Transmission of statements of canvassing boards to state board of elections and secretary of state

The board of elections shall transmit by mail or cause to be delivered personally to the state board of elections, a certified copy of the statement of the canvassing board relating to the offices of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, United States senator, representatives in congress and state offices, including members of the state senate and assembly, and to the votes cast on any ballot proposal submitted to all the voters of the state, within twenty-five days after the election. If any certified copy shall not be received by the state board on or before the twenty-fifth day following a general election, or a special election, it shall dispatch a special messenger to obtain such certified copy, and the board of elections, immediately upon demand of such messenger at its office, shall make and deliver a certified copy to such messenger who shall deliver it forthwith to the state board.

The board of elections shall transmit to the secretary of state within twenty-five days after a general election, and within twenty days after a special election, a list of the names and
residences of all persons determined by the canvassing board to be elected to any county office.

The board of elections shall transmit to the state board, on or before the tenth day of December following an election for governor, a certified tabulated statement, by election districts, of the official canvass of the votes cast for candidates for governor, to include, in the case of a candidate who was nominated by two or more parties or independent bodies, a separate statement of the number of votes cast for him as the candidate of each party or independent body by which he was nominated and if the county contains more than one assembly district or parts of more than one assembly district, a statement of the number of votes cast for governor by assembly district.


§ 9–216. Canvass of statements of general and special elections by state board of canvassers

1. The state board of elections shall be the state board of canvassers. The records of the state board of canvassers shall be kept in the custody of the state board of elections, which shall assign a deputy or other assistant to act as the clerk of said board of canvassers.

2. The state board of canvassers shall canvass the certified copies of the statements of the county board of canvassers of each county. They shall canvass first the statements, if any, for the offices of president and vice-president and next the statements, if any, for the office of member of the state senate, and next the statements, if any, for the office of member of the state assembly. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum. The state board of canvassers shall meet on or before the fifteenth day, or, in a year when electors of president and vice-president are chosen on or before the first Monday after the first Wednesday, of December next after each general election, and within forty days after each special election, to canvass such statements. The board may adjourn from day to day, not exceeding a term of five days. If any member of the board shall dissent from a decision of the board or shall

339
§ 9–216  ELECTION LAW

protest against any of the proceedings of the board as irregular, he shall state such dissent or protest in a writing signed by him setting forth his reasons and file it in the office of the state board of elections.

3. Upon the completion of the canvass the board shall make separate tabulated statements, signed by the members of the board or a majority thereof, of the number of votes cast for all the candidates for each office voted for, the number of votes cast for each of such candidates, the number of votes cast in each county for each of them and if the voters of any one district of the state voted for any such candidate, the name and number of such district, the determination of the board as to the persons elected to each office, the number of votes cast upon each ballot proposal, the number of votes cast in favor of and against each respectively, and the determination of the board as to whether it was adopted or rejected.

4. Such tabulated statements shall be filed and recorded in the office of the state board of elections. Thereupon, the state board of elections shall transmit a certified copy of each such statement of votes cast for candidates for any office to the person shown thereby to have been elected to such office. The state board of elections shall prepare a general certificate under the seal of the state and attested by the members of the state board of elections, addressed to the house of representatives of the United States, of the due election of all persons chosen at that election as representatives of this state in congress, and shall transmit the same to the house of representatives. If any person so chosen at such election shall have been elected to fill a vacancy in the office of representative in congress, the statement of the state board of elections shall so specify.


§ 9–218. Proceedings by boards of canvassers to carry into effect a court order

1. Upon the re-convening of the state board of canvassers or any county board of canvassers, or of the board of elections of the city of New York as a county or city board of canvassers, by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, for the purpose
of correcting an error or of performing a duty imposed by law or by an order of the court granted pursuant to law, the meeting for that purpose shall be deemed a continuance of its regular session, and any new or corrected statement, determination or certificate which is made to give effect to the order shall stand in lieu of the original statement, determination or certificate.

2. When a new or corrected statement or certificate, to give effect to an order of the court, shall vary from the original statement or certificate respecting the votes cast for an office for which the state board of canvassers is required to canvass statements made by county boards, the board of elections forthwith shall transmit certified copies of the new or corrected statement or certificates to the state board of elections. The state board of canvassers shall meet within five days after such a certified copy has been received by the state board of elections. From such certified copy, such board shall make a new statement as to the votes for such office cast in the state or political subdivision in which such office is filled, and shall determine and declare what person or persons whose votes are affected by such new or corrected statement have been, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected to the office or offices. The state board of canvassers and the state board of elections shall, respectively, have the same powers and duties in respect to new or corrected statements that they have in respect to original statements.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1983, c. 286, § 3.)

§ 9–220. Record in office of secretary of state of county officers elected

The secretary of state shall enter in a book to be kept in his office, the names of the respective county officers elected in this state, specifying the counties for which they were severally elected, and their places of residence, the offices to which they were elected, and their terms of office.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 53.)
ARTICLE 10—VOTING BY MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

Section
10–100. Repealed.
10–102. Military voters; definitions.
10–104. Military voters; right to vote.
10–106. Military voters; registration and application for ballots.
10–107. Military voters; designation of means of transmission by military voters.
10–108. Military voters; distribution of ballots to.
10–110. Repealed.
10–112. Military voter; voting.
10–114. Military ballots; deadline for receipt, and delivery to polling place.
10–118. Military voting; costs of.
10–120. Repealed.
10–122. Military voter; absentee ballot, right to.
10–124. Military voting; state board of elections; regulatory powers.
10–125. Military voters; prohibiting refusal to accept voter registration and military ballot applications, marked military ballots, and federal write-in absentee ballots for failure to meet certain requirements.
10–126. Military voting; applicability of general provisions.


§ 10–102. Military voters; definitions

As used in this article the following terms have the following meanings.

1. “Military service” means the military service of the state, or of the United States, including the army, navy, marine corps, air force, coast guard, merchant marine and all components thereof, and the coast and geodetic survey, the public health service, the national guard when in the service of the United States pursuant to call as provided by law, and the cadets or midshipmen of the United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy, United States Air Force Academy and United States Coast Guard Academy.

2. “Military voter” means a qualified voter of the state of New York who is in the actual military service, as defined in the preceding paragraph of this section, and by reason of such military service is absent from his election district of residence on the day of registration or election, or a voter who is
discharged from such military service within thirty days of an
election and the spouse, parent, child or dependent of such
voter accompanying or being with him or her, if a qualified
voter and a resident of the same election district.

3. “Military ballot” means the ballot prepared, printed and
supplied for use by the military voter for a general election,
primary election or special election.

4. “Military address” means the mailing address of a mili-
tary voter other than his residence address in his election
district.

5. “Appropriate board of elections” means the board of
elections in whose jurisdiction the military voter resides as a
qualified voter.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 87; L.1995, c. 88, § 3;
L.2010, c. 104, § 6, eff. June 2, 2010.)

§ 10–104. Military voters; right to vote

A military voter of this state shall be entitled to vote as fully
as if he were present at his polling place and to register and
vote in the manner hereinafter provided except that the provi-
sions of this article for absentee voting in primary elections
shall not apply to the party positions of members of the ward,
town, city or county committee.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 10–106. Military voters; registration and application for
ballots

1. On or before the thirty-fifth day preceding an election
the names and addresses of all military voters who have filed
applications for military ballots by such day and who were not
already registered shall be registered by the board of elections
in the election district of residence of such military voter as
hereinafter provided.

2. Such board of elections shall cause such military voter to
be registered in the manner provided by this chapter, and in
the space designated “other remarks” shall be entered the
military address of such voter or such military address shall be
entered into the computer files from which the computer
generated registration list is prepared. Such registration poll
§ 10–106  ELECTION LAW

records shall be stamped or marked conspicuously with the legend “Military Voter” or the records of such military voters in such computer files shall be coded in a manner which distinguishes such voters from the other voters in such files. The foregoing provisions of this subdivision as to entry of the military address may be altered by the state board of elections to such extent as may be necessary to the security and safety of the United States. A military voter shall not be required to register personally. An application for a military ballot shall constitute permanent personal registration and a military voter shall be deemed registered under the rules and regulations prevailing under permanent personal registration upon the filing of his application and the entering of his name in the appropriate registration records.

3. (a) In addition to any other method of registering to vote or of applying for a military ballot, a military voter may request a voter registration application or military ballot application by facsimile transmission to the board of elections or pursuant to the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act 1 or by electronic mail. When making such a request, the military voter may designate a preference for transmission of such voter registration application and military ballot application pursuant to section 10–107 of this article.

(b) The military ballot application shall allow the military voter to designate a preference for transmission of the military ballot pursuant to section 10–107 of this article.

(c) The procedures for receiving documents from and transmitting documents to a military voter shall, to the extent practicable, protect the security and integrity of the military voter registration and military ballot application request process and protect the privacy of the military voter, including the voter’s identity and other personal data. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the information that may be obtained pursuant to section 3–220 of this chapter.

4. Not earlier than the ninetieth or later than the seventy-fifth day before each general election, each county or city board of elections shall send, in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the voter pursuant to section 10–107 of this article, to each person who is registered as a military voter and to every other military voter in such
county or city for whom it has a military address, an application for a military ballot for such general election in a form prescribed by the state board of elections, which shall include a place for such military voter to enroll in a party, and shall include the return address of such board of elections.

5. The state board of elections shall forward to the appropriate board of elections all applications for military ballots received by it. An application from a military voter not previously registered must be received by the appropriate board of elections not later than ten days before a general or special election or twenty-five days before a primary election in order to entitle the applicant to vote at such election. An application from a military voter who is already registered must be received at least seven days before an election in order to entitle the applicant to vote at such election; except that an application from such a military voter who delivers his application to the board of elections in person, must be received not later than the day before the election.

6. The board of elections shall immediately add to such registration records the name and residence and military address of every military voter, who was not previously registered, pursuant to this chapter, from whom it receives a valid application for a military ballot. If a valid application for a military ballot is received by a board of elections from a person already registered, other than as a military voter, from the residence address set forth in such application, such board shall mark the registration records of such voter in the same manner as the registration records of other military voters.

7. The board of elections in each year shall cause a list of names, residence addresses and, for a primary election, party enrollments of military voters appearing on such registration poll records to be prepared not later than seven days preceding an election. One copy shall be kept at the office of the board of elections for public inspection. The board shall transmit one copy to the chairman of each political party in the county, upon written request.

7–a. If a federal post card application form is received from a person who is qualified to vote as a military voter but who has not previously registered pursuant to the provisions of this article, such federal post card application form shall be treated
in all respects as an application for registration and enrollment as a military voter and for a military ballot pursuant to the provisions of this article. If such a federal post card application form is received from a person already registered as a military voter pursuant to the provisions of this article, such application shall be treated in all respects as an application for a military ballot pursuant to the provisions of this article.

8. If the board of elections denies the application of a person in military service to register to vote or to receive a military ballot, such board of elections shall immediately send the applicant a written explanation for such denial.


10. A qualified voter who shall have been inducted into or who shall have enlisted in the military service and who shall not have taken his oath of allegiance prior to thirty days preceding a general or special election, or the spouse, parent or child residing in the same election district as, and accompanying such voter, may register before the board of elections of his county of residence, on or before the tenth day preceding such election, provided he shall, on or before the day of such election, actually be in the military service. Such voter shall then receive a military ballot. Such registration record shall be stamped with the legend “military voter”.

11. A board of elections may send to any spouse, parent, or adult child, brother or sister of a military voter serving inside or outside of the continental limits of the United States, an application for a military ballot, in a form prescribed by the state board of elections. Such application shall be on a postcard addressed to the appropriate board of elections and shall include the statement “I understand that this application will be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit and, if it contains a material false statement, shall subject me to the same penalties as if I had been duly sworn”. Such application may be signed by the spouse, parent or adult child, brother or sister of such military voter. Upon receipt of such an application from such a relative of a military voter, the board of elections shall mail a military ballot to such military voter together with an application for a military ballot and instructions that such application must be completed and returned together with the envelope containing the military bal-
lot. No ballot sent to a military voter upon the application of a relative of such military voter shall be cast or canvassed unless a completed application for military ballot signed by such military voter is returned within the time limits for the receipt of the military ballot itself.

12. If the board of elections receives notice from a military voter that such voter has left the military service and is residing at his residence address, such board shall cross out or otherwise obliterate the “Military Voter” legend on such voter’s registration records and thereafter treat such records in the manner provided by this chapter for regularly registered voters.

§ 10–107. Military voters; designation of means of transmission by military voters

1. A military voter may designate a preference to receive a voter registration application, a military ballot application or a military ballot by mail, facsimile transmission or electronic mail. Such designation shall remain in effect until revoked or changed by the military voter. If a military voter does not designate a preference, the board of elections shall transmit the voter registration application, military ballot application or military ballot by mail. If a military voter designates a preference for facsimile transmission or electronic mail but does not provide the necessary facsimile number or e-mail address, the board of elections shall transmit the voter registration application, military ballot application or military ballot by mail and request the omitted information. All communications to the military voter shall include the mailing address of the board of elections.

2. Irrespective of the preferred method of transmission designated by a military voter, a military voter’s original completed voter registration application, military ballot application
§ 10–107  
ELECTION LAW

and military ballot must be returned by mail or in person notwithstanding that a prior copy was sent to the board of elections by facsimile transmission or electronic mail.

(Added L.2010, c. 104, § 8, eff. June 2, 2010.)

§ 10–108. Military voters; distribution of ballots to

1. (a) Ballots for military voters shall be mailed or otherwise distributed by the board of elections, in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the voter pursuant to section 10–107 of this article, as soon as practicable but in any event not later than thirty-two days before a primary or general election; twenty-five days before a New York city community school board district or city of Buffalo school district election; fourteen days before a village election conducted by the board of elections; and forty-five days before a special election. A voter who submits a military ballot application shall be entitled to a military ballot thereafter for each subsequent election through and including the next two regularly scheduled general elections held in even numbered years, including any run-offs which may occur; provided, however, such application shall not be valid for any election held within seven days after its receipt. Ballots shall also be mailed to any qualified military voter who is already registered and who requests such military ballot from such board of elections in a letter, which is signed by the voter and received by the board of elections not later than the seventh day before the election for which the ballot is requested and which states the address where the voter is registered and the address to which the ballot is to be mailed. The board of elections shall enclose with such ballot a form of application for military ballot. In the case of a primary election, the board shall deliver only the ballot of the party with which the military voter is enrolled according to the military voter's registration records. In the event a primary election is uncontested in the military voter's election district for all offices or positions except the party position of member of the ward, town, city or county committee, no ballot shall be delivered to such military voter for such election; and the military voter shall be advised of the reason why he or she will not receive a ballot.
VOTING BY MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES § 10–108

(b) Upon the proclamation of a special election by the governor or otherwise pursuant to law, each board of elections shall, not later than three days after the establishment of the date of such special election, transmit by mail, facsimile transmission or electronic mail in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the voter pursuant to section 10–107 of this article, a federal write-in absentee ballot to all military voters eligible to vote by military ballot in such special election.

(c) Each board of elections which is served with a court order restraining or enjoining the issuance of ballots in any election, other than a special election, in which any military voter is entitled to receive a ballot shall immediately notify the state board of elections of such fact and shall transmit in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the voter, a federal write-in absentee ballot to all military voters eligible to vote in such election.

(d) A military voter who has received a federal write-in absentee ballot shall be entitled to receive a certified ballot notwithstanding the prior transmission of a federal write-in absentee ballot to such voter pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) of this subdivision. Such certified military ballot shall be sent by the board of elections in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the voter pursuant to section 10–107 of this article, or expedited mail if the military voter has not expressed a preference to receive the same by facsimile transmission or electronic mail, and his or her request for a military ballot was made at least thirty-two days before the election.

2. In the event that the board of elections of any county shall not mail or otherwise distribute ballots to the military voters of such county by the date required by this section, such board shall notify the state board of elections in writing of the facts and reasons for such non-compliance.

3. Thereafter, ballots shall be so distributed to persons whose names and military addresses are added to the registration poll ledgers as military voters, except that the military ballots may be delivered by hand to military voters who personally file an application with the board of elections of their county of residence. The military ballot shall be delivered to
such military voter together with a ballot envelope and a second envelope addressed to the appropriate board of elections on which is printed “Official Election Balloting Material–Via Air Mail”.

§ 10–109. Military voters; cancellation of registration

1. Voters registered pursuant to this article shall be eligible to vote in every election in which military voters are eligible to vote which is held more than ten days after the date of the receipt of their applications for such registration.

2. If any ballot, application form or other mail sent to a military voter at his military address by the board of elections is returned by the post office as undeliverable, the board of elections shall ascertain whether the military voter is residing at the address given on his registration records as his permanent address. If he is residing at such address, the board shall not send him any further military ballots unless he applies for them in the regular way, giving a new military address. If such military voter is not residing at such permanent address, the board of elections shall send a confirmation notice to such military voter at his last military address pursuant to the provisions of section 5–712 of this chapter and shall place the registration of such voter in inactive status. However, if such a voter notifies the board of elections that he has moved to a new military address, the board shall restore the registration of such voter to active status in the manner prescribed by section 5–213 of this chapter.

3. The board of elections shall process and preserve the records of such registrations, including the original applications for such registrations, in the same manner and for the same period of time as the records of other voters registered under permanent personal registration.

4. A military voter whose registration is cancelled pursuant to the provisions of section 5–400 of this chapter shall be eligible to reregister in the manner provided by this article.
5. Upon cancelling the registration of a military voter pursuant to the provisions of section 5–400 of this chapter, the board of elections shall forthwith notify such voter at his last military address and at his permanent residence address of the fact of the cancellation, the reason therefor, and of his right to reregister pursuant to this article.

[6. Redesignated 5.]


§ 10–112. Military voter; voting

The military voter shall mark the military ballot provided for in this article in the same manner as an absentee ballot. After marking the ballot, he or she shall fold such ballot and enclose it in the inner affirmation envelope bearing the military voter’s affirmation on the outside of the envelope and seal the envelope. He or she shall then sign the affirmation, with the blanks properly filled in. The inner affirmation envelope containing the military ballot shall then be inserted in the outer envelope addressed to the appropriate board of elections, which shall be mailed or personally delivered to such board of elections of his or her county of residence within the time limits provided by this chapter.


§ 10–114. Military ballots; deadline for receipt, and delivery to polling place

1. The board of elections shall cause all military ballots received by it before the close of the polls on election day and all ballots contained in envelopes showing a cancellation mark of the United States postal service or a foreign country’s postal service, or showing a dated endorsement of receipt by another agency of the United States government or are signed and dated by the voter and one witness thereto, with a date which is ascertained to be not later than the day before election and received by such board of elections not later than seven days
§ 10–114  ELECTION LAW

following the day of a primary election and not later than thirteen days following the day of a general or special election to be cast and counted.

2. The board of elections shall thereafter process such ballots in the manner provided in this chapter for processing absentee ballots.

§ 10–116. Military ballots; determination of candidates thereon

The state board of elections and the county boards of elections shall determine, three days before the first day for distribution of military ballots, the names of all candidates duly nominated for public office and the amendments, referenda, propositions and questions to be voted for on such ballots. If at a later date the nomination of any candidate named on a military ballot is found invalid, the ballot shall still be valid, but no vote cast for any such candidate on such ballot shall be counted at the election. The failure of the county board of elections to include the name of any candidate or any amendment, referendum, proposition or question on the military ballot shall in no way affect the validity of the election with respect to the office for which the nomination was made or the validity of the military ballot as to any other matter.

§ 10–118. Military voting; costs of

The cost of printing, mailing, return postage, and all other costs and expenses incurred in connection with the administration of this article (other than those of the state board of elections), shall be a county charge, and in the city of New York, shall be a city charge, and shall be appropriated and paid in the same manner as all other election costs.

§ 10–122. Military voter; absentee ballot, right to

Any military voter may vote by absentee ballot rather than military ballot provided that he complies with the provisions of this chapter relating thereto.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 10–124. Military voting; state board of elections; regulatory powers

1. The state board of elections is hereby authorized to take such steps and do such things as, in its opinion, are necessary to make effective the provisions of any other legislation, in order to utilize fully any federal or other facilities in the distribution of military ballots. The state board of elections shall have power to adopt and promulgate orders or regulations adopting, with respect to the military voters of this state, the provisions of that legislation.

2. The state board of elections shall be responsible for providing information regarding voter registration procedures and absentee ballot procedures applicable to military and special federal voters wishing to register or vote in any jurisdiction of the state.


§ 10–125. Military voters; prohibiting refusal to accept voter registration and military ballot applications, marked military ballots, and federal write-in absentee ballots for failure to meet certain requirements

1. A board of elections shall not refuse to accept and process any otherwise valid voter registration application or military ballot application (including the official post card form prescribed under section 101 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 USC 1973ff)) or marked military ballot submitted by mail or personally delivered, solely on the basis of the following:

(a) Notarization requirements;

(b) Restrictions on paper type, including weight and size; or
§ 10–125  

(c) Restrictions on envelope type, including weight and size.

2. A board of elections shall not refuse to accept and process any otherwise valid federal write-in absentee ballot submitted in any manner by a military voter solely on the basis of the following:

(a) Notarization requirements;

(b) Restrictions on paper type, including weight and size; or

(c) Restrictions on envelope type, including weight and size.

3. The state board of elections, in coordination with county boards of elections, shall develop a free access system by which a military voter may determine whether the military ballot of the military voter has been received by the appropriate board of elections.

(Added L.2010, c. 104, § 11, eff. June 2, 2010.)

§ 10–126. Military voting; applicability of general provisions

The general provisions of this chapter shall apply to this article, except as they are inconsistent herewith. The provisions of this article shall be liberally construed for the purpose of providing military voters the opportunity to vote. The state board of elections shall have power to adopt and promulgate regulations to effectuate the provisions of this article.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1991, c. 290, § 10.)
ARTICLE 11—SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL AND SPECIAL FEDERAL VOTERS AND SPECIAL BALLOTS

Title Section
I. Special Presidential Voters ................................................ 11–100
II. Special Federal Voters ....................................................... 11–200
III. Special Ballots ............................................................... 11–300

TITLE I—SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL VOTERS

Section
11–100. Repealed.
11–102. Special presidential voters; change of residence; special qualifications.
11–104. Registration and application for special presidential ballot.
11–106. Processing of applications by board of elections.
11–108. Special presidential voters lists.
11–110. Special presidential ballots; deadline for receipt.
11–112. Application of other provisions.


§ 11–102. Special presidential voters; change of residence; special qualifications

Any person who shall change his residence from this state to another state or from one county or city of this state to another such county or city, after the thirtieth day next preceding any presidential election shall be entitled to vote for president and vice president of the United States in such election, provided, however, that such person may not vote for any candidate for any other office or any question to be voted for at such election, and provided further that

a. Such person was duly qualified and registered to vote in this state immediately prior to such change of residence;

b. Such person is neither qualified nor able to qualify to vote for such electors either in the state, or in the county or city of this state, or at the residence within the county or city of this state to which such person has removed; and

c. Such person has applied for a special ballot for president and vice president, as provided by this article.


355
§ 11–104.  Registration and application for special presidential ballot

1.  a. A person who, pursuant to the provisions of this title, is qualified to vote for president and vice president of the United States may apply to the board of elections of his county of residence next preceding the place of his current residence for a special ballot for president and vice president. Such applications must be mailed to such board of elections not later than the seventh day before the election or delivered to such board not later than the day of such election.

   b. Insofar as the provisions of this chapter providing for voting in person or by absentee ballot do not conflict with any provision of this section, such provisions apply to a person authorized to vote under this article. In the case of any such conflict, the provision of this section shall prevail and such other provision of this chapter shall not apply.

2.  a. A form of application for a special ballot under this section shall be furnished by the board of elections to the applicant who shall request such form within the time prescribed therefor. In addition, application forms shall be supplied to the applicant’s spouse, parent or child, a person residing with the applicant as a member of his household, or the applicant’s duly authorized agent.

   b. The board of elections shall mail a special presidential ballot to every qualified voter otherwise eligible for such a ballot, who requests such a special presidential ballot from such board of elections in a letter, which is signed by the voter and received by the board of elections not earlier than the thirtieth day nor later than the seventh day before the election and which states the address where the voter is registered and the address to which the voter has moved and the date of such move. The board of elections shall enclose with such ballot a form of application for special presidential ballot.

   c. The application shall be made and signed by the applicant at the places thereon provided for such purpose and he shall set forth therein all of the facts required to establish his qualifications to register and vote under this article.
d. The form for use under subdivision one of this section shall be of a distinctive color and in the form prescribed by the state board of elections.


§ 11–106. Processing of applications by board of elections

1. The application forms shall be in a form prescribed by the state board of elections.

2. Upon receipt of the application, the board of elections shall determine upon such inquiry as it deems proper whether the applicant has answered all the questions contained in the application and whether the applicant is legally qualified to receive and vote a special presidential ballot, and, if it finds he is not so qualified, shall reject the application and shall notify the applicant of such rejection and give the reason or reasons therefor. All investigations by the board of elections shall be concluded and all determinations made not later than the sixth day before election.

3. If the board of elections shall determine that the applicant making the application provided for in this section is qualified to receive and vote a special presidential ballot, it shall, as soon as practicable after it shall have so determined, mail to him at the residence address shown in his application, or deliver to him, or to any person designated by him in writing for such purpose, at the office of the board, such a special presidential ballot and an envelope therefor.

4. The board of elections shall keep a register of the persons who have made and signed applications for special presidential ballots and of the applicants who have been determined to be qualified. The board shall keep open to public inspection such register of applicants with their names, addresses and application dates and shall give to the chairman of each political party in the county a complete list of applicants for special presidential ballots, containing their names and places of residence, including the election district and ward, if any, and, in the city of New York and the county of Nassau, the assembly district.
§ 11–106  

5. The board of elections shall file each original application filed with it and shall maintain an alphabetical index thereof for a period of three years after the election.


§ 11–108. Special presidential voters lists

Prior to each general election at which presidential electors are to be elected, each board of elections shall prepare for each election district within its jurisdiction a list containing the names, alphabetically arranged, and the addresses of all persons whom the board of elections has determined to be qualified as special presidential voters in such election district, which list shall contain a column headed “remarks”. Such list shall be designated “List of Special Presidential Voters” and shall include a photostatic copy or duplicate of the signature of each person on such list. In those counties in which special presidential ballots are delivered to the boards of inspectors to be counted, such lists of special presidential voters shall be delivered to such boards of inspectors with the election supplies.


§ 11–110. Special presidential ballots; deadline for receipt

1. To be counted, any ballot cast under the provisions of this article must be received by the appropriate board of elections not later than the close of the polls on election day except that all ballots contained in envelopes showing a cancellation mark of the United States postal service, or a foreign country’s postal service with a date which is ascertained to be not later than the day before election, shall be cast and counted if received by the board of elections not later than seven days following the day of election.

2. Special presidential ballots received by the board of elections before the close of the polls on election day may be delivered to the inspectors of election in the manner prescribed by this chapter for absentee ballots or retained by the board of elections and cast and canvassed pursuant to the provisions of section 9–209 of this chapter as such board shall, in its discretion, determine by resolution adopted at least thirty days
before election day. All ballots received by the board of elections between election day and the seventh day after election day shall be retained at the board and shall be cast and canvassed in the same manner as other ballots retained by such board.


§ 11–112. Application of other provisions

1. Except as otherwise provided in this title, special presidential ballots shall be furnished, mailed, voted, returned, counted, canvassed and preserved as elsewhere provided in this chapter for absentee voters’ ballots.

2. All the provisions of this chapter relating to crimes against the elective franchise shall be deemed to apply with respect to and in connection with the operation of this title.

3. The general provisions of this chapter shall apply with respect to this title except as they are inconsistent with this title, and the provisions of this title shall be construed liberally for the purposes herein expressed or intended.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 8, § 30.)

TITLE II—SPECIAL FEDERAL VOTERS

Section
11–200. Special federal voters; qualifications.
11–202. Registration and enrollment of special federal voters and application for special federal ballot.
11–203. Special federal voters; designation of means of transmission by special federal voters.
11–204. Processing of applications by board of elections.
11–206. Special federal voters; preparation of registration poll records and central file registration records.
11–208. Special federal voters; cancellation of registration.
11–210. Special federal voters; distribution of applications for ballots.
11–212. Special federal ballots; deadline for receipt.
11–214. Use of airmail.
11–216. Forwarding of applications and ballots.
11–218. Application of other provisions.
11–219. Special federal voters; prohibiting refusal to accept voter registration and special federal ballot applications, marked special federal ballots, and federal write-in absentee ballots for failure to meet certain requirements.
11–220. Federal voting; applicability of general provisions.
§ 11–200. Special federal voters; qualifications

1. Every citizen of the United States now residing outside the United States whose last domicile in the United States immediately prior to his departure from the United States was in the state of New York, shall be entitled to vote from such last domicile, as a special federal voter in all primary, special and general elections for the public offices or party positions of president and vice-president of the United States, United States senator, representative in congress and delegates and alternate delegates to a national convention, provided such citizen, at the time of such departure from the United States, could have met all the present qualifications of this chapter to vote in federal elections from such last domicile, except the qualification with respect to minimum voting age, even though such citizen does not now maintain a place of abode or domicile in the state of New York, and provided further that such citizen does not maintain a place of abode or domicile, is not registered to vote and is not voting in any other election district, state, territory or possession of the United States and provided further that such citizen has a valid passport or card of identity and registration issued under the authority of the secretary of state of the United States.

1–a. Every citizen of the United States of voting age, residing outside of the United States, who has never resided within the United States, and who has one parent who qualifies as a special federal voter under subdivision one of this section, may register and vote as a special federal voter, from the qualifying parent’s New York address, provided that person is otherwise qualified and eligible to vote.

2. Every person registered pursuant to this title shall continue to be eligible to vote in all elections in which special federal voters are eligible to vote except that in order to vote at a primary election of a party, a voter registered pursuant to this title must have been so registered and enrolled in such party before the previous general election; or, if such voter was not registered in New York state for the previous general election, such voter must so register and enroll in such party not later than twenty-five days before such primary; or, if such voter was registered in New York state for the last general
SPECIAL FEDERAL VOTERS AND BALLOTS § 11–202

361

election, such voter must have had the same party enrollment
with such registration as such voter sets forth on his applica-
tion for registration and enrollment as a special federal voter.

3. A special federal voter who moves from one address
outside the United States to another address outside the United
States shall not have to reregister unless his registration is
cancelled pursuant to the provisions of section 5–400 of this
chapter.

(Added L.1978, c. 8, § 33. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 91; L.1986, c. 136, § 1;
L.1988, c. 175, § 7; L.1989, c. 99, § 10; L.1992, c. 473, § 2; L.1996, c. 200,
§ 25; L.1998, c. 403, § 1, eff. July 22, 1998.)

§ 11–202. Registration and enrollment of special federal
voters and application for special federal ballot

1. a. A person, who, pursuant to this title, is qualified to
vote as a special federal voter may, by application received by
the state board of elections or any local board of elections on
or before the twenty-fifth day next preceding any election in
which such person would be entitled to vote or the last day of
local registration for such election, whichever is later, apply to
the board of elections of the county in which he resided in
person or by personal application by mail for registration and
enrollment as a special federal voter. An application for
registration and enrollment pursuant to this article shall be
treated as an application for a special federal ballot for every
election in which the applicant would be eligible to vote which
is held through and including the next two regularly scheduled
general elections held in even numbered years, including any
run-offs which may occur.

b. A person who, pursuant to the provisions of this title, is
already registered as a special federal voter, may, by applica-
tion received by the state board of elections or any local board
of elections, apply to the board of elections of the county in
which he is so registered in person or by mail for a special
federal ballot. Such an application shall entitle such a voter to
receive a ballot for every election in which such voter is
entitled to vote which is held through and including the next
two regularly scheduled general elections held in even num-
bered years, including any run-offs which may occur, provided,
however, such application shall not apply to any election held on or before the seventh day after receipt of such application.

c. Insofar as the provisions of this chapter providing for permanent personal registration and enrollment, and enrollment by mail or special enrollment, and voting in person or by absentee ballot do not conflict with any provision of this title, such provisions shall apply to a person authorized to register and vote under this title; in the case of any such conflict, the provision of this title shall prevail and such other provision of this chapter shall not apply. For the purposes of this title, any person eligible pursuant to the provisions of this chapter to vote by absentee ballot shall be eligible for absentee registration and enrollment.

d. In addition to any other method of registering to vote or of applying for a special federal ballot, a special federal voter may request a voter registration application or request a special federal ballot application by facsimile transmission to the board of elections or pursuant to the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act \(^1\) or by electronic mail. When making such a request, the special federal voter may designate a preference for transmission of such voter registration application and special federal ballot application pursuant to section 11–203 of this title.

e. The special federal ballot application shall allow the special federal voter to designate a preference to receive the special federal ballot pursuant to section 11–203 of this title.

f. The procedures for receiving documents from and transmitting documents to a special federal voter shall, to the extent practicable, protect the security and integrity of the special federal voter registration and special federal ballot application request process and protect the privacy of the special federal voter, including the voter’s identity and other personal data. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the information that may be obtained pursuant to section 3–220 of this chapter.

2. a. A form of application for registration and enrollment as a special federal voter and for a special federal ballot or a form of application for a special federal ballot by persons registered pursuant to this title shall be furnished by the board of elections to the applicant who shall request such form
within the time limited therefor. The application shall be made and signed by the applicant at the places thereon provided for such purpose and such applicant shall set forth therein all of the facts required to establish his qualifications to register and vote under this title.

b. The forms for use under this section shall be of a distinctive color and substantially in the form prescribed by the state board of elections and shall elicit all the information which may be necessary to determine eligibility to register and vote pursuant to the provisions of this title.


1 42 USCA 1973ff et seq.

§ 11–203. Special federal voters; designation of means of transmission by special federal voters

1. A special federal voter may designate a preference to receive a voter registration application, a special federal ballot application or a special federal ballot by mail, facsimile transmission or electronic mail. Such designation shall remain in effect until revoked or changed by the special federal voter. If a special federal voter does not designate a preference, the board of elections shall transmit the voter registration application, special federal ballot application or special federal ballot by mail. If a special federal voter designates a preference for facsimile transmission or electronic mail but does not provide the necessary facsimile number or e-mail address, the board of elections shall transmit the voter registration application, special federal ballot application or special federal ballot by mail and request the omitted information. All communications to the special federal voter shall include the mailing address of the board of elections.

2. Irrespective of the preferred method of transmission designated by a special federal voter, a special federal voter’s original completed voter registration application, special federal ballot application and special federal ballot must be returned by mail or in person notwithstanding that a prior copy
§ 11–203  ELECTION LAW

was sent to the board of elections by facsimile transmission or electronic mail.
(Added L.2010, c. 104, § 14, eff. June 2, 2010.)

§ 11–204.  Processing of applications by board of elections

1. The registration application forms shall be in a form prescribed by the state board of elections.

2. Upon receipt of an application, the board of elections shall determine upon such inquiry as it deems proper whether the applicant has answered all the questions contained in the application and whether the applicant is legally qualified to receive and vote a special federal ballot. If it finds he is not so qualified, the board shall reject the application and shall notify the applicant of such rejection and give the reason or reasons therefor in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the voter pursuant to section 11–203 of this title. All investigations by the board of elections shall be concluded and all determinations made not later than the twentieth day before election.

3. If a federal post card application form is received from a person who is qualified to vote as a special federal voter but who has not previously registered pursuant to the provisions of this title, such federal post card application form shall be treated in all respects as an application for registration and enrollment and a special federal ballot pursuant to the provisions of this title. If such a federal post card application form is received from a person already registered as a special federal voter pursuant to the provisions of this title, such application shall be treated in all respects as an application for a special federal ballot pursuant to the provisions of this title.

4. If the board of elections shall determine that the applicant making the application provided for in this section is qualified to receive and vote a special federal ballot, it shall, as soon as practicable after it shall have so determined, or not later than thirty-two days before each general or primary election and forty-five days before each special election in which such applicant is qualified to vote, or three days after receipt of such an application, whichever is later, mail to him or her at the residence address outside the United States
shown in his or her application, a special federal ballot, an inner affirmation envelope and an outer envelope, or otherwise distribute same to the voter in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the voter pursuant to section 11–203 of this title. The board of elections shall also mail, or otherwise distribute in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the voter pursuant to section 11–203 of this title, a special federal ballot to every qualified special federal voter who is already registered and who requests such special federal ballot from such board of elections in a letter, which is signed by the voter and received by the board of elections not later than the seventh day before the election for which the ballot is first requested and which states the address where the voter is registered and the address to which the ballot is to be mailed. The board of elections shall enclose with such ballot a form of application for a special federal ballot.

5. The board of elections shall keep a list of the persons who have made and signed applications for special federal ballots and of the applicants who have been determined to be qualified. The board shall keep open to public inspection such list of applicants with their names, addresses, party enrollments, and application dates and shall give to the chairman of each political party in the county fifteen days before each election, a complete list of special federal voters eligible to vote in such election. Such list shall contain the names, party enrollments for a primary election and places of previous residence including the election district and ward, if any, and, in the city of New York and the county of Nassau, the assembly district of all such voters.


§ 11–206. Special federal voters; preparation of registration poll records and central file registration records

1. The board of elections shall prepare a registration poll record and a central file registration record for each voter
registered pursuant to this title or shall enter the name of each such voter into the computer files from which the computer generated registration list is prepared. Each such registration record shall be endorsed on both the front and rear with the endorsement “special federal voter”. The records of special federal voters in such computer files shall be coded in a manner which distinguishes such voters from the other voters in such files.


3. The central file registration records of special federal voters shall be maintained in a separate file at the appropriate office of the board of elections.

4. The registration poll records of special federal voters shall be filed, in alphabetical order, by election district. At each election at which the ballots of special federal voters are delivered to the inspectors of election in each election district, the registration poll records of all special federal voters eligible to vote at such election shall be delivered to such inspectors of election together with the other registration poll records or the names of such voters shall be included on the computer generated registration list. Such records shall be delivered either in a separate poll ledger or a separate, clearly marked section, of the main poll ledger or in a separate, clearly marked, section of the computer generated registration list as the board of elections shall determine.

(Added L.1978, c. 8, § 33. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 93; L.1981, c. 163, § 3; L.1992, c. 91, § 10.)

§ 11–208. Special federal voters; cancellation of registration

1. Voters registered pursuant to this title shall be eligible to vote in every election in which special federal voters are eligible to vote which is held on or after the thirtieth day after receipt of their applications for such registration.

2. If any ballot, application form or other mail sent to a special federal voter at his address outside the United States by such board is returned by the post office as undeliverable, the board of elections shall send a confirmation notice to such special federal voter at such address pursuant to the provisions of section 5–712 of this chapter and shall place the registration
of such voter in inactive status. If the board of elections subsequently receives notice of a new address outside the United States for such voter, or notice that the voter is still at the same address outside the United States, the board shall restore the registration of such voter to active status in the manner prescribed by section 5–213 of this chapter.

3. The board of elections shall process and preserve the records of such registrations, including the original applications for such registrations, in the same manner and for the same period of time as the records of other voters registered under permanent personal registration.

4. A special federal voter whose registration is cancelled pursuant to the provisions of section 5–400 of this chapter shall be eligible to reregister in the manner provided by this title.

5. Upon cancelling the registration of a special federal voter pursuant to the provisions of section 5–400 of this chapter, the board of elections shall forthwith notify such voter at his last address outside the United States of the fact of the cancellation, the reason therefor, and of his right to reregister pursuant to this title.

[6. Redesignated 5. ]


§ 11–210. Special federal voters; distribution of applications for ballots

1. Not earlier than sixty or later than forty days before each general or primary election in which special federal voters are eligible to vote, the board of elections shall mail to each voter who is eligible to vote in such election and who was registered pursuant to this title for the previous election at which such voters were eligible to vote, the application for a special federal ballot provided for by this title; provided, however, the board of elections shall not send such an application to any person who has applied for a ballot and who is entitled to receive a ballot for such election.

2. If a special election for representative in congress is called by proclamation of the governor, such an application shall be mailed to each voter registered pursuant to this title,
§ 11–210  ELECTION LAW

who is eligible to vote in such special election, not later than three days after the issuance of the proclamation for such special election; provided, however, the board of elections shall not send such an application to any person who has applied for a ballot and who is entitled to receive a ballot for such election.


§ 11–212.  Special federal ballots; deadline for receipt

All special federal ballots received by the board of elections before the close of the polls on election day shall be retained by the board of elections and cast and canvassed pursuant to section 9–209 of this chapter. All ballots contained in envelopes showing a cancellation mark of the United States postal service or a foreign country’s postal service, or showing a dated endorsement of receipt by another agency of the United States government, with a date which is ascertained to be not later than the day before election, shall be cast and counted if received by the board of elections not later than seven days following the day of a primary election or thirteen days following the day of a general or special election except that the special federal ballot of a voter who requested such ballot by letter, rather than application, shall not be counted unless a valid application form, signed by such voter, is received by the board of elections with such ballot. All ballots received by the board of elections and all federal write-in ballots received from special federal voters not later than seven days following the day of a primary election or thirteen days following the day of a general or special election, shall be retained at the board and shall be cast and canvassed in the same manner as other ballots retained by such board.


§ 11–214.  Use of airmail

All ballots, applications, notices or other mail sent, pursuant to the provisions of this title, to addresses outside the United States, Canada or Mexico, shall be sent by airmail.

§ 11–216. Forwarding of applications and ballots

1. If the state board of elections receives any applications, requests for applications or ballots from persons who are or may be eligible to vote pursuant to this title, it shall forthwith forward such applications or ballots to the board of elections in whose jurisdiction such persons are or may be so eligible.

2. If a board of elections receives any applications, requests for applications or ballots from persons who are or may be eligible to vote, pursuant to this title, from an address in the jurisdiction of another board of elections, the board receiving such applications or ballots shall forthwith mail them by first class mail to the board of elections in whose jurisdiction such persons are or may be so eligible.

3. (a) Upon the proclamation of a special election by the governor or otherwise pursuant to law, each board of elections shall, not later than three days after the establishment of the date of such special election, transmit by mail, facsimile transmission or electronic mail in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the voter pursuant to section 11–203 of this title, a federal write-in absentee ballot to all special federal voters eligible to vote by special federal ballot in such special election.

(b) Each board of elections which is served with a court order restraining or enjoining the issuance of ballots in any election, other than a special election, in which any special federal voter is entitled to receive a ballot shall immediately notify the state board of elections of such fact and shall transmit in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the voter, a federal write-in absentee ballot to all special federal voters eligible to vote in such election.

(c) A special federal voter who has received a federal write-in absentee ballot shall be entitled to receive a certified ballot notwithstanding the prior transmission of a federal write-in absentee ballot to such voter pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of this subdivision. Such certified special federal ballot shall be sent by the board of elections in accordance with the preferred method of transmission designated by the special federal voter pursuant to section 11–203 of this title, or expedited mail if the special federal voter has not expressed a
§ 11–216

ELECTION LAW

preference to receive same by facsimile transmission or electronic mail, and his or her request for a special federal ballot was made at least thirty-two days before the election.


§ 11–218. Application of other provisions

1. Except as otherwise provided in this title, special federal ballots shall be furnished, mailed, voted, returned, counted, canvassed and preserved as elsewhere provided in this chapter for absentee voters’ ballots.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this title, all the provisions of this chapter with respect to registration, enrollment, special enrollment, correction of enrollment and change of enrollment shall be deemed to apply with respect to and in connection with the operation of this title.

3. All the provisions of this chapter relating to crimes against the elective franchise shall be deemed to apply with respect to and in connection with the operation of this title.

4. The general provisions of this chapter shall apply with respect to this title except as they are inconsistent with this title, and the provisions of this title shall be construed liberally for the purposes herein expressed or intended.

(Added L.1978, c. 8, § 33.)

§ 11–219. Special federal voters; prohibiting refusal to accept voter registration and special federal ballot applications, marked special federal ballots, and federal write-in absentee ballots for failure to meet certain requirements

1. A board of elections shall not refuse to accept and process any otherwise valid voter registration application or special federal ballot application (including the official post card form prescribed under section 101 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 USC 1973ff)) or marked special federal ballot submitted by mail or personally delivered, solely on the basis of the following:

(a) Notarization requirements;

(b) Restrictions on paper type, including weight and size; or
(c) Restrictions on envelope type, including weight and size.

2. A board of elections shall not refuse to accept and process any otherwise valid federal write-in absentee ballot submitted in any manner by a special federal voter solely on the basis of the following:

   (a) Notarization requirements;

   (b) Restrictions on paper type, including weight and size; or

   (c) Restrictions on envelope type, including weight and size.

3. The state board of elections, in coordination with county boards of elections, shall develop a free access system by which a special federal voter may determine whether the special federal ballot of the special federal voter has been received by the appropriate board of elections.

(Added L.2010, c. 104, § 17, eff. June 2, 2010.)

§ 11–220. Federal voting; applicability of general provisions

The general provisions of this chapter shall apply to this article, except as they are inconsistent herewith. The provisions of this article shall be liberally construed for the purpose of providing special federal voters the opportunity to vote. The state board of elections shall have power to adopt and promulgate regulations to effectuate the provisions of this article.

(Added L.2010, c. 104, § 17, eff. June 2, 2010.)

TITLE III—SPECIAL BALLOTS

Section
11–300. Special ballots on account of religious scruples.
11–302. Special ballots for board of election employees.
11–304. Repealed.
11–306. Special ballots; victims of domestic violence.

§ 11–300. Special ballots on account of religious scruples

A voter may deliver to the inspectors of election of the election district in which he is registered, or to the board of elections, at any time during the period in which an application for absentee ballot may be so delivered pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, a written statement of religious scruples against voting at a polling place located in a premises
used for religious purposes. In the event the polling place for any such voter’s election district shall be located in a premises used for religious purposes, the board of elections shall permit such voter to cast a special ballot, at an office of such board of elections, not earlier than one week before the election and not later than the close of the polls on election day. Such ballots shall be retained at the board of elections and cast and canvassed pursuant to the provisions of section 9–209 of this chapter.


§ 11–302. Special ballots for board of election employees

A person who is an employee of the board of elections or who has been appointed to serve as an inspector of elections, poll clerk or election coordinator at a polling place other than the one at which he or she is registered to vote, may deliver to the inspectors of election of the election district in which he or she is registered, or to the board of elections, at any time during the period in which an application for an absentee ballot may be so delivered pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, a written statement that he or she will be unable to appear at the polling place for such election district on the day of an election because his or her duties as an employee of such board or as an inspector, poll clerk or election coordinator require him or her to be elsewhere. The board of elections shall provide such voter a special ballot not earlier than two weeks before the election and not later than the close of the polls on election day. Such cast ballots may be delivered to an office of such board of elections or to any board of inspectors not later than the close of the polls on election day. Such ballots shall be retained at the board of elections and cast and canvassed pursuant to the provisions of section 9–209 of this chapter.

§ 11–304. Repealed by L.2010, c. 163, § 12, eff. July 7, 2010

§ 11–306. Special ballots; victims of domestic violence

1. A voter may deliver to the board of elections, at any time during the period in which absentee ballot applications may be delivered, a signed written statement swearing or affirming:
   (a) that he or she is the victim of domestic violence;
   (b) that he or she has left his or her residence because of such violence; and
   (c) that because of the threat of physical or emotional harm to himself or herself or to family or household members, he or she wishes to cast a special ballot in the next election. The statement must include the voter’s address of registration. The board of elections shall permit such a voter to cast a special ballot at an office of such board of elections not earlier than one week before the election and not later than the close of the polls on election day. Such ballots shall be retained at the board of elections and cast and canvassed pursuant to the provisions of section 9–209 of this chapter.

2. “Family or household members” mean the following individuals:
   (a) persons related by consanguinity or affinity;
   (b) persons legally married to one another;
   (c) persons formerly married to one another regardless of whether they still reside in the same household;
   (d) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together at any time; or
   (e) persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time.

ARTICLE 12—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
AND FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICERS

Title I—Presidential and Vice Presidential Electors

Section
12–100. Electors of president and vice president.
12–102. Lists of electors; state board of elections to furnish.
12–104. Electoral college; meeting and organization.
12–106. Electoral college; vote of the electors.
12–108. Electoral college; certificate of vote, how distributed.
12–110. Electors; compensation.

§ 12–100. Electors of president and vice president

At the general election in November preceding the time fixed by law of the United States for the choice of president and vice president of the United States, as many electors of president and vice president of the United States shall be elected, as this state shall be entitled to. Each vote cast for the candidates of any party or independent body for president and vice president of the United States and each vote cast for any write-in candidates for such offices shall be deemed to be cast for the candidates for elector of such party or independent body or the candidates for elector named in the certificate of candidacy of such write-in candidates.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1988, c. 13, § 6; L.1988, c. 175, § 8.)

§ 12–102. Lists of electors; state board of elections to furnish

The state board of elections shall prepare seven lists, containing both the names of the persons who were elected as electors and a canvass of the votes cast for each candidate for elector, together with a certificate of determination thereon by the state board of canvassers; procure to the same the signature of the governor; cause to be affixed thereto the seal of the state, and in behalf of the governor, send one copy of such

374
certified list to the administrator of general services of the United States by registered mail and deliver the six other copies thus signed and sealed to the president of the college of electors immediately after his election.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 95.)

§ 12–104. Electoral college; meeting and organization

The electors shall convene at the state capitol upon notice from, and at a place fixed by the secretary of state on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following their election. Those of them who shall be assembled at twelve o’clock noon of that day shall immediately at that hour fill, by majority vote, all vacancies in the electoral college occasioned by the death, refusal to serve, or neglect to attend at that hour, of any elector, or any vacancies occasioned by an equal number of votes having been given for two or more candidates. The electoral college being thus completed, they shall then choose a president and one or more secretaries from their own body.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 61.)

§ 12–106. Electoral college; vote of the electors

Immediately after the organization of the electoral college, the electors shall then and there vote by ballot for president and vice president, but no elector shall vote for more than one person who is a resident of this state. They shall name in separate ballots the persons voted for as president and vice president. They shall make and sign six certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one with the votes for president and one with the votes for vice president. There shall be annexed to each of the certificates one of the lists of electors which shall have been furnished to them by the state board of elections. They shall seal up the certificates so made and certify upon each that the lists of all the votes of this state given for president and vice president are contained therein.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)
§ 12–108. Electoral college; certificate of vote, how distributed

The president of the electoral college shall distribute certificates so made with the lists attached thereto in the following manner:

1. Forthwith, and before the fourth Wednesday in the said month of December, forward one certificate to the president of the United States senate at the seat of the federal government by registered mail.

2. Forthwith, and before the fourth Wednesday in the said month of December deliver two certificates to the state board of elections, one of which shall be held by it subject to the order of the president of the United States senate and the other shall be preserved for one year and shall be a part of the public records of the board and be open to public inspection.

3. On the following day forward two certificates to the administrator of general services at the seat of the federal government by registered mail.

4. Forthwith, and before the fourth Wednesday in the said month of December, deliver the other certificates to the chief judge of the United States District Court of the northern district of the state of New York.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 12–110. Electors; compensation

Every elector of the state who shall attend at any meeting of the electoral college and give his vote at the time and place appointed by law, shall be entitled to receive for his attendance at such election, the sum of fifteen dollars per day, together with thirteen cents per mile each way from his place of residence by the most usual traveled route, to the place of meeting of such electors, to be audited by the comptroller upon the certificate of the secretary of state.


TITLE II—UNITED STATES SENATORS

Section
12–200. United States senators; election of.
§ 12–200. United States senators; election of

At the general election next preceding the expiration of the term of office of a United States senator from this state, a United States senator shall be elected by the people for a full term of six years. Elections to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term shall be held as provided in the public officers law.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

TITLE III—REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

§ 12–300. Representatives in congress; election of

Representatives in the house of representatives of the congress of the United States shall be chosen in the several congressional districts at the general election held in every even-numbered year. Elections to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term shall be held as provided in the public officers law.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1976, c. 234, § 63.)
ARTICLE 13—ANNUAL POLITICAL CALENDAR

§ 13–100. Expired and deemed repealed Dec. 31, 2002, pursuant to L.2002, c. 56

§ 13–102. Repealed L.1982, c. 371, § 1

§§ 13–104 to 13–114. Expired
ARTICLE 14—CAMPAIGN RECEIPTS
AND EXPENDITURES

Section
14–100. Definitions.
14–102. Statements of campaign receipts, contributions, transfers and expenditures to and by political committees.
14–104. Statements of campaign receipts, contributions, transfers and expenditures by and to candidates.
14–106. Political communication.
14–108. Time for filing statements.
14–110. Place for filing statements.
14–112. Political committee authorization statement.
14–114. Contributions and receipt limitations.
14–116. Political contributions by certain organizations.
14–118. Treasurer and depository of political committee; filing of name and address.
14–120. Campaign contribution to be under true name of contributor.
14–122. Accounting to treasurer or candidate; vouchers.
14–126. Violations; penalties.
14–127. Notice of civil penalty to authorizing candidate.
14–128. Disposition of anonymous contributions.
14–130. Campaign funds for personal use.

§ 14–100. Definitions

As used in this article:

1. “political committee” means any corporation aiding or promoting and any committee, political club or combination of one or more persons operating or co-operating to aid or to promote the success or defeat of a political party or principle, or of any ballot proposal; or to aid or take part in the election or defeat of a candidate for public office or to aid or take part in the election or defeat of a candidate for nomination at a primary election or convention, including all proceedings prior to such primary election, or of a candidate for any party position voted for at a primary election, or to aid or defeat the nomination by petition of an independent candidate for public office; but nothing in this article shall apply to any committee or organization for the discussion or advancement of political questions or principles without connection with any vote or to a national committee organized for the election of presidential or vice-presidential candidates; provided, however, that a person or corporation making a contribution or contributions to a candidate or a political committee which has filed pursuant to
section 14–118 shall not, by that fact alone, be deemed to be a political committee as herein defined.

2. “party committee” means any committee provided for in the rules of the political party in accordance with section two-one hundred of this chapter, other than a constituted committee.

3. “constituted committee” means a state committee, a county committee or a duly constituted subcommittee of a county committee;

4. “duly constituted subcommittee of a county committee” means, outside the city of New York, a city, town or village committee, and, within the city of New York, an assembly district committee, which consists of all county committee members from the city, town, village or assembly district, as the case may be, and only such members;

5. “non-candidate expenditures” means expenditures made by a party committee or a constituted committee to maintain a permanent headquarters and staff and carry on ordinary party activities not promoting the candidacy of specific candidates;

6. “district” means the entire state or any part thereof, as the case may be;

7. “candidate” means an individual who seeks nomination for election, or election, to any public office or party position to be voted for at a primary, general or special or New York city community school district election or election for trustee of the Long Island Power Authority, whether or not the public office or party position has been specifically identified at such time and whether or not such individual is nominated or elected, and, for purposes of this subdivision, an individual shall be deemed to seek nomination for election, or election, to an office or position, if he has (1) taken the action necessary to qualify himself for nomination for election, or election, or (2) received contributions or made expenditures, given his consent for any other person to receive contributions or make expenditures, with a view to bringing about his nomination for election, or election, to any office or position at any time whether in the year in which such contributions or expenditures are made or at any other time; and
8. “legislative leader” means any of the following: the speaker of the assembly; the minority leader of the assembly; the temporary president of the senate and the minority leader of the senate.

9. “contribution” means:

(1) any gift, subscription, outstanding loan (to the extent provided for in section 14–114 of this chapter), advance, or deposit of money or any thing of value, made in connection with the nomination for election, or election, of any candidate, or made to promote the success or defeat of a political party or principle, or of any ballot proposal,

(2) any funds received by a political committee from another political committee to the extent such funds do not constitute a transfer,

(3) any payment, by any person other than a candidate or a political committee authorized by the candidate, made in connection with the nomination for election or election of any candidate, or any payment made to promote the success or defeat of a political party or principle, or of any ballot proposal including but not limited to compensation for the personal services of any individual which are rendered in connection with a candidate’s election or nomination without charge; provided however, that none of the foregoing shall be deemed a contribution if it is made, taken or performed by a candidate or his spouse or by a person or a political committee independent of the candidate or his agents or authorized political committees. For purposes of this article, the term “independent of the candidate or his agents or authorized political committees” shall mean that the candidate or his agents or authorized political committees did not authorize, request, suggest, foster or cooperate in any such activity; and provided further, that the term contribution shall not include:

(A) the value of services provided without compensation by individuals who volunteer a portion or all of their time on behalf of a candidate or political committee,

(B) the use of real or personal property and the cost of invitations, food and beverages voluntarily provided by an individual to a candidate or political committee on the individual’s residential premises for candidate-related activities to the
§ 14–100  ELECTION LAW

extent such services do not exceed five hundred dollars in value, and

(C) the travel expenses of any individual who on his own behalf volunteers his personal services to any candidate or political committee to the extent such expenses are unreimbursed and do not exceed five hundred dollars in value.

10. “transfer” means any exchange of funds or any thing of value between political committees authorized by the same candidate and taking part solely in his campaign, or any exchange of funds between a party or constituted committee and a candidate or any of his authorized political committees.

11. “election” means all general, special and primary elections, but shall not include elections provided for pursuant to the education law, special district elections, fire district elections or library district elections.


§ 14–102. Statements of campaign receipts, contributions, transfers and expenditures to and by political committees

1. The treasurer of every political committee which, or any officer, member or agent of any such committee who, in connection with any election, receives or expends any money or other valuable thing or incurs any liability to pay money or its equivalent shall file statements sworn, or subscribed and bearing a form notice that false statements made therein are punishable as a class A misdemeanor pursuant to section 210.45 of the penal law, at the times prescribed by this article setting forth all the receipts, contributions to and the expenditures by and liabilities of the committee, and of its officers, members and agents in its behalf. Such statements shall include the dollar amount of any receipt, contribution or transfer, or the fair market value of any receipt, contribution or transfer, which is other than of money, the name and address of the transferor, contributor or person from whom received, and if the transferor, contributor or person is a political committee; the name of and the political unit represented by the committee, the date of its receipt, the dollar
amount of every expenditure, the name and address of the person to whom it was made or the name of and the political unit represented by the committee to which it was made and the date thereof, and shall state clearly the purpose of such expenditure. Any statement reporting a loan shall have attached to it a copy of the evidence of indebtedness. Expenditures in sums under fifty dollars need not be specifically accounted for by separate items in said statements, and receipts and contributions aggregating not more than ninety-nine dollars, from any one contributor need not be specifically accounted for by separate items in said statements, provided however, that such expenditures, receipts and contributions shall be subject to the other provisions of section 14–118 of this article.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision one hereof, if the expenditures made and liabilities incurred in any calendar year by any political committee for the purpose of aiding or promoting the success or defeat of one or more ballot proposals are less than five thousand dollars and less than fifty percent of all the expenditures made and liabilities incurred by such committee in such year, then such committee shall be required to report only those contributions which are made to such committee exclusively for the purpose of aiding or promoting the success or defeat of such proposal or proposals, but such committee shall be required to report all expenditures made and liabilities incurred for such purposes. Nothing contained in this subdivision shall be construed to relieve any political committee aiding or promoting the success or defeat of a candidate from any of the reporting requirements imposed by this article.

3. The state board of elections shall promulgate regulations with respect to the accounting methods to be applied in preparing the statements required by the provisions of this article and shall provide forms suitable for such statements.

4. Any committee which is required to file statements with any board of elections pursuant to this article and which raises or spends or expects to raise or spend more than one thousand dollars in any calendar year shall file all such statements pursuant to the electronic reporting system prescribed by the state board of elections as set forth in subdivision nine-A of
section 3–102 of this chapter. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision, upon the filing of a sworn statement by the treasurer of a political committee which states that such political committee does not have access to the technology necessary to comply with the electronic filing requirements of subdivision nine-A of section 3–102 of this chapter and that filing by such means would constitute a substantial hardship for such political committee, the state board of elections may issue an exemption from the electronic filing requirements of this article.

5. Any committee which is required to file statements pursuant to this article with county boards of elections shall file in paper format to the county board of elections or in electronic format if the legislative body of any county provides, by local law, an electronic filing system and shall file such statements by electronic reporting process to the state board of elections.

§ 14–104. Statements of campaign receipts, contributions, transfers and expenditures by and to candidates

1. Any candidate for election to public office, or for nomination for public office at a contested primary election or convention, or for election to a party position at a primary election, shall file statements sworn, or subscribed and bearing a form notice that false statements made therein are punishable as a class A misdemeanor pursuant to section 210.45 of the penal law, at the times prescribed by this article setting forth the particulars specified by section 14–102 of this article, as to all moneys or other valuable things, paid, given, expended or promised by him to aid his own nomination or election, or to promote the success or defeat of a political party, or to aid or influence the nomination or election or the defeat of any other candidate to be voted for at the election or primary election or at a convention, including contributions to political committees, officers, members or agents thereof, and transfers, receipts and contributions to him to be used for any of the purposes above specified, or in lieu thereof, any such candidate
may file such a sworn statement at the first filing period, on a form prescribed by the state board of elections that such candidate has made no such expenditures and does not intend to make any such expenditures, except through a political committee authorized by such candidate pursuant to this article. A committee authorized by such a candidate may fulfill all of the filing requirements of this act on behalf of such candidate.

2. Statements filed by any political committee authorized by a candidate pursuant to this article which is required to file such statements with any board of elections and which raises or spends or expects to raise or spend more than one thousand dollars in any calendar year shall file all such statements pursuant to the electronic reporting system prescribed by the state board of elections as set forth in subdivision nine-A of section 3–102 of this chapter. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision, upon the filing of a sworn statement by the treasurer of a political committee authorized by a candidate pursuant to this article which states that such committee does not have access to the technology necessary to comply with the electronic filing requirements of subdivision nine-A of section 3–102 of this chapter and that filing by such means would constitute a substantial hardship for such committee, the state board of elections may issue an exemption from the electronic filing requirements of this article.

3. Any committee which is required to file statements pursuant to this article with county boards of elections shall file in paper format to the county board of elections or in electronic format if the legislative body of any county provides, by local law, an electronic filing system and shall file such statements by electronic reporting process to the state board of elections.

§ 14–106. Political communication

The statements required to be filed under the provisions of this article next succeeding a primary, general or special election shall be accompanied by a copy of all broadcast, cable or satellite schedules and scripts, internet, print and other types of advertisements, pamphlets, circulars, flyers, bro-
chures, letterheads and other printed matter purchased or produced, purchased in connection with such election by or under the authority of the person filing the statement or the committee or the person on whose behalf it is filed, as the case may be. Such copies, schedules and scripts shall be preserved by the officer with whom or the board with which it is required to be filed for a period of one year from the date of filing thereof.


§ 14–108. Time for filing statements

1. The statements required by this article shall be filed at such times as the state board of elections, by rule or regulation, shall specify; provided, however, that in no event shall the board provide for fewer than three filings in the aggregate in connection with any primary, general or special election, or in connection with a question to be voted on and two of said filings shall be before any such election, including one such filing not less than thirty days nor more than forty-five days prior to such election and one such filing not less than eleven days nor more than fifteen days prior to such election. In addition, the board shall provide that every political committee which has filed a statement of treasurer and depository shall make at least one filing every six months between the time such statement of treasurer and depository is filed and the time such committee goes out of business. If any candidate or committee shall be required by the provisions of this section, or by rule or regulation hereunder, to effect two filings within a period of five days, the state board of elections may, by rule or regulation, waive the requirement of filing the earlier of such statements. If a statement filed by a candidate or committee after the election to which it pertains is not a final statement showing satisfaction of all liabilities and disposition of all assets, such candidate or committee shall file such additional statements as the board shall, by rule or regulation provide until such a final statement is filed.

2. Each statement shall cover the period up to and including the fourth day next preceding the day specified for the filing thereof; provided, however, that any contribution or
loan in excess of one thousand dollars, if received after the close of the period to be covered in the last statement filed before any primary, general or special election but before such election, shall be reported, in the same manner as other contributions, within twenty-four hours after receipt.

3. Each statement shall be preserved by the officer with whom or the board with which it is required to be filed for a period of five years from the date of filing thereof.

4. Each statement shall constitute a part of the public records of such officer or board and shall be open to public inspection.

5. The state board of elections or other board of elections, as the case may be, shall not later than ten days after the last day to file any such statement notify each person required to file any such statement which has not been received by such board by such tenth day in accordance with this article of such person’s failure to file such statement timely. Such notice shall be in writing and mailed to the last known residence or business address of such person by certified mail, return receipt requested. Failure to file within five days of receipt of such notice shall constitute prima facie evidence of a willful failure to file. If the person required to file such statement is a treasurer who has stated that the committee has been authorized by one or more candidates, a copy of such notice shall be sent to each such candidate by first class mail. A copy of any such notice sent by a board of elections other than the state board of elections shall be sent by such other board to the state board.

6. A statement shall be deemed properly filed when deposited in an established post-office within the prescribed time, duly stamped, certified and directed to the officer with whom or to the board with which the statement is required to be filed, but in the event it is not received, a duplicate of such statement shall be promptly filed upon notice by such officer or such board of its non-receipt.

7. On the twentieth day following the date by which such statements were required to be filed, the state board of elections shall prepare and make available for public inspection
§ 14–108

and distribution a list of those persons and committees from whom it has not yet received such statement.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1977, c. 323, § 2; L.1978, c. 9, § 98; L.1983, c. 955, § 2; L.1994, c. 146, §§ 1, 2; L.1997, c. 109, § 1, eff. June 17, 1997.)

§ 14–110. Place for filing statements

The places for filing the statements required by this article shall be determined by rule or regulation of the state board of elections; provided, however, that the statements of a candidate for election to the office of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, comptroller, member of the legislature, delegate to a constitutional convention, justice of the supreme court or for nomination for any such office at a primary election and of any committee aiding or taking part in the designation, nomination, election or defeat of candidates for one or more of such offices or promoting the success or defeat of a question to be voted on by the voters of the entire state shall be filed with the state board of elections and in such other places as the state board of elections may, by rule or regulation provide.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1984, c. 46, § 1.)

§ 14–112. Political committee authorization statement

Any political committee aiding or taking part in the election or nomination of any candidate, other than by making contributions, shall file, in the office in which the statements of such committee are to be filed pursuant to this article, either a sworn verified statement by the treasurer of such committee that the candidate has authorized the political committee to aid or take part in his election or that the candidate has not authorized the committee to aid or take part in his election.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 8, § 38; L.1978, c. 9, §§ 99, 100; L.1981, c. 930, § 1.)

§ 14–114. Contributions and receipt limitations

1. The following limitations apply to all contributions to candidates for election to any public office or for nomination for any such office, or for election to any party positions, and to all contributions to political committees working directly or
indirectly with any candidate to aid or participate in such candidate’s nomination or election, other than any contributions to any party committee or constituted committee:

a. In any election for a public office to be voted on by the voters of the entire state, or for nomination to any such office, no contributor may make a contribution to any candidate or political committee, and no candidate or political committee may accept any contribution from any contributor, which is in the aggregate amount greater than: (i) in the case of any nomination to public office, the product of the total number of enrolled voters in the candidate’s party in the state, excluding voters in inactive status, multiplied by $.005, but such amount shall be not less than four thousand dollars nor more than twelve thousand dollars as increased or decreased by the cost of living adjustment described in paragraph c of this subdivision, and (ii) in the case of any election to a public office, twenty-five thousand dollars as increased or decreased by the cost of living adjustment described in paragraph c of this subdivision; provided however, that the maximum amount which may be so contributed or accepted, in the aggregate, from any candidate’s child, parent, grandparent, brother and sister, and the spouse of any such persons, shall not exceed in the case of any nomination to public office an amount equivalent to the product of the number of enrolled voters in the candidate’s party in the state, excluding voters in inactive status, multiplied by $.025, and in the case of any election for a public office, an amount equivalent to the product of the number of registered voters in the state excluding voters in inactive status, multiplied by $.025.

b. In any other election for party position or for nomination for any such office, no contributor may make a contribution to any candidate or political committee and no candidate or political committee may accept any contribution from any contributor, which is in the aggregate amount greater than: (i) in the case of any election for party position, or for nomination to public office, the product of the total number of enrolled voters in the candidate’s party in the district in which he is a candidate, excluding voters in inactive status, multiplied by $.05, and (ii) in the case of any election for a public office, the product of the
total number of registered voters in the district, excluding voters in inactive status, multiplied by $.05, however in the case of a nomination within the city of New York for the office of mayor, public advocate or comptroller, such amount shall be not less than four thousand dollars nor more than twelve thousand dollars as increased or decreased by the cost of living adjustment described in paragraph c of this subdivision; in the case of an election within the city of New York for the office of mayor, public advocate or comptroller, twenty-five thousand dollars as increased or decreased by the cost of living adjustment described in paragraph c of this subdivision; in the case of a nomination for state senator, four thousand dollars as increased or decreased by the cost of living adjustment described in paragraph c of this subdivision; in the case of an election for state senator, six thousand two hundred fifty dollars as increased or decreased by the cost of living adjustment described in paragraph c of this subdivision; in the case of an election or nomination for a member of the assembly, twenty-five hundred dollars as increased or decreased by the cost of living adjustment described in paragraph c of this subdivision; but in no event shall any such maximum exceed fifty thousand dollars or be less than one thousand dollars; provided however, that the maximum amount which may be so contributed or accepted, in the aggregate, from any candidate’s child, parent, grandparent, brother and sister, and the spouse of any such persons, shall not exceed in the case of any election for party position or nomination for public office an amount equivalent to the number of enrolled voters in the candidate’s party in the district in which he is a candidate, excluding voters in inactive status, multiplied by $.25 and in the case of any election to public office, an amount equivalent to the number of registered voters in the district, excluding voters in inactive status, multiplied by $.25; or twelve hundred fifty dollars, whichever is greater, or in the case of a nomination or election of a state senator, twenty thousand dollars, whichever is greater, or in the case of a nomination or election of a member of the assembly twelve thousand five hundred dollars, whichever is greater, but in no event shall any such maximum exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

c. At the beginning of each fourth calendar year, commencing in nineteen hundred ninety-five, the state board shall
determine the percentage of the difference between the most recent available monthly consumer price index for all urban consumers published by the United States bureau of labor statistics and such consumer price index published for the same month four years previously. The amount of each contribution limit fixed in this subdivision shall be adjusted by the amount of such percentage difference to the closest one hundred dollars by the state board which, not later than the first day of February in each such year, shall issue a regulation publishing the amount of each such contribution limit. Each contribution limit as so adjusted shall be the contribution limit in effect for any election held before the next such adjustment.

2. For purposes of this section, contributions other than of money shall be evaluated at their fair market value. The state board of elections shall promulgate regulations, consistent with law, governing the manner of computing fair market value.

3. As used in this section the term “contributor” shall not include a party committee supporting the candidate of such party or a constituted committee supporting the candidate of such party.

4. For purposes of this section, a portion of every contribution to a party committee, expended as other than non-candidate expenditures, and a portion of every contribution to a political committee authorized to support more than one candidate, shall be deemed contributed to every candidate supported by such committee. That portion shall be determined by allocating the contributions received by the committee among all the candidates supported by the committee in accordance with any formula based upon reasonable standards established by the committee. The statements filed by such committee in accordance with this article shall set forth, in addition to the other information required to be set forth, the total amount received by the committee from each contributor on behalf of all such candidates and the amount of each such contribution allocated to each candidate by dollar amount and percentage. Nothing in this subdivision shall require allocating contributions expended on non-candidate expenditures to candidates.

5. No constituted committee may expend, in any twelve month period terminating on the day of a general election,
other than as non-candidate expenditures, any portion of any individual contribution which exceeds, in the case of a state committee, one-half of one cent for each registered voter in the state, or, in the case of any other constituted committee, the greater of one cent for each registered voter in the district in which the committee is organized or five hundred dollars. The number of such voters shall be determined as of the date of such general election or as of the date of the general election in whichever of the preceding four years shall result in the greatest number.

6. a. A loan made to a candidate or political committee, other than a constituted committee, by any person, firm, association or corporation other than in the regular course of the lender’s business shall be deemed, to the extent not repaid by the date of the primary, general or special election, as the case may be, a contribution by such person, firm, association or corporation.

b. A loan made to a candidate or political committee, other than a constituted committee, by any person, firm, association or corporation in the regular course of the lender’s business shall be deemed, to the extent not repaid by the date of the primary, general or special election, as the case may be, a contribution by the obligor on the loan and by any other person endorsing, cosigning, guaranteeing, collateralizing or otherwise providing security for the loan.

7. For the purposes of this section, the number of registered or enrolled voters shall be determined as of the date of the general, special or primary election, as the case may be or as of the date of the general election in any of the preceding four years, whichever date shall result in the greatest number and candidates running jointly for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor in a general or special election shall be deemed to be one candidate.

8. Except as may otherwise be provided for a candidate and his family, no person may contribute, loan or guarantee in excess of one hundred fifty thousand dollars within the state in connection with the nomination or election of persons to state and local public offices and party positions within the state of New York in any one calendar year. For the purposes of this subdivision “loan” or “guarantee” shall mean a loan or guar-
antee which is not repaid or discharged in the calendar year in which it is made.


10. a. No contributor may make a contribution to a party or constituted committee and no such committee may accept a contribution from any contributor which, in the aggregate, is greater than sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

b. At the beginning of each fourth calendar year, commencing in nineteen hundred ninety-five, the state board shall determine the percentage of the difference between the most recent available monthly consumer price index for all urban consumers published by the United States bureau of labor statistics and such consumer price index published for the same month four years previously. The amount of such contribution limit fixed in paragraph a of this subdivision shall be adjusted by the amount of such percentage difference to the closest one hundred dollars by the state board which, not later than the first day of February in each such year, shall issue a regulation publishing the amount of such contribution limit. Such contribution limit as so adjusted shall be the contribution limit in effect for any election held before the next such adjustment.

§ 14–116. Political contributions by certain organizations

1. No corporation or joint-stock association doing business in this state, except a corporation or association organized or maintained for political purposes only, shall directly or indirectly pay or use or offer, consent or agree to pay or use any money or property for or in aid of any political party, committee or organization, or for, or in aid of, any corporation, joint-stock or other association organized or maintained for political purposes, or for, or in aid of, any candidate for political office or for nomination for such office, or for any political purpose whatever, or for the reimbursement or indemnification of any person for moneys or property so used. Any officer, director, stock-holder, attorney or agent of any corporation or joint-
§ 14–116

stock association which violates any of the provisions of this section, who participates in, aids, abets or advises or consents to any such violations, and any person who solicits or knowingly receives any money or property in violation of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision one of this section, any corporation or an organization financially supported in whole or in part, by such corporation may make expenditures, including contributions, not otherwise prohibited by law, for political purposes, in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars in the aggregate in any calendar year; provided that no public utility shall use revenues received from the rendition of public service within the state for contributions for political purposes unless such cost is charged to the shareholders of such a public service corporation.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 102; L.1978, c. 373, § 94; L.1981, c. 260, § 1.)

§ 14–118. Treasurer and depository of political committee; filing of name and address

1. Every political committee shall have a treasurer and a depository, and shall cause the treasurer to keep detailed, bound accounts of all receipts, transfers, loans, liabilities, contributions and expenditures, made by the committee or any of its officers, members or agents acting under its authority or in its behalf. All such accounts shall be retained by a treasurer for a period of five years from the date of the filing of the final statement with respect to the election, primary election or convention to which they pertain. No officer, member or agent of any political committee shall receive any receipt, transfer or contribution, or make any expenditure or incur any liability until the committee shall have chosen a treasurer and depository and filed their names in accordance with this subdivision. There shall be filed in the office in which the committee is required to file its statements under section 14–110 of this article, within five days after the choice of a treasurer and depository, a statement giving the name and address of the treasurer chosen, the name and address of any person authorized to sign checks by such treasurer, the name and address of the depository chosen and the candidate or candidates or
ballot proposal or proposals the success or defeat of which the committee is to aid or take part; provided, however, that such statement shall not be required of a constituted committee and provided further that a political committee which makes no expenditures, to aid or take part in the election or defeat of a candidate, other than in the form of contributions, shall not be required to list the candidates being supported or opposed by such committee. Such statement shall be signed by the treasurer and all other persons authorized to sign checks. Any change in the information required in any statement shall be reported, in an amended statement filed in the same manner and in the same office as an original statement filed under this section, within two days after it occurs, except that any change to the mailing address on any such statement filed at the state board may also be made in any manner deemed acceptable by the state board. Only a banking organization authorized to do business in this state may be designated a depository hereunder.

2. No candidate, political committee, or agent thereof may receive from any one person an aggregate amount greater than one hundred dollars except in the form of a check, draft or other instrument payable to the candidate, political committee or treasurer and signed or endorsed by the donor; except that such a candidate, political committee or agent may receive contributions in amounts greater than one hundred dollars which are made by credit card, provided that such candidate, political committee or agent preserves, together with the other accounts which such candidate, committee or agent is required to preserve pursuant to the provisions of this article, a copy of the document which was submitted to secure payment of the funds so contributed. All such checks, drafts or other instruments shall be deposited in the account of the candidate or committee in the designated depository. No candidate or political committee shall expend an amount in excess of one hundred dollars except by check drawn on the depository and signed by the candidate or person authorized to sign checks by him or in the case of a political committee, the treasurer or a person authorized to sign checks by him.

3. (a) Every candidate who receives or expends any money or other valuable thing or incurs any liability to pay money or
its equivalent shall keep and retain detailed, bound accounts as provided in subdivision one of this section.

(b) Every candidate required to file sworn statements pursuant to subdivision one of section 14–104 of this article, other than a candidate who has filed a statement in lieu thereof at or before the first filing period as set forth in that section, shall file, in the office or offices in which he or she is required to file his or her statements under section 14–110 of this article, on a form prescribed by the state board for such purposes, a statement providing the name and address of the depository at which they maintain the accounts from which he or she conducts his or her own campaign financial activity.


§ 14–120. Campaign contribution to be under true name of contributor

1. No person shall in any name except his own, directly or indirectly, make a payment or a promise of payment to a candidate or political committee or to any officer or member thereof, or to any person acting under its authority or in its behalf or on behalf of any candidate, nor shall any such committee or any such person or candidate knowingly receive a payment or promise of payment, or enter or cause the same to be entered in the accounts or records of such committee, in any name other than that of the person or persons by whom it is made.

2. Notwithstanding subdivision one of this section, a partnership, as defined in section ten of the partnership law, may be considered a separate entity for the purposes of this section, and as such may make contributions in the name of said partnership without attributing such contributions to the individual members of the partnership provided that any such contribution made by a partnership to a candidate or to a political committee, shall not exceed, twenty-five hundred dollars. In the event that such partnership contribution to any such candidate or political committee exceeds twenty-five hundred dollars, the aggregate amount of such contribution shall
be attributed to each partner whose share of the contribution exceeds ninety-nine dollars.


§ 14–122. Accounting to treasurer or candidate; vouchers

1. Whoever, acting as an officer, member or agent of a political committee, or as an agent of a candidate for election to public office, or for nomination for public office at a primary election or convention, or for election to party position at a primary election, receives any receipt, contribution or transfer, or makes any expenditure or incurs any liability, shall, within three days after demand and in any event within fourteen days after any such receipt, transfer, contribution, expenditure, or liability, give to the treasurer of such committee, or to such candidate if an agent authorized by him a detailed account of the same, with all vouchers required by this article, which shall be a part of the accounts and files of such treasurer or such candidate.

2. Every payment required to be accounted for, unless the total expense payable to any one person be not in excess of ten dollars; shall be vouched for by a receipted bill stating the particulars of expense.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 8, § 46; L.1978, c. 9, § 104.)

§ 14–124. Exceptions

1. This article shall not apply to any person, association or corporation engaged in the publication or distribution of any newspaper or other publication issued at regular intervals in respect to the ordinary conduct of such business.

2. The filing requirements and the expenditure, contribution and receipt limits of this article shall not apply to any candidate or committee who or which engages exclusively in activities on account of which, pursuant to the laws of the United States, there is required to be filed a statement or report of the campaign receipts, expenditures and liabilities of such candidate or committee with an office or officers of the government of the United States, provided a copy of each such statement or report is filed in the office of the state board of elections.
2–a. The provisions of sections 14–102, 14–112 and subdivision one of section 14–118 of this article shall not apply to a political committee supporting or opposing candidates for state or local office which, pursuant to the laws of the United States, is required to file a statement or report of the campaign receipts, expenditures and liabilities of such committee with an office or officer of the government of the United States, provided that such committee makes no expenditures to aid or take part in the election or defeat of a candidate for state or local office other than in the form of contributions which do not exceed in the aggregate one thousand dollars in any calendar year, and provided further, that a copy of the federal report which lists such contributions is filed with the appropriate board of elections at the same time that it is filed with the federal filing office or officer.

3. The contribution and receipt limits of this article shall not apply to monies received and expenditures made by a party committee or constituted committee to maintain a permanent headquarters and staff and carry on ordinary activities which are not for the express purpose of promoting the candidacy of specific candidates.

4. No candidate and no political committee taking part solely in his campaign and authorized to do so by him in accordance with this article and no committee involved solely in promoting the success or defeat of a ballot proposal shall be required to file a statement required by sections 14–102 and 14–104 of this article if at the close of the reporting period for which such statement would be required neither the aggregate receipts nor the aggregate expenditures by and on behalf of such candidate or to promote the success or defeat of such proposal, by such candidate or such political committee or committees exceed one thousand dollars and such candidate or such committee files, on the filing date otherwise provided, a statement, sworn or subscribed and bearing a form notice that false statements made therein are punishable as a class A misdemeanor pursuant to section 210.45 of the penal law, stating that each of such aggregate receipts and aggregate expenditures does not exceed one thousand dollars.

5. The provisions of sections 14–104 and 14–112, and subdivision a of section 14–118 shall not apply to any candidate for member of a county committee of a political party or any
campaign for delegate or alternate delegate to a judicial district convention if the campaign expenditures made by or on behalf of such candidate do not exceed fifty dollars.

6. The provisions of sections 14–102, 14–104 and 14–118 respectively, of this article shall not apply to a candidate or a committee taking part solely in his campaign and authorized to do so by him in accordance with the provisions of this article in a campaign for election to public office or to a committee involved solely in promoting the success or defeat of a ballot proposal in a city, town or village having a population of less than ten thousand, as shown by the latest federal or state census or enumeration, unless the aggregate receipts of said candidate and his authorized committees or the committees promoting the success or defeat of a proposal or the aggregate expenditures made by such candidate and his authorized committees or the committees promoting the success or defeat of a proposal exceed one thousand dollars.

7. No candidate who is unopposed in a primary election and no political committee authorized by him pursuant to the provisions of this article and taking part solely in his campaign shall be required to file the two statements of receipts, expenditures and contributions required by this article to be filed immediately prior to such uncontested primary election, provided that all the information which would be required to be filed in such statements for a candidate for election to public office shall be contained in the first statement required to be filed in connection with the ensuing general election.

8. A political committee formed solely to promote the success or defeat of any ballot proposal submitted to vote at a public election is exempt from filing statements required by this article until that committee has received or expended an amount in excess of one hundred dollars.

§ 14–126. Violations; penalties

1. Any person who fails to file a statement required to be filed by this article shall be subject to a civil penalty, not in
excess of one thousand dollars, to be recoverable in a special proceeding or civil action to be brought by the state board of elections or other board of elections. Any person who, three or more times within a given election cycle for such term of office, fails to file a statement or statements required to be filed by this article, shall be subject to a civil penalty, not in excess of ten thousand dollars, to be recoverable as provided for in this subdivision.

2. Any person who, acting as or on behalf of a candidate or political committee, under circumstances evincing an intent to violate such law, unlawfully accepts a contribution in excess of a contribution limitation established in this article, shall be required to refund such excess amount and shall be subject to a civil penalty equal to the excess amount plus a fine of up to ten thousand dollars, to be recoverable in a special proceeding or civil action to be brought by the state board of elections.

3. Any person who knowingly and willfully fails to file a statement required to be filed by this article within ten days after the date provided for filing such statement or any person who knowingly and willfully violates any other provision of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

4. Any person who knowingly and willfully contributes, accepts or aids or participates in the acceptance of a contribution in an amount exceeding an applicable maximum specified in this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

5. Any person who shall, acting on behalf of a candidate or political committee, knowingly and willfully solicit, organize or coordinate the formation of activities of one or more unauthorized committees, make expenditures in connection with the nomination for election or election of any candidate, or solicit any person to make any such expenditures, for the purpose of evading the contribution limitations of this article, shall be guilty of a class E felony.

§ 14–126

§ 14–127. Notice of civil penalty to authorizing candidate

If any person fails to file a statement of campaign receipts and expenditures for a candidate authorized political commit-
tee, and thereafter said person is a party to recovery of a civil penalty in a special proceeding or civil action brought by the state board of elections or other board of elections under section 14–126 of this article, said board of elections shall also provide the authorizing candidate with actual notice of the civil penalty, and the special proceeding or civil action by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service.

(Added L.1995, c. 404, § 1, eff. Aug. 2, 1995.)

§ 14–128. Disposition of anonymous contributions

Any anonymous contributions received by a campaign treasurer, political committee or agency thereof shall not be used or expended, but the same shall be paid over to the comptroller of the state of New York for deposit in the general treasury of the state unless, before the date for filing statements and reports as herein provided, the identity of such anonymous contributor shall become known, and, in such event the anonymous contribution shall be returned to such contributor or retained and properly reported as a contribution from such contributor.

(Added L.1977, c. 323, § 6.)

§ 14–130. Campaign funds for personal use

Contributions received by a candidate or a political committee may be expended for any lawful purpose. Such funds shall not be converted by any person to a personal use which is unrelated to a political campaign or the holding of a public office or party position.

(Added L.1985, c. 152, § 1, eff. June 4, 1985.)
ARTICLE 15—VILLAGE ELECTIONS

§ 15–100. Application of article

This article applies to all general and special village elections for officers and all the provisions of this chapter, not inconsistent with this article, shall apply to all village elections, except that if a village has adopted a resolution pursuant to paragraph c of subdivision one of section 15–104 of this article, the other provisions of this chapter governing the conduct of elections and proceedings relating thereto, including the manner and times for making nominations and proceedings relating to absentee voting, and the provisions of this article not inconsistent with other provisions of this chapter shall apply to such elections.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1979, c. 254, § 4; L.1986, c. 128, § 1; L.1989, c. 359, § 27.)

§ 15–102. Definitions

The terms used in this article shall have the meaning herein defined unless other meaning is clearly apparent in language or context:
VILLAGE ELECTIONS

§ 15–104

1. “General village election” means the annual or biennial election for village officers.

2. “Special village election” means any election of village officers, other than, the general village election.

3. “Village election” means and includes both general and special village elections for officers.

4. “Publish” means that any notice or resolution required to be published by a village shall be so printed within the time required in the law requiring publication in the official newspaper of the village, or if none, one of general circulation within the village.

5. “Village primary” means any election held by a political party for the purpose of nominating candidates for elective village offices.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 15–104. General village election

1. a. The general village election shall be held on the third Tuesday in March except in any village which presently elects, or hereafter adopts a proposition to elect, its officers on a date other than the third Tuesday in March.

b. In any village in which the general village election, or a special village election for officers pursuant to this chapter, is scheduled to be held on the third Tuesday of March, for any year in which the seventeenth day of March shall fall on such Tuesday, the board of trustees of such village shall provide, by the resolution prescribed by paragraph b of subdivision three of this section, that such election shall be held on the eighteenth day of March. Any provision of a resolution adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall not otherwise alter the political calendar for any such election, which shall continue to be computed from the third Tuesday of March. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision five of this section, any provision of a resolution adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall be effective only if such provision is specifically published as provided by this section.

c. The board of trustees of a village may adopt a resolution, subject to a permissive referendum as provided in article nine
of the village law, providing that village elections shall be conducted by the board of elections. The board of trustees of a village which has adopted such a resolution and which is wholly in one county may also adopt a resolution providing that village elections shall occur on the day of the general election provided that all the election districts contained within such village are wholly within such village. Upon approval of such a resolution by the board of trustees and, if requested by petition, approval by a vote of the qualified voters of the village, the county board of elections shall conduct all village elections including in those cases in which such village elections are held on the day of the general election, primary elections, if any. Such resolution shall be effective for all elections in such village held more than six months after such resolution is adopted, provided however, that a resolution providing that village elections shall occur on the day of the general election, shall be effective for such elections in such village for which the primary election is held more than six months after such resolution is adopted.

d. Except as otherwise provided by law, to be elected in a village election, a candidate must receive more votes than any other candidate for the office. In the event of a tie at a village election, a run-off election shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions of section 15–126 of this article; provided, however, that if all candidates receiving an equal number of votes agree to waive a run-off election, the election shall be determined according to the provisions of paragraph d of subdivision two of section 15–126 of this article.

2. A proposition changing the date of the general village election shall not become effective until the next election regularly scheduled to be held more than one hundred twenty days following its adoption. Upon the adoption of such a proposition, the term of any village officer elected at the election at which such proposition is adopted or less than one hundred twenty-one days thereafter, and the term of any village officer whose successor is scheduled to be selected more than one hundred twenty days thereafter shall be extended until the date fixed as a result of such proposition for his successor to take office.
3. a. The village clerk of a village shall, at least four months prior to the general village election publish a notice designating the office or offices to be filled at such election and the term or terms thereof. In the event of a special village election to fill a vacancy as provided in this article, such notice shall be published at least sixty days prior to the date of such special election.

b. The board of trustees of a village shall, at least sixty days before any village election conducted by either the village clerk or the board of elections on a date other than the date of the general election, adopt a resolution which shall state:

   (1) the polling place in each election district

   (2) the hours during which the polls shall be open, which shall include at least the hours from noon to nine o’clock in the evening.

c. The village clerk shall publish, at least ten days prior to any village election, a notice which shall state:

   (1) the polling place in each election district

   (2) the hours during which the polls shall be open

   (3) the names and addresses of all those who have been duly nominated in accordance with the provisions of this chapter for village office by certificate or petition of nomination duly filed with the village clerk and the office and term of such office for which they have been so nominated

   (4) an abstract of any proposition to be voted upon.

4. In addition to such publication, a copy of such notice shall be posted in at least six conspicuous public places within the village and at each polling place at least one day before the village election.

5. The failure of the village to publish and post all required information shall not invalidate the election provided, however, that a vote on a proposition shall be void if the required notice of election is not given.

§ 15–106. Special village elections for officers

1. a. In a village where the rules of any party require that any nomination of candidates for village office by such party be made at a primary election, pursuant to this article;

   (1) Special village elections shall be held on the third Tuesday of the month preceding the end of the current official year in which no general village election is regularly scheduled, to fill a vacancy or vacancies in an office or offices occurring:

      (a) More than one hundred five days prior to such Tuesday;

      (b) Less than seventy-five days prior to the third Tuesday of the month preceding the end of the preceding official year;

   (2) Such primary election shall be waived, such party nomination or nominations made by the party caucus, and special village elections for officers held:

      (a) On the third Tuesday of the month preceding the end of the current official year in which no general village election is regularly scheduled, to fill a vacancy or vacancies in an office or offices occurring between seventy-five and one hundred five days, inclusive, prior to such Tuesday;

      (b) On a Tuesday as soon as practicable:

         (i) Whenever the day fixed by law for a general village election shall have passed and no election shall have been held thereon, but in no event on a day less than sixty-one nor more than ninety-five days after the day on which the official call for such special election is made by the board of trustees of the village, whether such official call is made before or after the day fixed by law for such general village election;

         (ii) Whenever the day fixed by law for a general village election shall have passed and any office or offices which should have been filled at such election shall have been omitted from the ballot therefor, but in no event on a day less than sixty-one nor more than ninety-five days after the day on which the official call for such special election is made by the board of trustees of the village, whether such official call is made
before or after the day fixed by law for such general village election; or

(iii)Whenever vacancies in the village’s board of trustees constitute a majority of the seats thereof, but in no event less than sixty-one nor more than ninety-five days after the day on which such vacancies first constitute such majority.

b. In any other village, special village elections shall be held;

(1) On the third Tuesday of the month preceding the end of the current official year in which no general village election is regularly scheduled to fill a vacancy or vacancies in an office or offices occurring:

(a) At least seventy-five days prior to such Tuesday;

(b) Less than seventy-five days prior to the third Tuesday of the month preceding the end of the preceding official year;

(2) On a Tuesday as soon as practicable:

(a) Whenever the day fixed by law for a general village election shall have passed and no election shall have been held thereon, but in no event on a day less than sixty-one nor more than ninety-five days after the day on which the official call for such election is made by the board of trustees of the village, whether such official call for such special election is made before or after the day fixed by law for such general village election;

(b) Whenever the day fixed by law for a general village election shall have passed and any office or offices which should have been filled at such election shall have been omitted from the ballot therefor, but in no event on a day less than sixty-one nor more than ninety-five days after the day on which the official call for such special election is made by the board of trustees of the village, whether such official call is made before or after the day fixed by law for such general village election; or

(c) Whenever vacancies in the village’s board of trustees constitute a majority of the seats thereof, but in no event on a day less than sixty-one nor more than ninety-five days after the day on which such vacancies first constitute such majority.
2. Any officer elected at any such special village election shall fill the office to which elected for the remainder of the current term of such office, and shall enter upon the duties of such office at the end of the current official year, except that such officer shall enter upon the duties of such office immediately whenever:

   a. such office is then vacant or becomes vacant prior to the end of the current official year; or
   b. such special election is held after the end of any official year during which a general village election was scheduled to be held but was not held; or
   c. such special election is held after the end of any official year to fill a vacancy in an office that was to be filled at the preceding general election but was omitted from the ballot therefor.

3. Except as herein otherwise provided, no such election shall be held either in the month of, or in the month prior to, a regularly scheduled general village election.

4. Notice of a special village election for officers shall be given in the same manner as for a general village election. If the offices of all trustees and mayor are vacant the notice shall be given by the village clerk. If the office of village clerk is also vacant the election shall be held at the call of, and noticed by, at least twenty-five residents qualified to vote for village office.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1977, c. 329, §§ 1, 2; L.1990, c. 444, §§ 1, 2.)

§ 15–108. Designation and nomination of candidates

1. Nominations of candidates for elective village offices shall be made as provided in this section.

2. a. Party nominations of candidates for village offices in any county shall be made at a party caucus or, if the rules of the county committee, heretofore or hereafter adopted consistent with the provisions of this chapter so provide, at a primary election. If the rules of the county committee of any political party provide that party nominations for village offices of that party in any or all villages in the county shall be made at a village primary election, such primary election shall be held
forty-nine days prior to the date of the village election. In the
event there is no village committee with a chairman, the
chairman of the county committee or such other person or
body as the rules of such committee may provide, shall desig-
nate an enrolled member of the party who is a qualified voter
of the village as the village election chairman. Such village
chairman shall have general party responsibility for the con-
duct of the village caucus or primary election. For the pur-
poses of this section, a village shall be deemed to be located
within a county for the purposes of county political organiza-
tion if more than fifty percent of the population of the village
as shown by the last federal decennial, or special census
resides in that portion of the village located in that county.
Such nomination shall be made not more than fifty-six, nor
less than forty-nine days prior to the date of the village elec-
tion.

b. A notice of any village primary held for making party
nominations of candidates for village offices to be filled at a
village election shall be given by the proper party authorities
by publication at least once in each of the two weeks preceding
the primary in at least one newspaper of general circulation
within the village.

c. A notice of any party caucus held for making party
nominations for village offices for village elections shall be
given by the proper party authorities by posting such notice in
the public areas at the offices of the village clerk and the board
of elections and by filing such notice with such clerk and such
board at least ten days preceding the day of the caucus and,
either by newspaper publication thereof once within the village
at least one week and not more than two weeks preceding the
caucus, or by posting such notice in six public places in the
village at least ten days preceding the day of the caucus.

d. The notice shall specify the time and place or places, and
the purpose of such caucus or primary, including the offices
for which candidates will be nominated thereat. For such
village primary or caucus there shall be one or more polling
places in each subdivision from which a candidate is nominat-
ed. There shall be a chairman and a secretary and tellers for
each such village primary or caucus, who shall be appointed
by the appropriate party officials. No person shall participate
in such primary or caucus who is not a resident of the village and an enrolled voter of the party conducting the primary or caucus. At any primary or caucus in which nominees are chosen by vote of the people in attendance, the person eligible and receiving the highest number of votes for an office shall be deemed nominated. Such village primary or caucus shall not be conducted at any expense to the village.

e. Any party nomination made at any such caucus or village primary shall be evidenced by the filing with the village clerk of a certificate of nomination in the form prescribed by this chapter, as provided in subdivision seven of this section. There shall be filed, together with such certificate, or within five days after the village clerk sends the notice of failure to file prescribed by this paragraph, a list of enrolled members of the party who have participated in such caucus or primary. If such list is not filed with such certificate, the village clerk shall forthwith send notice of the failure to file such list to the persons who signed such certificate, by first class mail, together with a notice that such list must be filed within five days after such notice was mailed. Such list shall be certified by the presiding officer or secretary of such caucus or primary.

3. a. Party designations for elective village offices shall be made on a designating petition containing the signatures in ink of residents of the village who are registered to vote with the appropriate county board of elections at the time of signing and who are enrolled in such political party. The sheets of such a petition shall be numbered. Such petition must set forth in each instance the correct date of signing, the name of the signer, and his or her present address, and may set forth a committee to fill vacancies consisting of at least three qualified voters of the village enrolled in such party and their residence within the village. A signer need not himself or herself fill in the date or residence. Each sheet of such petition must be in substantially the following form and shall contain all the information required therein:

PARTY DESIGNATING PETITION

I, the undersigned do hereby state that I am a registered voter of the Village of..... and a duly enrolled voter of the....... party and entitled to vote at the next primary election of such
VILLAGE ELECTIONS § 15–108

party, that my place of residence is truly stated opposite my signature hereto, and I hereby designate the following named person (or persons) as a candidate (or candidates) for nomination of such party for the public office (or public offices) to be voted for at the primary election to be held on the...... day of......... 20.... as hereinafter specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Candidate</th>
<th>Public Office</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I do hereby appoint (insert names and addresses of at least three persons, all of whom shall be enrolled voters of said party) as a committee to fill vacancies in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, the day and year placed opposite my signature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

I................ (name of witness) state: I am a duly qualified voter of the State of New York; and an enrolled voter of the....... party and now reside in the Village of....... County of........ State of New York at............ (residence address) therein. Each of the persons whose names are subscribed to this petition sheet containing........ signatures, subscribed his or her name in my presence.

I understand that this statement will be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit and, if it contains a material false statement, shall subject me to the same penalties as if I had been duly sworn.

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature of Witness</th>
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b. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the number of signatures required on a designating petition shall be five percent of the number of enrolled voters of the party residing in the village. For the purpose of determining the number of
enrolled voters of a party residing in the village, the clerk shall be furnished with an official certified list of all such enrolled party voters residing in the village by the county board of elections of the county in which all or part of the village is located. Such list shall be filed in the village clerk’s office and shall be available upon request for inspection by any interested person.

4. Independent nominations for elective village offices shall be made by a petition containing the signatures in ink of residents of the village who are registered with the appropriate county board of elections at the time of signing or who are residents of the village who were on the list of registered voters for the last village election in such village. The sheets of such a petition shall be numbered. Such petition must set forth in each instance the correct date of signing, the name of the signer and his or her present address, and may set forth a committee to fill vacancies consisting of at least three persons qualified to vote in the village election and their residence within the village. A signer need not himself or herself fill in the date or residence. Each sheet of such petition must be in substantially the following form and shall contain all the information required therein except as may otherwise be permitted by law.

VILLAGE INDEPENDENT NOMINATING PETITION

I, the undersigned, do hereby state that I am a registered voter of the Village of.........., that my present place of residence is truly stated opposite my signature, and I do hereby nominate the following named person (or persons) as a candidate (or as candidates) for election to public office (or public offices) to be voted for at the election to be held on the..... day of........, 20........, and that I select the name............ (fill in name) as the name of the independent body making the nomination (or nominations) and..... (fill in emblem) as the emblem of such body.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Candidate</th>
<th>Public Office</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Residence</th>
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</table>

I do hereby appoint _ _ _

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
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</table>
as a committee to fill vacancies in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this petition on the day and year stated before my signature.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Residence</th>
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</table>

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

I, ............. state that I am a duly qualified voter and now reside at .......... (residence address) in the Village of .......... in the State of New York in the County of .......... Each of the voters whose names are subscribed to this petition sheet, containing .......... (fill in number) signatures, subscribed his or her name in my presence.

I understand that this statement will be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit and, if it contains a material false statement, shall subject me to the same penalties as if I had been duly sworn.

Date: ..................  Signature: ................................

5. The name selected for the independent body making the nomination shall be in the English language and shall not include the name or part of the name, or an abbreviation of the name or of part of the name, of a then existing party. The name and emblem shown upon such petition shall conform to the requirements of this chapter, relating to party names and party emblems. If such a petition shall not show an emblem, or the petition shall fail to select a name for such independent body, the village clerk shall select an emblem or name, or both to distinguish the candidates nominated thereby.

6. An independent nominating petition for a village office must be signed by at least one hundred voters in villages containing a population of five thousand or more; by at least seventy-five voters in villages containing a population of three thousand and less than five thousand; and by at least fifty voters in villages containing a population of one thousand and less than three thousand; and in villages containing a popula-
§ 15–108  ELECTION LAW

tion of less than one thousand by voters numbering at least five per centum of the number of voters at the last regular village election. For the purposes of this section, the population of a village shall be determined by the last federal decennial or local special population census federally supervised pursuant to section twenty of the general municipal law.

7. a. A certificate of party nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general or special village election for offices shall be filed not earlier than fifty-four days nor later than forty-seven days preceding the election.

b. A certificate of acceptance or declination of a party nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general or special village election shall be filed not later than forty-four days prior to such election.

c. A certificate to fill a vacancy caused by declination of a party nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general or special village election shall be filed not later than forty-one days prior to such election.

d. Party designating petitions for a village primary election shall be filed in the office of the village clerk not earlier than twenty-two days nor later than fifteen days prior to the primary election. Upon such a filing, the village clerk shall immediately notify the village election chairman of such party and the person or persons designated in such petition of the fact of such filing and that such petition may be inspected in his office.

(e) A written declination of a party designation must be filed in the office of the village clerk within three days of the date of the filing of the designating petition. Upon the filing of such declination, the village clerk shall, within one day notify the committee to fill vacancies named in the petition. A certificate to fill the vacancy caused by a declination or any other reason must be filed with the village clerk within three days after the date of the notice to the committee to fill vacancies and shall have appended thereto the written consent of the person or persons designated.

8. a. An independent nominating petition for an office to be filled at the time of a general or special village election shall
be filed not earlier than forty-two days nor later than thirty-five days preceding the election.

b. A certificate of acceptance or declination of an independent nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general or special village election shall be filed not later than three days after the last day to file the petition which made such independent nomination.

c. A certificate to fill a vacancy caused by a declination of an independent nomination for an office to be filled at the time of a general or special village election for offices shall be filed not later than three days after the last day to file the certificate of declination, and shall have appended thereto the written consent of the person or persons nominated.

9. Any village resident who is a registered voter of the village and, in the case of a designating petition, an enrolled member of the party filing the petition, may sign an independent nominating petition or a designating petition providing that: (a) such signature was not made more than six weeks prior to the last day to file such petition; (b) he has not signed more than one petition designating or nominating a candidate for mayor or village justice. If he has signed more than one such petition, only the earliest signature for each such office shall be valid; (c) he has not signed more than one petition designating or nominating a candidate for each vacancy which exists for the office of village trustee or village justice if the village has provided for two such justices. If he has signed more than one such petition for each such vacancy, only the earlier signatures shall be valid; or (d) he does not vote at a primary election or party caucus where a candidate was nominated for the same office or each such vacancy.

10. A written objection to an independent nominating petition, designating petition or certificate of nomination shall be filed in the office of the village clerk no later than one day following the last date upon which such petition or certificate may be filed or within one day after such petition or certificate is received by the village clerk, if such petition or certificate is mailed as provided by law, whichever is later. Written specifications of the grounds of the objections shall be filed with the village clerk within two days after the filing of the written objection. A failure to file such written specifications shall
render the original objection null and void. Upon receipt of such written specification, the village clerk shall forthwith notify each candidate named in the petition or certificate and shall notify the county board of elections of the county in which the village is located. For purposes of this section, a village shall be deemed to be located within a county if more than fifty percent of the population of the village as shown by the last federal decennial or special census resides in that portion of the village located in that county. Upon receipt of the written specifications as herein required, the county board of elections shall immediately take all steps necessary and consistent with this chapter to render a determination on the questions raised in such objections and specifications. When a determination has been made by the county board of elections that the petition is sufficient or insufficient, it shall immediately notify the village clerk and each candidate named in the petition or certificate, and, if such determination was made on objection, the objector.


§ 15–110. Election districts

1. A village shall constitute a single election district for village elections. However, if at a general village election the number of votes cast exceeds eight hundred, the board of trustees, by resolution adopted before the next general village election, may divide such village into election districts each containing not more than eight hundred qualified voters for village offices.

2. Following the establishment of two or more such districts, the number thereof or their boundaries or both may be enlarged, diminished, increased or decreased from year to year by resolution of the board of trustees; provided, however, that, if there is more than one district, no such district shall contain more than eight hundred qualified voters.
3. If village election districts are coterminous with election districts established for general elections other than general village elections, the limitations as to the number of qualified voters set forth in subdivisions one and two of this section shall not be applicable.

4. For the purposes of this section, the number of qualified voters in each election district of a village shall be the average of the number of persons who voted in such district in the three preceding general village elections.

5. Any resolution adopted pursuant to the authority of this section shall be adopted at least one hundred twenty days prior to the general village election; shall specify the boundaries of each election district created or altered; and shall be posted and published with the notice of such election as required.

§ 15–112. Registers and poll-books; how used

For any village election where permanent personal registration records are not used, all copies of the register in the polling place shall be referred to, if necessary, to determine the persons entitled to vote; but at any such election, including a primary election, ballot numbers shall be entered and other election entries made in only two copies of the register, which shall include the copy used for taking signatures; provided, however, that if the election be one for which poll-books are required to be provided, ballot numbers shall be entered and other entries made in the two poll-books instead of the registers. The signatures of voters taken at the election or at a primary election shall be made or identification numbers entered, in one of the copies of the register having, when the election opens, an unused signature column, if there be any such copy, and otherwise in one of the poll-books, to be known as the signature poll-book.

§ 15–114. Number and use of voting machines


1. Any village that has not adopted a resolution pursuant to paragraph c of subdivision one of section 15–104 of this article
§ 15–114. Number of voting machines

Any village that uses voting machines for village elections shall provide one voting machine for each eight hundred or fraction thereof of qualified voters in each election district, as such voters are defined in section 15–110 of this article.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 97; L.2011, c. 3, § 1, eff. Feb. 25, 2011.)

§ 15–116. Inspectors of election

1. The board of trustees shall, by resolution at least forty days prior to a general village election appoint two or four inspectors of election for each village election district. Such resolution shall fix the compensation of the inspectors and designate a chairman. In addition, the board of trustees may provide for alternative inspectors who shall assume the office of inspector upon the inability or refusal of an inspector to assume or perform his duties and for any clerical help which they may deem necessary. Such clerical help shall perform their duties under direction and control of the inspectors of election. It shall be the duty of the inspectors of election to preside at all village elections in the district for which they were appointed until their successors are appointed. If at any general village election, both major political parties nominate a candidate or candidates for elective village office then at the next village election following the election for which the nominations are made the inspectors of election shall be appointed equally from enrolled members of such parties. Such equal
VILLAGE ELECTIONS § 15–118

representation shall be required only as long as such parties nominate a candidate or candidates for elective village office. In those elections in which both such political parties do not nominate candidates, any qualified person may serve as an inspector of election.

2. In Nassau county, appointments as inspectors of election for village elections shall be equally divided between the major political parties. All such inspectors shall be residents of the village in which they serve. Such inspectors shall be appointed from among those persons appointed as inspectors pursuant to the provisions of section 3–420 of this chapter. If the number of inspectors appointed pursuant to such section 3–420 who are eligible and willing to serve in any village is insufficient to fill all the positions in such village, then additional inspectors shall be appointed in the manner so prescribed by such section 3–420.

3. Inspectors of election for village elections shall prior to the assumption of their duties file a constitutional oath of office with the village clerk.

4. If the board of trustees of any village appoints four inspectors of election for each village election district, they may also determine that two of the four inspectors of election shall serve on registration day or days.


§ 15–118. Registration of voters

1. In a village election conducted by the board of elections pursuant to a resolution adopted as provided in paragraph c of subdivision one of section 15–104 of this article or a village which has adopted a resolution providing that there shall not be any registration day for village elections pursuant to subdivision three of this section, only those persons registered to vote with the board of elections shall be eligible to vote. If such election is held on a date other than the date of the general election, only those persons registered to vote with the board of elections on the tenth day before such election shall be eligible to vote.
2. In any other village election, those persons registered to vote with the board of elections on the tenth day before such election and those persons whose names are placed on the village register pursuant to the provisions of subdivision seven of this section shall be eligible to vote.

3. The board of trustees of a village may adopt a resolution providing that there shall not be any village registration day for village elections. Such resolution shall be effective for all elections in such village which are held more than sixty days after such resolution is adopted and shall remain in effect until the board of trustees adopts a resolution providing that there shall be a village registration day for village elections held more than sixty days after adoption of such a resolution.

4. In villages in which there is a village registration day, the board of trustees shall post in each election district and publish a resolution at least ten days prior to registration day which resolution shall be adopted at least twenty days before registration day which shall designate:

(a) The dates prior to registration day on which the inspectors of election shall meet to commence the preparation of the register.

(b) The place in each district where such meetings, registration and election shall be held.

(c) The hours for such meetings, registration and election; but in no event shall the hours for registration be less than the hours from noon until five o’clock in the afternoon.

5. Registration day shall be held on the tenth day prior to the general village election except in those villages which provide, by resolution adopted at least thirty-seven days prior to the date of the first election for which it shall be effective, for an additional day of registration to be held on the twelfth day prior to the general village election. Such resolution shall remain in effect for subsequent general village elections unless amended, modified or repealed.

6. The board of trustees of any village, by resolution or ordinance, subject to permissive referendum, may determine that personal registration shall be required for village elections.
7. (a) The register for the general village election shall be prepared in each village election district by the inspectors of election thereof at the times and place designated by the resolution of the board of trustees. Such register must be completed not later than the fourth day before the village election. In preparing such register the inspectors of election shall comply with the following procedure.

(b) In all villages wherein personal registration is not required, they shall adopt, use or copy from, the registration lists certified and supplied by the county board of elections the names appearing thereon of all persons, residing in the village and qualified to vote at such forthcoming general village election. In addition, if there is a village registration day in the village, they shall add thereto the names of all persons known to them who then are or who will at the time of such election be qualified to vote and the names of all persons proven to their satisfaction on the registration day to be then, or at the time of such election, qualified to vote.

(c) In villages wherein personal registration is required, they shall follow the same procedure set forth in paragraph (b) above, except that no names shall be added to the register other than the names of persons personally appearing before them on the registration day, if any, and proving to their satisfaction to be then, or at the time of the election, qualified to vote.

(d) The register for each village election district shall include, as a minimum, space for the name of the voter, his address within the village and a space for his or her signature to be signed by the voter on election day. In villages wherein personal registration is required, such register shall also contain a space for the signature of the voter to be signed by such voter on registration day. The village clerk shall furnish a printed certificate to be signed by a voter who appears personally before the inspectors of election on registration day. Such certificate shall contain a statement that the person possesses all the necessary qualifications for voting in village elections. Such certificate shall be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit and if it contains a material false statement, shall subject the person signing it to the same penalties as if he had been duly sworn, and such provision
§ 15–118  ELECTION LAW

shall be printed in bold type directly above the signature line of the certificate.

8. The village clerk shall furnish the inspectors of election, at village expense, with all necessary registration books, papers, equipment and supplies. The village clerk shall also deliver to the inspectors a list of all persons who have applied for absentee ballots for the election for which the registration meeting is being held.

9. Registration for special village elections for officers shall be held in the same manner as is provided herein for general village elections and the registration day therefor shall be the same as if said special village election were a general village election.

10. The board of trustees of any village, if it determines that more than one-half of the voters qualified to vote at a forthcoming village election for village officers were personally registered at the last preceding general election other than a village election for officers and that taking the registration for such forthcoming election will be accomplished more efficiently and economically thereby, may, in the resolution required by subdivision seven of this section, provide that for such election a single place and a single board of elections shall be used for taking the registration of two or more village election districts. If such action is taken the board of trustees shall, in the same resolution, appoint a single board of inspectors of election to conduct such registration for each such two or more village election districts.


§ 15–120. Absentee voting at village elections

1. A qualified elector of a village may vote as an absentee voter under this section if during all the hours of voting on the day of a general or special village election he will be:

   (a) Unavoidably absent from the county in which his residence is located because:

      i. he is a member of the armed forces of the United States of America; or
ii. he is a student matriculated at an institution of learning located outside such county; or

iii. he is a patient at a veterans administration hospital; or

iv. his duties, occupation or business require him to be so absent, provided, however, such absence is not caused by the fact that his regular and daily place of business is located outside of said county.

(b) Absent from the county in which his residence is located because he is on vacation outside said county.

(c) He is the spouse, parent or child of, and resides in the same household with, a person qualified under any of the foregoing paragraphs of this subdivision and will also be absent from said county by reason of accompanying the person so qualified.

2. Each person entitled to vote as an absentee voter pursuant to this section and desirous of obtaining an absentee ballot shall make written application therefor to the village clerk. Application forms for use pursuant to this section shall be in a form prescribed by the state board of elections. The use of any application which is on a form prescribed by the state board of elections shall be acceptable.

3. An application for an absentee ballot must be signed by the applicant. Such application may require that the applicant submit a certificate in lieu of any affidavit which shall state that the information contained in the application is true. Such certificate shall be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit and shall have the following language printed in bold face type above the signature line:

"I UNDERSTAND THAT THIS CERTIFICATE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR ALL PURPOSES AS THE EQUIVALENT OF AN AFFIDAVIT AND, IF IT CONTAINS A MATERIAL FALSE STATEMENT, SHALL SUBJECT ME TO THE SAME PENALTIES AS IF I HAD BEEN DULY SWORN."

4. An application must be received by the village clerk no earlier than four months before the election for which an absentee ballot is sought. If the application requests that the absentee ballot be mailed, such application must be received not later than seven days before the election. If the applicant or his agent delivers the application to the village clerk in
§ 15-120  ELECTION LAW

person, such application must be received not later than the day before the election. The village clerk shall examine each application and shall determine from the information contained therein whether the applicant is qualified under this section to receive an absentee ballot. The clerk in making such decision shall not determine whether the applicant is a qualified elector, said determination being reserved to the inspectors of election as is hereinafter provided in subdivision eight of this section.

5. No later than six days before the election for which an application has been received and for which the village clerk has determined the applicant to be qualified to vote by absentee ballot the village clerk shall mail, by regular mail, an absentee ballot to each qualified applicant who has applied before such day and who has requested that such absentee ballot be mailed to him at the address set forth in his application. If the applicant or his agent delivers the application to the village clerk in person after the seventh day before the village election and not later than the day before the election, the village clerk shall forthwith deliver such absentee ballots for those applicants whom he determines are qualified to make such applications and to receive such ballots to such applicants or the agents named in the applications when such applicants or agents appear in the village clerk’s office.

6. The absentee ballot shall be caused to be prepared and printed by the village clerk as provided by law for paper ballots or machine ballots, whichever are to be used in said election and appropriate modifications for the purposes of this section. He shall also cause to be prepared and printed return envelopes addressed to him, conforming so far as may be practicable to the provisions of this chapter stating thereon that in order for the ballot contained therein to be counted it must be received by the village clerk not later than the close of the polls on election day. On the reverse side of each return envelope there shall be written instructions for the voter to insert at designated places his signature, his name printed, his residence address within the village and his village election district if there be more than one district within the village.

7. The method of marking, preparing and mailing such ballot for voting shall conform, wherever practicable, to the
methods used for absentee ballots for a general election, except that the envelope in which it is contained shall be returned to the village clerk. On the day of the election, the village clerk shall deliver all such ballots, which have been returned to him, in the sealed envelopes to the board of inspectors of election of the proper election district. No such ballot shall be deemed to have been voted unless or until it shall have been delivered to the board of inspectors of election of the election district in which the elector casting the ballot resides and shall have been deposited by the chairman of such board in the box provided for receiving such ballot.

8. When such ballots shall have been delivered to the board of inspectors of election of the proper election district and shall have been duly determined by such board to have been lawfully cast by a qualified elector of such district, the chairman of such board shall, after the close of the polls, open the envelopes containing such ballots and, without unfolding such ballots or permitting the face thereof to be exposed to the view of anyone, shall deposit each such ballot in a box specifically furnished for such purpose by the village clerk. If the board of inspectors shall determine that any such ballot has been cast by an elector who would not be qualified under the provisions of this section, then such ballot shall not be counted.

9. After all the ballots shall have been deposited, the box shall be opened and such ballots canvassed in the same manner as other ballots cast at such election and shall be counted and included in the total of all ballots cast at such election.

§ 15–122. Absentee voting at village elections for persons unable to appear because of illness or physical disability

1. A qualified elector of a village, who, on the occurrence of any general or special village election, may be within the county of his residence but unable to appear personally at the polling place in the village of his residence because of illness, physical disability or confinement either at home or in a
hospital or institution, other than a mental institution may vote as an absentee voter under this section.

2. Any elector of a village to whom this section may apply shall make application to the village clerk for an absentee ballot. Such application shall set forth the name and village address of the applicant, that he is a qualified voter of the village or election district if any, and that he was advised by his physician, medical superintendent, administrative head of hospital or institution, or Christian Science Practitioner that he will be unable to appear personally at the polling place within the village because of the reasons set forth in subdivision one. Such statement shall be accepted for all purposes as the equivalent of an affidavit, and if false shall subject the applicant to the same penalties as if he had been duly sworn. Such provision shall be printed in bold type directly above the signature line of the application.

3. Such statement, if made by an elector who resides in a village in which personal registration is required shall state that the applicant has registered, giving the date of such registration and his election district if any. If made by an elector who resides in a village in which personal registration is not required, it shall state that he has nevertheless registered; or that he has registered for the last preceding general election; or that he has voted in either or both of the two preceding general elections.

4. Any elector who is duly registered and who is permanently disabled may make application to the village clerk for a form which such clerk shall supply for the purpose of providing for the mailing of absentee ballots to permanently disabled voters. Such form shall contain an affidavit to be executed by the elector showing the particulars of his disability. Upon the filing of such application the inspectors of election shall investigate the facts stated therein and if satisfied as to the truth thereof may approve such application and in such event shall cause the registration record of the voter, if any, to be marked "PERMANENTLY DISABLED". The inspectors shall also cause to be marked "PERMANENTLY DISABLED", the registration poll records of those voters who are indicated as permanently disabled on the list of registered voters received from the board of elections. Thereafter, the village clerk shall
send an absentee voter’s ballot for each election to such elector by first class mail to his last known address with a request to the postal authorities not to forward such ballot but to return it in five days in the event that it cannot be delivered to the addressee. The mailing of such ballot or ballots for each election shall continue as long as the elector remains a qualified voter of the village and unless it appears that such person has failed to return such ballot for the last two successive general village elections. Upon the mailing of such ballot or ballots, the village clerk shall cause the fact and the date of such mailing to be recorded next to the name of the voter in the register of the village or appropriate election district. If the inspectors of election shall determine that such elector is not entitled to an absentee voter’s ballot, or if they shall determine that such elector is no longer entitled to receive such ballot without application they shall notify such elector in writing giving him the reason for such rejection or decision.

5. If a person entitled to an absentee ballot under this section is unable to sign his application because of illness or physical disability he shall be excused from signing upon making a statement, which shall be witnessed by one person, in substantially the following form: “I hereby state that I am unable to sign any application for an absentee ballot without assistance because I am unable to write by reason of my illness or physical disability. I have made, or have received assistance in making, my mark in lieu of my signature”.

 .................................................. (Mark)
 .................................................. (Signature of Witness)
 (Date)

Such statement shall be included in the application blank form furnished by the village clerk.

6. Printed forms containing the application for the absentee ballot, in accordance with the requirements of this section, shall be in the form prescribed by the state board of elections and shall be provided by the village clerk and shall be available at the office of the clerk. Application forms for absentee ballots for use pursuant to this section shall be furnished by the village clerk upon request of the person authorized to vote under this section or by any such person’s spouse, parent,
§ 15–122

child, authorized agent or any nurse charged with the care of such person.

[7. Redesignated 6.]


§ 15–124. Duties of village clerk

1. In addition to any duties of the village clerk specified in this chapter and the village law, the village clerk shall be the election officer of the village and shall have the responsibility for the general conduct of all village elections and shall have vested in him all authority, consistent with this chapter which may be reasonable and necessary to provide for the proper and orderly conduct of such elections and the proceedings preliminary and subsequent thereto.

2. The police department and the officers and members of such police department, if any, the office of the sheriff in a county in which a village or part of a village is located or any police agency or department charged with the responsibility of law enforcement in any county in which a village or part of a village is located shall, whenever called upon by the village clerk, render to such village clerk all practicable assistance in the enforcement of this chapter. Such assistance shall be rendered to the village clerk at no charge to the village. Such assistance shall include, but not be limited to:

a. the police telephone service;

b. the investigation of any registrant or any applicant for an absentee ballot to determine his qualifications to be registered or vote, and

c. the maintenance of order, regulation of traffic and the control of crowds on any day or days designated for voter registration and voting.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 15–126. Canvass of election

1. The inspectors of election of each election district shall, immediately upon the closing of the polls at each annual or biennial election, proceed to canvass the votes cast thereat and
shall complete such canvass without adjournment. They shall, before nine o’clock in the forenoon of the following day, file with the village clerk their certificates setting forth the holding of the election, the total number of votes cast for each office, the number of votes cast for each person for such office, the total number of votes cast upon each proposition voted upon, and the number cast for and against it. They shall also deliver to the village clerk at the same time and place all ballot boxes, if there be such, and all unused supplies and the American flag furnished for use in the polling place. If the village contains more than one election district, the board of trustees of such village shall meet at its usual place of meeting not later than eight o’clock in the evening of the day after the election. The village clerk shall produce at such meeting the returns of the inspectors of election, at which time the board of trustees shall canvass such returns and file in the office of the village clerk a certificate declaring the result.

2. a. The person or persons eligible and receiving the highest number of votes for an office shall be elected thereto.

b. In the event that more eligible persons than the number remaining to be elected receive for the same office or offices an equal number of votes, the board of trustees shall conduct a run-off election. Such run-off election shall be held on the first Tuesday at least ten days after the final certification of such tie result, subject to the provisions of paragraph b of subdivision three of section 15–104 of this article, provided, however, that the only persons who shall be deemed nominated shall be those persons who shall have received such equal number of votes. The order of the candidates names on the ballot shall be determined by a drawing conducted by a village clerk, in the presence of all those persons who received such equal number of votes, or a representative of such persons.

c. Such run-off election may be waived and the selection made by lot as otherwise provided by this section if each person who shall have received such equal number of votes shall file with the village clerk, no later than two days after such final certification of such tie result, a written notice of consent that such selection be made by lot.

d. If a waiver of such run-off election shall occur, the village clerk, no later than two days after receiving written
§ 15–126. ELECTION LAW

notice of consent that such selection be made by lot, shall certify such facts in writing to any supreme court justice within the judicial district in which such village is located and shall within three days summon the candidates before him or her and he or she shall by lot determine which of them shall be elected.

3. The village clerk may, and upon written request of any candidate received within two days of the date of the village election, shall cause a recanvass of the vote cast in any village election to be made. The recanvass shall be conducted by the county board of elections of the county in which the village is located. For the purposes of this section, a village shall be deemed to be located within a county if more than fifty per cent of the population of the village as shown by the last federal decennial, or special census resides in that portion of the village located in that county. The village clerk shall, within one day after the written request for a recanvass is received notify the county board of elections of such request, whereupon the board of elections shall assume the duty of such recanvass and shall take all steps necessary and consistent with this chapter to cause a recanvass of the vote. Such recanvass shall be completed within five days of such notice to the county board of elections. The institution of a recanvass shall immediately stay any further action by, or on behalf of, the village clerk with regard to further election procedures required by this section. Judicial review as provided by this chapter must be commenced no later than three days after the completion of the recanvass by the board of elections. Upon completion of the recanvass, the county board of elections shall notify the village clerk of the result. If no judicial proceedings have been instituted, the clerk shall proceed to notify the persons elected as provided in this article. If judicial proceedings have been instituted, such notice shall not be given until completion of such review.


§ 15–128. Notice to person chosen to a village office

The clerk of the village shall, within three days after the election of a village officer, notify each person elected of his
VILLAGE ELECTIONS § 15–134

No election of village officers, held in any village, shall be invalid on account of the failure of the electors to designate in their ballots the respective terms of office of persons to be elected thereat, for the same office, for different terms; but the persons so to be elected to such office, who are eligible and
§ 15–134
receive the highest number of votes, shall be elected. The person first named on a ballot containing the names of more than one person for such an office, and not designating their respective terms, shall be deemed designated for the longest term, the second, for the next longest term, and so on to the end; and the inspectors of election shall count the ballots and certify the result accordingly.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 15–136. Refusal of officer to surrender his office
If a person who has been an officer of a village refuses or neglects to deliver to his successor in office, within ten days after written notification and request sent by order of board of trustees all the moneys, books, papers, records, property and effects of every description, which have come into his possession or under his control by virtue of his office and which belong to the village or pertain to the office, he shall forfeit and pay to the village the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every day he shall so neglect or refuse, and he shall also pay all damages, costs and expenses caused by such neglect or refusal.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

The supreme court or any justice thereof within the judicial district and the county court or any judge thereof within the county, in which the village is located, shall have summary jurisdiction to determine any question arising and make such order as justice may require, in respect to village elections and registration therefor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)
ARTICLE 16—JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Section
16–100. Jurisdiction; supreme court, county court.
16–102. Proceedings as to designations and nominations, primary elections, etc.
16–104. Proceedings as to form of ballot, party name, etc.
16–106. Proceedings as to the casting and canvass of ballots.
16–108. Proceedings as to registration and voting.
16–110. Proceedings as to enrollment.
16–112. Proceedings for examination or preservation of ballots.
16–113. Proceeding with respect to voter verifiable records.
16–114. Proceedings to compel filing of statements or corrected statements of campaign receipts, expenditures and contributions.
16–115. Proceedings with respect to utilizing certain buildings as polling places.
16–118. Proceedings to review removal of committee member or officer.
16–120. Enforcement proceedings.

§ 16–100. Jurisdiction; supreme court, county court

1. The supreme court is vested with jurisdiction to summarily determine any question of law or fact arising as to any subject set forth in this article, which shall be construed liberally.

2. The county court is vested with jurisdiction to summarily determine any question of law or fact except proceedings as to a nomination or election at a primary election or a nomination at a judicial convention, proceedings as to the casting and canvass of ballots, proceedings for examination or preservation of ballots and proceedings to enforce the provisions of article fourteen of this chapter.


§ 16–102. Proceedings as to designations and nominations, primary elections, etc.

1. The nomination or designation of any candidate for any public office or party position or any independent nomination, or the holding of an uncontested primary election, by reason of a petition for an opportunity to ballot having been filed, or the election of any person to any party position may be contested in a proceeding instituted in the supreme court by any aggrieved candidate, or by the chairman of any party committee or by a person who shall have filed objections, as provided in
this chapter, except that the chairman of a party committee may not bring a proceeding with respect to a designation or the holding of an otherwise uncontested primary.

2. A proceeding with respect to a petition shall be instituted within fourteen days after the last day to file the petition, or within three business days after the officer or board with whom or which such petition was filed, makes a determination of invalidity with respect to such petition, whichever is later; except that a proceeding with respect to a petition for a village election or an independent nomination for a special election shall be instituted within seven days after the last day to file the petition for such village election or independent nomination or within three business days after the officer or board with whom or which such petition was filed, makes a determination of invalidity with respect to such petition, whichever is later. A proceeding with respect to a primary, convention, meeting of a party committee, or caucus shall be instituted within ten days after the holding of such primary or convention or the filing of the certificate of nominations made at such caucus or meeting of a party committee.

3. The court may direct reassembling of any convention or the holding of a new primary election, or caucus where it finds there has been such fraud or irregularity as to render impossible a determination as to who rightfully was nominated or elected.

4. A final order in any proceeding involving the names of candidates on ballots or voting machines shall be made, if possible, at least five weeks before the day of the election at which such ballots or voting machines are to be used, or if such proceeding is commenced within five weeks of such election, no later than the day following the day on which the case is heard.


§ 16–104. Proceedings as to form of ballot, party name, etc.

1. The form and content of any ballot, or portion thereof, to be used in an election, and the right to use any emblem design, color, party or independent body name, may be contested in a
proceeding instituted in the supreme court by any aggrieved candidate or by the chairman of any party committee or independent body.

2. The wording of the abstract or form of submission of any proposed amendment, proposition or question may be contested in a proceeding instituted by any person eligible to vote on such amendment, proposition or question.

3. A proceeding pursuant to subdivision two of this section must be instituted within fourteen days after the last day to certify the wording of any such abstract or form of submission.

4. A final order in any proceeding involving the contents of official ballots on voting machines shall be made, if possible, at least five weeks before the day of the election at which such voting machines are to be used, or if such proceeding is commenced within five weeks of an election, no later than the day following the day on which the case is heard.


§ 16–106. Proceedings as to the casting and canvass of ballots

1. The casting or canvassing or refusal to cast challenged ballots, blank ballots, void or canvass absentee, military, special federal, federal write-in or emergency ballots and ballots voted in affidavit envelopes by persons whose registration poll records were not in the ledger or whose names were not on the computer generated registration list on the day of election or voters in inactive status, voters who moved to a new address in the city or county or after they registered or voters who claimed to be enrolled in a party other than that shown on their registration poll record or on the computer generated registration list and the original applications for a military, special federal, federal write-in, emergency or absentee voter’s ballot may be contested in a proceeding instituted in the supreme or county court, by any candidate or the chairman of any party committee, and by any voter with respect to the refusal to cast such voter’s ballot, against the board of canvassers of the returns from such district, if any, and otherwise against the board of inspectors of election of such district. If the court determines that the person who cast such ballot was
§ 16–106  ELECTION LAW

entitled to vote at such election, it shall order such ballot to be cast and canvassed if the court finds that ministerial error by the board of elections or any of its employees caused such ballot envelope not to be valid on its face.

2. The canvass of returns by the state, or county, city, town or village board of canvassers may be contested, in a proceeding instituted in the supreme court by any voter, except a proceeding on account of the failure of the state board of canvassers to act upon new returns of a board of canvassers of any county made pursuant to the order of a court or justice, which may be instituted only by a candidate aggrieved or a voter in the county.

3. The attorney general, on behalf of the state, and the chairman of the state committee of a party, may institute any proceeding allowed herein relating to the returns of canvass by inspectors upon the vote of any ballot proposal submitted to the people of the state.

4. The court may direct a recanvass or the correction of an error, or the performance of any duty imposed by law on such a state, county, city, town or village board of inspectors, or canvassers.

5. A proceeding under subdivisions one and three of this section must be instituted within twenty days and under subdivision two, within thirty days after the election or alleged erroneous statement or determination was made, or the time when the board shall have acted in the particulars as to which it is claimed to have failed to perform its duty, except that such a proceeding with respect to a village election must be instituted within ten days after such election, statement, determination or action.


§ 16–108.  Proceedings as to registration and voting

1. The supreme court, by a justice thereof within the judicial district, or the county court, by a county judge within his county, in a proceeding instituted by any voter to whom registration has been unlawfully refused, shall compel, by order, the registration of such voter, and, in a proceeding
instituted by any voter duly qualified to vote in this state, or by
the state board of elections, shall, by order, direct the cancella-
tion of the registration of any person who shall unlawfully be
registered, and shall order the board of elections or other
official charged with the conduct of registration to carry out
such order.

2. In any such proceeding the board of elections or other
official charged with the conduct of the election, in which it is
claimed the registration of the voter unlawfully was refused or
unlawfully registered, shall be a necessary party and the per-
son whose name is sought to be stricken from the register shall
likewise be a necessary party, and the board and such person
shall receive such notice as the court, justice or judge shall
direct.

3. Such court, in a proceeding instituted by any voter
unlawfully denied the right to vote by the inspectors, shall, by
order, direct that he be allowed to vote at his polling place and
within the hours established by law. Such order shall, where
necessary, direct the board of elections to complete the voter’s
registration and enrollment records.

4. Such court, justice or judge, in a proceeding instituted
by any voter unlawfully denied an absentee ballot or the
application therefor, shall compel, by order, the delivery to
such voter of a ballot or application.

5. An affidavit by any officer or employee of the board of
elections, or by any police officer, sheriff or deputy sheriff, or
by any special investigator appointed by the state board of
elections, that he visited the premises claimed by the applicant
as his residence and that he interrogated an inmate, housed-
well, keeper, caretaker, owner, proprietor or landlord there-
of or therein as to the applicant’s residence therein or thereat,
and that he was informed by one or more of such persons,
naming them, that they knew the persons residing upon such
premises and that the applicant did not reside upon such
premises thirty days before the election, shall be presumptive
evidence against the right of the voter to register from such
premises.

6. For each primary, special and general election, the pre-
siding justice of the appellate division of the first and second
§ 16–108  ELECTION LAW

judicial department shall, and the presiding justice of the appellate division of the third and fourth judicial departments may assign one or more justices of the supreme court to sit at such offices of the board of elections and such other locations as may be designated to hear and determine all cases arising under this chapter relating to eligibility for voting of such election.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 16–110.  Proceedings as to enrollment

1. The supreme court, by a justice thereof within the judicial district, or the county court, by a judge within his county, in a proceeding instituted by a duly enrolled voter of a party, not later than the second Friday before a primary election, shall direct the enrollment of any voter with such party to be cancelled if it appears that any material statement in the declaration of the voter upon which he was enrolled is false or that the voter has died or does not reside at the address on his registration record.

2. The chairman of the county committee of a party with which a voter is enrolled in such county, may, upon a written complaint by an enrolled member of such party in such county and after a hearing held by him or by a sub-committee appointed by him upon at least two days’ notice to the voter, personally or by mail, determine that the voter is not in sympathy with the principles of such party. The Supreme Court or a justice thereof within the judicial district, in a proceeding instituted by a duly enrolled voter of the party at least ten days before a primary election, shall direct the enrollment of such voter to be cancelled if it appears from the proceedings before such chairman or sub-committee, and other proofs, if any, presented, that such determination is just.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.  Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 102.)

§ 16–112.  Proceedings for examination or preservation of ballots

The supreme court, by a justice within the judicial district, or the county court, by a county judge within his county, may direct the examination by any candidate or his agent of any ballot or voting machine upon which his name appeared, and
the preservation of any ballots in view of a prospective contest, upon such conditions as may be proper.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 16–113. Proceeding with respect to voter verifiable records

The supreme court, by a justice within the judicial district, or the county court, by a county judge within his or her county, in a special proceeding by any candidate or his or her agent, may direct a manual audit of the voter verifiable audit records applicable to any candidate running for office within such judicial district or county where (1) the uniform statewide standard promulgated by regulation by the state board of elections pursuant to subdivision three of section 9–211 of this chapter with respect to discrepancies between manual audit tallies and voting machines or systems tallies requires a further voter verifiable record audit of additional voting machines or systems or all voting machines or systems applicable to such election, or (2) where evidence presented to the court otherwise indicates that there is a likelihood of a material discrepancy between such manual audit tally and such voting machine or system tally, or a discrepancy as defined in subdivision three of section 9–208 of this chapter, which creates a substantial possibility that the winner of the election as reflected in the voting machine or system tally could change if a voter verifiable record audit of additional voting machines or systems or of all voting machines or systems applicable to such election were conducted.


§ 16–114. Proceedings to compel filing of statements or corrected statements of campaign receipts, expenditures and contributions

1. The supreme court or a justice thereof, in a proceeding instituted by any candidate voted for at the election or primary or by any five qualified voters or by the state or other board of elections may compel by order, any person required to file a statement of receipts, expenditures or contributions for campaign purposes, who has not filed any such statement within
the time prescribed by this chapter, to file such statement within five days after notice of the order.

2. The supreme court or a justice thereof, in a proceeding instituted by any candidate voted for at the election or primary or by any five qualified voters, or by the state or other board of elections in accordance with the provision of this chapter may compel by order any person required under the provisions of this chapter to file a statement of receipts, expenditures or contributions for campaign purposes, who has filed a statement which does not conform to the requirements of this chapter in respect to its truth, sufficiency in detail or otherwise, to file a new or supplemental statement which shall make the statement or statements true and complete within five days after notice of the order. The state board of elections shall be a necessary party in any such proceeding.

3. The supreme court or a justice thereof, in a proceeding instituted by any candidate voted for at the election or primary or by any five qualified voters, or by the state or other board of elections may compel by order any person who has failed to comply, or the members of any committee which has failed to comply, with any of the provisions of this chapter, to comply therewith.

4. In every proceeding instituted under this section, except a proceeding to compel the filing of a statement by a candidate for nomination to a public office at a primary election or for election thereto, or by the treasurer of a political committee, who has failed to file any statement, the petitioner or petitioners, upon the institution of the proceeding shall file with the county clerk an undertaking in a sum to be determined and with sureties to be approved by a justice of the supreme court conditioned to pay any costs imposed against him or them; provided, however, that no such undertaking shall be required in a proceeding instituted by the state or other board of elections.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 117.)

§ 16–115. Proceedings with respect to utilizing certain buildings as polling places

The supreme court or a justice thereof, in a proceeding instituted by any board or body empowered to designate poll-
ing places, may compel by order, any person or entity which owns or operates a building or facility which is required by this chapter to be made available as a place of registration and voting to make such building or facility available for such purposes and in a proceeding instituted by any person or entity which owns or operates such a building or facility, may vacate a determination by such a board or body that such a building is suitable for registration and voting upon a finding that such building is not required to be made available as a place of registration and voting.

(Added L.1989, c. 694, § 3.)

§ 16–116. Proceedings; provisions in relation thereto

A special proceeding under the foregoing provisions of this article shall be heard upon a verified petition and such oral or written proof as may be offered, and upon such notice to such officers, persons or committees as the court or justice shall direct, and shall be summarily determined. The proceeding shall have preference over all other causes in all courts. The petition in any such proceeding instituted by the state or other board of elections shall be verified by the persons specified in accordance with rules promulgated by the state board of elections. In the city of New York, a proceeding relating to a run-off primary brought pursuant to this article shall have first preference over all other proceedings.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 16–118. Proceedings to review removal of committee member or officer

The action of any political committee or independent body in removing a member or officer thereof may be reviewed by a proceeding pursuant to article seventy-eight of the civil practice law and rules.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 103.)

§ 16–120. Enforcement proceedings

1. The supreme court or a justice thereof, in a proceeding instituted by the state board of elections, may impose a civil
penalty, as provided for in subdivisions one and two of section 14–126 of this chapter.

2. Upon proof that a violation of article fourteen of this chapter, as provided in subdivision one of this section, has occurred, the court may impose a civil penalty, pursuant to subdivisions one and two of section 14–126 of this chapter, after considering, among other factors, the severity of the violation or violations, whether the subject of the violation made a good faith effort to correct the violation and whether the subject of the violation has a history of similar violations. All such determinations shall be made on a fair and equitable basis without regard to the status of the candidate or political committee.

(Added L.2011, c. 399, pt. E, § 5, eff. Aug. 15, 2011.)
ARTICLE 17—VIOLATIONS OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE

Section
17–100. Definitions.
17–102. Misdemeanors at, or in connection with, primary elections, caucuses, enrollment in political parties, committees, and conventions.
17–104. False registration.
17–108. False affidavits; mutilation, destruction or loss of registry list or affidavits.
17–110. Misdemeanors concerning police commissioners or officers or members of any police force.
17–112. Soliciting media support.
17–114. Failure to furnish information; false information.
17–116. Removal, mutilation or destruction of election booths, supplies, poll-lists or cards of instruction.
17–118. Refusal to permit employees to attend election.
17–120. Misconduct in relation to certificate of nomination and official ballot.
17–122. Misconduct in relation to petitions.
17–124. Failure to deliver official ballots.
17–126. Misconduct of election officers.
17–128. Violations of election law by public officer or employee.
17–130. Misdemeanor in relation to elections.
17–134. Unlawful use of pasters.
17–136. False returns; unlawful acts respecting returns.
17–140. Furnishing money or entertainment to induce attendance at polls.
17–142. Giving consideration for franchise.
17–144. Receiving consideration for franchise.
17–146. Offender a competent witness; witnesses’ immunity.
17–148. Bribery or intimidation of elector in military service of United States.
17–150. Duress and intimidation of voters.
17–152. Conspiracy to promote or prevent election.
17–154. Pernicious political activities.
17–156. Political assessments.
17–158. Corrupt use of position or authority.
17–160. Procuring fraudulent documents in order to vote.
17–162. Judicial candidates not to contribute.
17–164. Political contributions by owners of polling places prohibited.
17–166. Penalty.
17–168. Crimes against the elective franchise not otherwise provided for.
17–170. Destroying or delaying election returns.

§ 17–100. Definitions

1. The word “election” as used in this article shall be deemed to apply to and include all general, special and pri-
§ 17–100  ELECTION LAW

mary elections, unofficial primaries and all local elections relating to candidates, ballot proposals, proceedings for the nominations of candidates by petition, and all elections held pursuant to Article 52A of the education law.

2. The word “candidate” shall be deemed to apply to any person seeking a nomination, designation, or election to a public office or party office.

3. The term “election officer” shall mean any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, performs any duty or function in the electoral process.

4. The term “public officer” as used in this article shall be deemed to apply to any person who holds an elective or appointive office of the state, separate authority or any political subdivision of the state with authority to supervise other personnel within such subdivisions. The term “public employee” shall be deemed to apply to all other personnel of the state or such authorities or subdivisions.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1982, c. 647, § 28.)

§ 17–102.  Misdemeanors at, or in connection with, primary elections, caucuses, enrollment in political parties, committees, and conventions

Any person who:

1. At a primary election or caucus of a party, wilfully votes, or attempts to vote, without being entitled to do so, or votes, or attempts to vote under any other name than his own or on the same day more than once under his own name; or,

2. Votes, or offers to vote, at a primary election or caucus of a party, having voted at the primary election or caucus of any other political party on the same day, or being at the time enrolled in a party other than the party at whose primary or caucus he votes or offers to vote; or, who causes his name to be placed upon the rolls of a party organization of one party while his name is by his consent or procurement upon the rolls of a party organization of another party; or,

3. At a primary election or caucus, for the purpose of affecting the result thereof, votes or attempts to vote two or more ballots, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballot to those lawfully cast, by fraudulently introducing the same into the
ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been count-
ed, or who adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix
with, the ballots lawfully cast, another ballot or other ballots
before the votes have been counted or canvassed, or while the
votes are being counted or canvassed; or at any time abstracts
any ballots lawfully cast, with intent to change the result of
such election or to change the count thereat in favor of or
against any person voted for at such election, or to prevent the
ballots being recounted or used as evidence; or carries away,
destroys, loses, conceals, detains, secretes, mutilates, or at-
ttempts to carry away, destroy, conceal, detain, secrete, or
mutilate, any tally lists, ballots, ballot boxes, enrollment books,
certificates of return, or any official documents provided for by
the election law or otherwise by law, for the purpose of
affecting or invalidating the result of such election, or of
destroying evidence; or in any manner interferes with the
officers holding any primary election or conducting the can-
vass of the votes cast thereat, or with voters lawfully exercis-
ing, or seeking to exercise, their right of voting at such primary
election; or,

4. For the purpose of securing enrollment as a member of a
political party, or for the purpose of being allowed to vote at a
primary election or caucus as a member of a political party
makes, deposits or files with a board of inspectors, or with any
public officer or board, a false declaration of party affiliation
or wilfully makes a false declaration of residence, either by an
enrollment blank or otherwise, or falsely answers any pertinent
question asked him by the board of election inspectors, or by a
member thereof; or,

5. Fraudulently or wrongfully does any act tending to affect
the result of any primary election, caucus or convention; or,

6. Induces or attempts to induce any poll clerk, election
inspector, election coordinator, or officer, clerk or employee of
the board of elections discharging any duty or performing any
act required or made necessary by the election law at a
primary election or in connection with the registration or
enrollment of voters, to do any act in violation of his duty or in
violation of the election law; or,

7. Directly, or indirectly, by himself or through any other
person, pays, or offers to pay, money or other valuable thing,
or promises a place or position, or offers any other consideration or makes any other promise, to any person, to induce any voter to vote, or refrain from voting, at a primary election or caucus, or convention, for or against any particular person; or does or offers to do, anything to hinder or delay any elector from taking part in or voting at a primary election or caucus; or,

8. By menace or other unlawful or corrupt means, directly or indirectly, influences or attempts to influence, the vote of any person entitled to vote at a primary election or caucus, or convention, or obstructs such person in voting, or prevents him from voting thereat; or,

9. Directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, receives money or other valuable thing, or a promise of a place or position, before, at, or after any primary election or caucus, or convention, for voting or refraining from voting for or against any person, or for voting or refraining from voting at a primary election, caucus or convention; or,

10. Being an officer, teller, canvasser, or inspector, at a primary election or caucus, knowingly permits any fraudulent vote to be cast, or knowingly receives and deposits in the ballot box any ballots offered by any person not qualified to vote; or permits the removal of ballots from the polling place before the close of the poll, or refuses to receive ballots intended for the electors of the district, or refuses to deliver to any elector ballots intended for the electors of the district which have been delivered to the board of inspectors, or permits electioneering within the polling place or within one hundred feet therefrom, or fails to keep order within the polling place, or permits any person other than the inspectors, or other persons permitted by this chapter to render assistance, to accompany an elector into a voting booth, or enters the voting booth with any elector, except one entitled to receive such assistance in the preparation of his ballot, or permits any person, other than a voter who has not voted, or a watcher to come within the guard rail or removes or permits another to remove any mark placed upon a ballot for its identification; or,

11. Being an officer, clerk or employee of the board of elections, election inspector, poll clerk or election coordinator, knowingly puts opposite the name of an elector in an enroll-
ment book any enrollment number other than the number opposite such name in the registration poll records of such district, or knowingly delivers to or receives from any elector on the day of registration an enrollment blank or envelope on which is any other enrollment number than the one opposite his name in such registration poll records or knowingly transcribes from an enrollment blank to the enrollment books any refusal to enroll or enrollment not indicated on the enrollment blank of the elector of such district whose enrollment number appears on such enrollment blank, or refuses or wilfully neglects to transcribe from any enrollment blank to the proper enrollment books any refusal to enroll or enrollment indicated on the enrollment blank of such an elector, enrolls or attempts to enroll as a member of a political party upon any of the enrollment books, any person not qualified to enroll as such, or fraudulently enters thereupon the name of any person who has not enrolled as a member of any political party, or refuses or wilfully neglects to enroll upon any of the enrollment books the name of any qualified person who has demanded to be enrolled as a member of a political party, or at any time strikes from any of the enrollment books the name of any person duly enrolled, or at any time adds to any of the enrollment books the name of any person not qualified to be enrolled as a member of a political party, or the name of any person who in fact has not enrolled as such; or makes marks upon, mutilates, carries away, conceals, alters, or destroys any enrollment blank or enrollment envelope used or deposited by an elector on a day of registration for the purpose of enrolling or refusing to enroll himself as a member of a political party; or mutilates, carries away, conceals, alters or destroys, any statement or declaration made by a qualified voter for the purpose of enrolling as a member of the party; or, prior to the close of the last meeting for registration in any year, mutilates, carries away, conceals, alters or destroys any enrollment blanks or enrollment envelopes not then delivered to electors; or,

12. Being an officer, teller, canvasser, election inspector, clerk or employee of the board of elections or any officer of a political committee or a convention, wilfully omits, refuses or neglects to do any act required by this chapter or otherwise by law, or violates any of the provisions of the election law, or makes or attempts to make any false canvass of the ballots cast
§ 17–102  

ELECTION LAW

at a primary election, caucus or convention, or a false statement of the result of a canvass of the ballots cast thereat; or,

13. Being an officer, clerk or employee of the board of elections, or an officer of a political committee or a convention, who is charged with, or assumes, the duty of compiling the roll of any convention, wilfully includes in such roll the name of any person not certified to be elected thereto in accordance with the provisions of law, or who wilfully omits from such roll the name of any person who is so certified to be a delegate to such convention, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 104; L.1991, c. 90, § 9.)

§ 17–104. False registration

Any person who:

1. Registers or attempts to register as an elector in more than one election district for the same election, or more than once in the same election district; or,

2. Registers or attempts to register as an elector, knowing that he will not be a qualified voter in the district at the election for which such registration is made; or

3. Registers or attempts to register as an elector under any name but his own; or

4. Knowingly gives a false residence within the election district when registering as an elector; or

5. Knowingly permits, aids, assists, abets, procure, commands or advises another to commit any such act, is guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–106. Misconduct of election officers

Any election officer who wilfully refuses to accord to any duly accredited watcher or to any voter or candidate any right given him by this chapter, or who wilfully violates any provision of the election law relative to the registration of electors or to the taking, recording, counting, canvassing, tallying or certifying of votes, or who wilfully neglects or refuses to perform any duty imposed on him by law, or is guilty of any fraud in the execution of the duties of his office, or connives in
VIOLATIONS OF ELECTIVE FRANCHISE § 17–110

any electoral fraud, or knowingly permits any such fraud to be practiced, is guilty of a felony.
(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 118.)

§ 17–108. False affidavits; mutilation, destruction or loss of registry list or affidavits

1. Any person who wilfully loses, alters, destroys or mutilates the list of voters or registration poll ledgers in any election district, or a certified copy thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. An applicant for registration who shall make, incorporate or cause to be incorporated a material false statement in an application for registration, or in any challenge or other affidavit required for or made or filed in connection with registration or voting, and any person who knowingly takes a false oath before a board of inspectors of election, and any person who makes a material false statement in a medical certificate or an affidavit filed in connection with an application for registration, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

3. A person who shall wilfully suppress, mutilate or alter, or, except as authorized by this chapter, shall destroy, any signed challenge or other affidavit required for or made or filed in connection with registration or voting, and any person who, except as authorized by this chapter, shall remove such an affidavit from the place of registration or polling place, is guilty of a felony.

4. A person other than the applicant who, prior to the filing of the application, shall willfully suppress, mutilate, materially alter, or, except as authorized by this chapter, destroy a signed application for registration by mail, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 105; L.1982, c. 694, § 1.)

§ 17–110. Misdemeanors concerning police commissioners or officers or members of any police force

Any person who, being a police commissioner or any officer or member of any police force in this state:

1. Uses or threatens or attempts to use his official power or authority, in any manner, directly or indirectly, in aid of or against any political party, organization, association or society,
or to control, affect, influence, reward or punish, the political adherence, affiliation, action, expression or opinion of any citizen; or

2. Appoints, promotes, transfers, retires or punishes an officer or member of a police force, or asks for or aids in the promotion, transfer, retirement or punishment of an officer or member of a police force because of the party adherence or affiliation of such officer or member, or for or on the request, direct or indirect, of any political party, organization, association or society, or of any officer, member of a committee or representative official or otherwise of any political party, organization, association or society; or

3. Solicits, collects or receives any money for, any political fund, club, association, society or committee, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1983, c. 215, § 1.)

§ 17–112. Soliciting media support

Any person who solicits from a candidate for an elective office money or other property as a condition or consideration for a supporting article, report or advertisement in any publication or news media in favor of such candidate, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–114. Failure to furnish information; false information

1. Any person who knowingly harbors or conceals any person who falsely registered as a voter, or who shall rent any room or bed to any person to be used by such person for himself or any other person for the purpose of unlawfully registering or voting therefrom is guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. A keeper of a hotel, lodging-house, boarding-house or rooming-house, who neglects to give to an election officer requesting the same, a sworn list of persons residing in such hotel, lodging-house, boarding-house, dwelling or apartment, together with the other particulars or information in relation to such persons required to be given by or pursuant to this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
3. A keeper of a hotel, lodging house, boarding-house, or rooming-house or the owner or lessee of a dwelling or apartment who makes a report or furnishes a list required by this chapter which knowingly and falsely states that a person has resided on the premises to which the report or list relates for a longer period than he has actually resided therein, or puts upon such a list or in such a report a name under which no person resides in said premises, is guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–116. Removal, mutilation or destruction of election booths, supplies, poll-lists or cards of instruction

Any person who:

1. During the election, wilfully defaces or injures a voting booth or compartment, or wilfully removes or destroys any of the supplies or other conveniences placed in the voting booths or compartments in pursuance of law; or,

2. Before the closing of the polls, wilfully defaces or destroys any list of candidates to be voted for such an election posted in accordance with the election law; or,

3. During an election, wilfully removes or defaces the cards for the instruction of voters, posted in accordance with this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–118. Refusal to permit employees to attend election

A person or corporation who refuses an employee entitled to vote at an election the privilege of attending thereat, as provided by the election law, or subjects such employee to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of such privilege, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–120. Misconduct in relation to certificate of nomination and official ballot

A person who:
§ 17–120. ELECTION LAW

1. Falsely makes or makes oath to, or fraudulently defaces or destroys a certificate of nomination or any part thereof; or,

2. Files or receives for filing a certificate of nomination, knowing that any part thereof was falsely made; or,

3. Suppresses a certificate of nomination which has been duly filed, or any part thereof; or,

4. Forges or falsely makes the official indorsement of any ballot; or,

5. Having charge of official ballots, destroys, conceals or suppresses them, except as provided by the law.\(^1\) is guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

\(^1\) Punctuation as in original.

§ 17–122. Misconduct in relation to petitions

Any person who:

1. Pays, lends, contributes or promises to pay, lend or contribute any money or other valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, to induce such voter to sign a petition for the designation of a candidate for party nomination or for election to a party position to be voted for at a primary election, or to induce such voter to sign a petition for opportunity to ballot at a primary election or to induce such voter to sign an independent nominating petition for public office; or

2. Gives, offers or promises any office, place or employment, or promises to procure or endeavor to procure any office, place or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such voter to sign a petition for the designation of a candidate for party nomination or for election to a party position to be voted for at a primary election, or to induce such voter to sign a petition for opportunity to ballot at a primary election or to induce such voter to sign an independent nominating petition for public office; or

3. Receives, agrees or contracts for any money, gift, loan or other valuable consideration, office, place or employment for himself or any other person, for signing a petition for the designation of a candidate for party nomination or for election
VIOLATIONS OF ELECTIVE FRANCHISE § 17–122

to a party position to be voted for at a primary election, or for signing a petition for opportunity to ballot at a primary election or for signing an independent nominating petition for public office; or

4. Pays or agrees to pay money or other valuable consideration, to any person for his services in canvassing for or otherwise procuring the signatures of voters to a petition for the designation of a candidate or candidates for party nomination or for election to a party position to be voted for at a primary election, or to a petition for opportunity to ballot at a primary election, or to an independent nominating petition for public office, upon the basis of the number of names to such petition procured by such person, or at a fixed amount per name; or,

5. Represents to any person as an inducement for signing a petition for the designation of a candidate for party nomination or for election to a party position to be voted for at a primary election, or for signing a petition for opportunity to ballot at a primary election, or for signing an independent nominating petition for public office, that the person soliciting such signature is to be compensated upon the basis of the number of names procured by such a person, or at a fixed amount per name; or

6. Being a signer of a petition, provided for in the election law, for the designation or nomination of a candidate, or a petition for opportunity to ballot at a primary election, thereby makes a false statement or makes a false affidavit thereon, or a false statement to the witness who authenticates the petition; or

7. Being a notary public, commissioner of deeds or a subscribing witness to a petition, provided for in this chapter, for the designation or nomination of a candidate, or a petition for opportunity to ballot at a primary election, thereby makes a false statement or makes a false affidavit thereon; or

8. Alters a petition, provided for in the election law, for the designation or nomination of a candidate, or a petition for opportunity to ballot at a primary election, by inserting, adding or changing therein the name of a candidate, or the title or designation of an office or position by any means whatsoever,
§ 17–122

ELECTION LAW

after such petition has been signed by one or more persons, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 17–124. Failure to deliver official ballots

Any person who has undertaken to deliver official ballots to any city, town or village clerk, or inspector as authorized by this chapter, and neglects or refuses to do so, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–126. Misconduct of election officers

Any election officer who:

1. Reveals to another person the name of any candidate for whom a voter has voted;

2. Communicates to another person his opinion, belief or impression as to how or for whom a voter has voted; or,

3. Places a mark upon a ballot, or does any other act by which one ballot can be distinguished from another or can be identified; or,

4. Before the closing of the polls, unfolds a ballot that a voter has prepared for voting, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–128. Violations of election law by public officer or employee

A public officer or employee who knowingly and wilfully omits, refuses or neglects to perform any act required of him by this chapter or who knowingly and wilfully refuses to permit the doing of any act authorized by this chapter or who knowingly and wilfully hinders or delays or attempts to hinder or delay the performance of such an act is, if not otherwise provided by law, guilty of a felony.
(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–130. Misdemeanor in relation to elections

Any person who:
1. Acts as an inspector of election or as a clerk at an election, without being able to read or write the English language, or without being otherwise qualified to hold such office; or,

2. Being an inspector of election, knowingly and wilfully permits or suffers any person to vote who is not entitled to vote thereat; or,

3. Wilfully and unlawfully obstructs, hinders or delays, or aids or assists in obstructing or delaying any elector on his way to a registration or polling place, or while he is attempting to register or vote; or,

4. Electioneers on election day or on days of registration within one hundred feet, as defined herein, from a polling place. Said prohibition shall not apply to a building or room that has been maintained for political purposes at least six months prior to said election or registration days, except that no political displays, placards or posters shall be exhibited therefrom. For the purposes of this section, the one hundred feet distance shall be deemed to include a one hundred foot radial measured from the entrances, designated by the inspectors of elections, to a building where the election or registration is being held.

5. Removes any official ballot from a polling place before the closing of the polls; or,

6. Unlawfully goes within the guard-rail of any polling place or unlawfully remains within such guard-rail after having been commanded to remove therefrom by any inspector of election; or,

7. Enters a voting booth with any voter or remains in a voting booth while it is occupied by any voter, or opens the door of a voting booth when the same is occupied by a voter, with the intent to watch such a voter while engaged in the preparation of his ballot, except as authorized by this chapter; or,

8. Being or claiming to be a voter, permits any other person to be in a voting booth with him while engaged in the preparation of his ballot, except as authorized by this chapter, without openly protesting against and asking that such person be ejected; or,
§ 17–130  ELECTION LAW

9. Having lawfully entered a voting booth with a voter, requests, persuades or induces such voter to vote any particular ballot or for any particular candidate, or makes or keeps any memorandum of anything occurring within the booth, or directly or indirectly, reveals to another the name of any candidate voted for by such voter; or,

10. Shows his ballot after it is prepared for voting, to any person so as to reveal the contents, or solicits a voter to show the same; or,

11. Places any mark upon his ballot, or does any other act in connection with his ballot with the intent that it may be identified as the one voted by him; or,

12. Places any mark upon, or does any other act in connection with a ballot or pastel ballot, with the intent that it may afterwards be identified as having been voted by any particular person; or,

13. Receives an official ballot from any person other than one of the clerks or inspectors having charge of the ballots; or,

14. Not being an inspector of election or clerk, delivers an official ballot to a voter; or,

15. Not being an inspector of election, receives from any voter a ballot prepared for voting; or,

16. Fails to return to the inspectors of election, before leaving the polling place or going outside the guard-rail, each ballot not voted by him; or,

17. Wilfully defaces, injures, mutilates, destroys or secretes any voting machine which belongs to any municipality or board of elections for use at elections, and any person who commits or attempts to commit a fraud in the use of any such voting machine during election; or,

18. Not being lawfully authorized, makes or has in his possession a key to a voting machine which has been adopted and will be used in elections; or,

19. Not being an inspector or clerk of election, handles a voted or unvoted ballot or stub thereof, during the canvass of votes at an election; or,
20. Intentionally opens an absentee voter’s envelope or examines the contents thereof after the receipt of the envelope by the board of elections and before the close of the polls at the election; or,

21. Wilfully disobeys any lawful command of the board of inspectors, or any member thereof; or

22. Induces or attempts to induce any poll clerk, election inspector, election coordinator, or officer, clerk or employee of the board of elections discharging any duty or performing any act required or made necessary by the election law, to do any act in violation of his duty or in violation of the election law; or,

23. Not having been appointed or named an inspector of elections or clerk and not having taken the oath for such office shall wear or display any button, badge or emblem identifying or purporting to identify such person as an inspector of election or clerk, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(1.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 107; L.1991, c. 90, § 10.)

1 So in original. Should be “machine”.

§ 17–132. Illegal voting

Any person who:

1. Knowingly votes or offers or attempts to vote at any election, when not qualified; or,

2. Procures, aids, assists, counsels or advises any person to go or come into any election district, for the purpose of voting at any election, knowing that such person is not qualified; or,

3. Votes or offers or attempts to vote at an election, more than once; or votes or offers or attempts to vote at an election under any other name than his own; or votes or offers or attempts to vote at an election, in an election district or from a place where he does not reside; or,

4. Procures, aids, assists, commands or advises another to vote or offer or attempt to vote at an election, knowing that such person is not qualified to vote thereat; or,

5. Prompts a person, applying to vote, to falsely answer questions put to him by the inspectors concerning his identity or qualifications for voting; or,
§ 17–132  ELECTION LAW

6. Being an applicant for an absentee voter’s ballot, makes a material false statement in his application, or a person who makes a material false statement in a medical certificate or an affidavit filed in connection with an application for an absentee voter’s ballot; or,

7. Not being a qualified absentee voter, and having knowledge or being chargeable with knowledge of that fact, votes or attempts to vote as an absentee voter; or,

8. Fraudulently signs the name of another upon an absentee voter’s envelope or aids in doing or attempting to do a fraudulent act in connection with an absentee vote cast or attempted to be cast; or,

9. Falsely pretends or represents to the inspectors of election or any of them that he is incapacitated to mark his ballot, for the purpose of obtaining assistance in voting under the provisions of this chapter, is guilty of a felony.

Any offer or attempt under this section shall be deemed to be the doing of any act made necessary by this chapter preliminary to the delivery of a ballot to an elector or the deposit of the ballot in the ballot box or his admission to the booth or voting machine enclosure.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–134. Unlawful use of pasters

An election officer or other person who uses a paster upon an official ballot, at any election, except as authorized and in the manner provided by this chapter, is guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–136. False returns; unlawful acts respecting returns

An inspector or clerk of an election who intentionally makes, or attempts to make, a false canvass of the ballots cast thereat, or any false statement of the result of a canvass, though not signed by a majority of the inspectors, or any person who induces or attempts to induce any such inspector or clerk to do so, is guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)
§ 17–140. Furnishing money or entertainment to induce attendance at polls

Any person who directly or indirectly by himself or through any other person in connection with or in respect of any election during the hours of voting on a day of a general, special or primary election gives or provides, or causes to be given or provided, or shall pay, wholly or in part, for any meat, drink, tobacco, refreshment or provision to or for any person, other than persons who are official representatives of the board of elections or political parties and committees and persons who are engaged as watchers, party representatives or workers assisting the candidate, except any such meat, drink, tobacco, refreshment or provision having a retail value of less than one dollar, which is given or provided to any person in a polling place without any identification of the person or entity supplying such provisions, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 119; L.1985, c. 154, § 1; L.1992, c. 414, § 1.)

§ 17–142. Giving consideration for franchise

Except as allowed by law, any person who directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:

1. Pays, lends or contributes, or offers or promises to pay, lend or contribute any money or other valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, to induce such voter or other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to induce any voter or other person to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person or persons, or for or against any particular proposition submitted to voters, or to induce such voter to come to the polls or remain away from the polls at such election or to induce such voter or other person to place or cause to be placed or refrain from placing or causing to be placed his name upon a registration poll record or on account of such voter or other person having voted or refrained from voting for or against any particular person or for or against any proposition submitted to voters, or having come to the polls or remained away from the polls at such election, or having placed or caused to be placed or refrained from placing or causing to be placed his or any other name upon the registry of voters; or,
§ 17–142  ELECTION LAW

2. Gives, offers or promises any office, place or employment, or promises to procure or endeavor to procure any office, place or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such voter or other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to induce any voter or other person to vote or refrain from voting at such election, for or against any particular person or for or against any proposition submitted to voters, or to induce any voter or other person to place or cause to be placed or refrain from placing or causing to be placed his or any other name upon a registration poll record; or,

3. Gives, offers or promises any office, place, employment or valuable thing as an inducement for any voter or other person to procure or aid in procuring either a large or a small vote, plurality or majority at any election district or other political division of the state, for a candidate or candidates to be voted for at an election; or to cause a larger or smaller vote, plurality or majority to be cast or given for any candidate or candidates in one such district or political division than in another; or,

4. Makes any gift, loan, promise, offer, procurement or agreement as aforesaid to, for or with any person to induce such person to procure or endeavor to procure the election of any person or the vote of any voter at any election; or,

5. Procures or engages or promises or endeavors to procure, in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement the election of any person, or the vote of any voter, at such election; or,

6. Advances or pays or causes to be paid, any money or other valuable thing, to or for the use of any other person with the intent that the same, or any part thereof, shall be used in bribery at any election, or knowingly pays or causes to be paid any money or other valuable thing to any person in discharge or repayment of any money, wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election, is guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–144.  Receiving consideration for franchise

Except as allowed by law, any person who directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person:
1. Receives, agrees or contracts for, before or during an election, any money, gift, loan or other valuable consideration, office place or employment for himself or any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for coming or agreeing to come to the polls, or for remaining away or agreeing to remain away from the polls, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from registering as a voter, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, or for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting for or against any particular person or persons at any election, or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election; or;

2. Receives any money or other valuable thing during or after an election on account of himself or any other person having voted or refrained from voting at such an election; or having registered or refrained from registering as a voter, or on account of himself or any other person having voted or refrained from voting for or against any particular person at such election, or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election, or on account of himself or any other person having come to the polls or remained away from the polls at such election, or having registered or refrained from registering as a voter, or on account of having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting for or against any particular person at such election, or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election, is guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–146. Offender a competent witness; witnesses’ immunity

1. A person offending against any section of this article is a competent witness against another person so offending and may be compelled to attend and testify on any trial, hearing or proceeding or investigation in the same manner as any other person.

2. In any criminal proceeding before a court or grand jury for a violation of any of the provisions of this article, the court or grand jury may confer immunity in accordance with the code of criminal procedure.¹

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

¹ So in original. See CPL 50.20 and 190.40.
§ 17–148. Bribery or intimidation of elector in military service of United States

Any person who, directly or indirectly, by bribery, menace or any other corrupt means, controls, or attempts to control an elector of this state enlisted in the military service of the United States, in the exercise of his rights under the election law, or annoys, injures or punishes him for the manner in which he exercises such right, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–150. Duress and intimidation of voters

Any person or corporation who directly or indirectly:

1. Uses or threatens to use any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict any injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any other manner practices intimidation upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting for or against any particular person or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election, or to place or cause to be placed or refrain from placing or causing to be placed his name upon a registry of voters, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at such election, or having voted or refrained from voting for or against any particular person or persons, or for or against any proposition submitted to voters at such election, or having registered or refrained from registering as a voter; or,

2. By abduction, duress or any forcible or fraudulent device or contrivance whatever impedes, prevents or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the elective franchise by any voter, or compels, induces or prevails upon any voter to give or refrain from giving his vote for or against any particular person at any election; or,

3. Being an employer pays his employee the salary or wages due in “pay envelopes,” in which there is enclosed or upon which there is written or printed political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employees, or within ninety days of a general election puts or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where his employees are engaged in labor, any handbill or placard
VIOLATIONS OF ELECTIVE FRANCHISE § 17–154

containing any threat, notice or information, that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease, in whole or in part, his establishment will be closed up, or the wages of his employees reduced, or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employees, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, if a corporation, shall in addition forfeit its charter.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

1 So in original. Should be “employees”.

§ 17–152. Conspiracy to promote or prevent election

Any two or more persons who conspire to promote or prevent the election of any person to a public office by unlawful means and which conspiracy is acted upon by one or more of the parties thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–154. Pernicious political activities

It shall be unlawful for any person to:

1. Intimidate, threaten or coerce, or to attempt to intimidate, threaten or coerce, any other person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such other person to vote or to vote as he may choose, or for the purpose of causing such other person to vote for, or not to vote for, any candidate for the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, attorney-general, comptroller, judge of any court, member of the senate, or member of the assembly at any election held solely or in part for the purpose of selecting a governor, lieutenant-governor, attorney-general, comptroller, any judge or any member of the senate or any member of the assembly; or,

2. Directly or indirectly, promise any employment, position, work, compensation, or other benefit, provided for or made possible in whole or in part by any act of congress or of the legislature appropriating funds for work relief or relief purposes, to any person as consideration, favor or reward for any political activity or for the support of or opposition to any candidate or any political party in any nominating convention or in any election; or,
§ 17-154    ELECTION LAW

3. Deprive, attempt to deprive or threaten to deprive, by any means, any person of any employment, position, work, compensation or other benefit provided for or made possible in whole or in part by any act of congress or of the legislature appropriating funds for the work relief or relief purposes, on account of any political activity or on account of support for or opposition to any candidate or any political party in any nominating convention or election; or

4. Solicit or receive or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political purpose whatever from any person known by him to be entitled to or receiving compensation, employment or other benefit provided for or made possible by any act of congress or of the legislature appropriating, or authorizing the appropriation of, funds for work relief or relief purposes; or

5. Furnish or to disclose, or to aid or assist in furnishing or disclosing, any list or names of persons receiving compensation, employment or benefits provided for or made possible by any act of congress or of the legislature appropriating or authorizing the appropriation of, funds for work relief or relief purposes, to a political candidate, committee, campaign manager, or to any person for delivery to a political candidate, committee or campaign manager, and it shall be unlawful for any person to receive any such list or names for political purposes.

No part of any appropriation made by any act of congress or of the legislature, heretofore or hereafter enacted, making appropriations for work relief, relief, or otherwise to increase employment by providing loans and grants for public works projects, shall be used, and no authority conferred by any such act upon any person shall be exercised or administered, for the purpose of interfering with, restraining or coercing any individual in the exercise of his right to vote and to vote as he may choose at any election.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)
§ 17–156. Political assessments

Any officer or employee of the state, or of a political subdivision thereof who, directly or indirectly uses his authority or official influence to compel or induce any other officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision thereof, to pay or promise to pay any political assessment shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor. Nothing herein shall be deemed to prohibit an officer or employee of the state or political subdivision thereof from making a voluntary contribution to a candidate or political committee.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–158. Corrupt use of position or authority

Any person who:

1. While holding public office, or being nominated or seeking a nomination therefor, corruptly uses or promises to use, directly, or indirectly, any official authority or influence possessed or anticipated, in the way of conferring upon any person, or in order to secure, or aid any person in securing, any office or public employment, or any nomination, confirmation, promotion or increase of salary, upon consideration that the vote or political influence or action of the person so to be benefited or of any other person, shall be given or used in behalf of any candidate, officer or party or upon any other corrupt condition or consideration; or,

2. Being a public officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision having, or claiming to have, any authority or influence affecting the nomination, public employment, confirmation, promotion, removal or increase or decrease of salary of any public officer or employee, promises or threatens to use, any such authority or influence, directly or indirectly to affect the vote or political action of any such public officer or employee, or on account of the vote or political action of such officer or employee; or,

3. Makes, tenders or offers to procure, or cause any nomination or appointment for any public office or place, or accepts or requests any such nomination or appointment, upon the payment or contribution of any valuable consideration, or upon an understanding or promise thereof; or,
§ 17–158. ELECTION LAW

4. Makes any gift, promise or contribution to any person, upon the condition or consideration of receiving an appointment or election to a public office or a position of public employment, or for receiving or retaining any such office or position, or promotion, privilege, increase of salary or compensation therein, or exemption from removal or discharge therefrom, is guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–160. Procuring fraudulent documents in order to vote

1. Any person who knowingly and wilfully procures from any court, judge, clerk or other officer, any document with intent to enable himself or any other person to register for or vote at any election when he or such other person is not entitled to exercise the elective franchise; or

2. Any person who knowingly and wilfully presents to any election officer for the purpose of having himself or any other person placed upon any list or registry of voters or for the purpose of enabling himself or any other person to vote at any election, any false document, is guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 108.)

§ 17–162. Judicial candidates not to contribute

No candidate for a judicial office shall, directly or indirectly, make any contribution of money or other thing of value, nor shall any contribution be solicited of him; but a candidate for a judicial office may make such legal expenditures, other than contributions, authorized by this chapter.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 373, § 109.)

§ 17–164. Political contributions by owners of polling places prohibited

A person, who being the owner of premises contracted for or used as a place of registration or as a polling place for any election or official primary, who makes offers or promises to make a political contribution to any party committee, candidate or person, or any person who makes, promises or offers to make any such political contribution as an inducement for the hiring of premises owned by him for use as a place of registra-
§ 17–170

tion or polling place for any election or official primary, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1. Amended L.1978, c. 9, § 120.)

1 So in original.

§ 17–166. Penalty

Any person convicted of a misdemeanor under this article shall for a first offense be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person who, having been convicted of a misdemeanor under this article, shall thereafter be convicted of another misdemeanor under this article, shall be guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–168. Crimes against the elective franchise not otherwise provided for

Any person who knowingly and wilfully violates any provision of this chapter, which violation is not specifically covered by any of the previous sections of this article, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

§ 17–170. Destroying or delaying election returns

A messenger appointed by authority of law to receive and carry a report, certificate or certified copy of any statement relating to the result of any election, who wilfully mutilates, tears, defaces, obliterates or destroys the same, or does any other act which prevents the delivery of it as required by law; and a person who takes away from such messenger any such report, certificate or certified copy, with intent to prevent its delivery, or who wilfully does any injury or other act in this section specified, is guilty of a felony.

(L.1976, c. 233, § 1.)

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RULES AND REGULATIONS
of the
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Current with amendments issued through October 15, 2012

TITLE 9 — EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SUBTITLE V — STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

PART 6200—FILING STATEMENTS OF CAMPAIGN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Section 6200.1. Places for filing statements of campaign receipts and expenditures.
Section 6200.2. Time for filing statements of campaign receipts and expenditures.
Section 6200.3. Filing of statements by candidates for party positions and political committees supporting such candidates.
§ 6200.1 Places for filing statements of campaign receipts and expenditures

The places for filing statements of campaign receipts and expenditures pursuant to sections 14–102 and 14–104 of the Election Law shall be as follows:

(a)(1) The statements of a candidate for election to the office of presidential elector, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, member of the State Legislature, delegate to a Constitutional Convention, justice of the Supreme Court or for nomination for any such office at a primary election or convention, or for any party position to be voted for at a primary election by the voters of two or more counties or portions of two or more counties not wholly within the City of New York, with the State Board of Elections.

(2) The statements of a candidate for election to any other public office except a village office, or for nomination for any such office at a primary election or convention, or for any party position to be voted for at a primary election solely by the voters within a single county or within the City of New York, with the board of elections of the city or county whose voters are to vote for such office or party position.

(3) The statements of a candidate for election to a village office or for nomination for any such office at a primary election or convention, with the village clerk, except where a village had opted, pursuant to section 15–104(d) of the Election Law, to have elections occur on the day of the general election and be conducted by the board of elections, then with the county board of elections.

(b) The statements of a treasurer of a political committee, with the State Board of Elections, except as follows:

(1) if the committee aided or took part solely in the election or defeat of a candidate for an office or party position
RULES AND REGULATIONS § 6200.1

set forth in paragraph (a)(2) of this section with the appropriate board of elections;

(2) if the committee aided or took part solely in the election or defeat of a candidate for an office or party position set forth in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, with the village clerk;

(3) if the committee promoted the success or defeat of a proposition submitted to vote at a public election held within a single county, or the City of New York, with the appropriate board of elections; or

(4) the treasurer of the county committee of a political party and the treasurer of a duly constituted subcommittee of a county committee shall file with the board of elections of such county, except that if the committee aids or takes part in the election or defeat of a candidate for an office or party position set forth in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, a copy of the statements required to be filed pursuant to section 6300.2(a) of this Title which include expenditures made for such candidate shall also be filed with the State Board of Elections.

(c)(1) The statements of a political committee, other than a county committee, which supports or opposes candidates for those offices enumerated in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and, in addition, supports or opposes candidates enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) or (3) of this section shall be filed with the State Board of Elections. Copies of the pre- and post-election statements thereof shall be filed with the appropriate local filing offices, except that in those years in which such committee only supports or opposes candidates for offices set forth in either paragraph (a)(2) or (3) of this section; such committee need only file pre- and post-election statements with the appropriate local filing offices.

(2) The periodic statement required to be filed with the State Board of Elections by such committee on the 15th day of January following a year in which such committee only supported candidates for county, city, town or village offices shall have attached to it a copy of the summary section of the 27–day post-election statement filed by such committee with the local filing offices in such preceding year.
§ 6200.1  

(d)(1) Pursuant to the provisions of this section, any candidate and/or political committee which is required to file statements with a county board of elections or with the Board of Elections of the City of New York, which raises or spends or expects to raise or spend more than $1,000 during any calendar year, in addition to filing such statements with said boards of elections in the filing format required thereby, shall also file such statements electronically with the State Board of Elections pursuant to its electronic report system, established pursuant to Election Law, section 3-102(9-A), or on paper if an exemption from the electronic filing requirements has been granted by the State Board pursuant to Election Law, section 14-102(4) or 14-104(2).

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subdivision, any statements filed electronically, or on paper if exempted, with the State Board of Elections by a candidate and/or political committee which is required to file such statements electronically with the State Board pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subdivision, shall satisfy the filing requirements of this section with regards to filing with the applicable county or city board of elections. The county and city boards of elections shall make statements filed with the State Board, which would have otherwise have been filed specifically with their individual board pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subdivision, available for public inspection and copying via electronic connection to the State Board’s website, which will contain such statements, or by such other mode of electronic communication that is available and approved by the State Board for such purposes.

(3) Any candidate and/or political committee is required to file statements with a county board of elections or with the Board of Elections of the City of New York pursuant to the provisions of this section, which is not required to file such statements with the State Board of Elections pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subdivision, may not elect to file such statements with the State Board of Elections pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subdivision in substitution for, or in satisfaction of, the requirement to file with the applicable county or city board of elections.
§ 6200.2 Time for filing statements of campaign receipts and expenditures

The statements of campaign receipts and expenditures required by sections 14–102 and 14–104 of the Election Law shall be filed at the following times:

(a) On the 32nd and 11th day before, and on the 27th day next succeeding, the election, other than a primary election, or convention to which the statement relates; if there is a contested primary election, said statements shall be filed on the 32nd and 11th day before and the 10th day next succeeding such contested primary election. If it is necessary to hold a runoff primary, a statement shall be received on the fourth day preceding such runoff primary and on the 10th day next succeeding such runoff primary.

(b) In addition to the statements required to be filed pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (a) of this section, periodic statements shall be filed no later than the 15th day of January and July of each subsequent year until such time as the candidate or committee terminates activities. At such time, a final statement shall be filed particularizing campaign receipts and expenditures during the filing period. It shall also evidence a complete payment of all liabilities and the expenditure of all funds in the possession of the committee or candidate. The filing of said statement shall terminate the activities of the political committee or candidate.

(c) In addition to the statements required to be filed pursuant to the provisions of subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section, political committees shall file periodic statements no later than the 15th day of January and July of each year from the time the statement required by section 14–118 of the Election Law is filed.

(d) If, pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section, a candidate or committee is required to file two statements within a period of five days, the information required to be included in each such statement may be combined in a single statement provided that the information contained in such single statement shall be segregated and identified as to the election to which it relates. Such combined statement
§ 6200.2  ELECTION LAW

shall be filed on the date on which the latter of the two separate statements would be required to be filed.

(e) A runoff primary shall not be construed to be a separate contested primary election for the purposes of this section.

(f) If a person or political committee receives or expends funds to promote such person’s candidacy for a particular office and the person fails to qualify for either the primary or general election ballot, statements of receipts and expenditures shall be required to be filed pursuant to subdivision (b) of this section.

(g) Contributions in excess of $1,000 received within 14 days preceding an election which, pursuant to section 14–108(2) of the Election Law, are required to be reported within 24 hours of receipt. Such report shall include the name of the committee receiving such contribution, the name and residence address of the contributor, the dollar amount of the contribution and the date of the contribution. Such contributions may be reported by letter signed by the treasurer of the committee receiving the contributions or on standard campaign financial disclosure forms and may be transmitted to the proper filing officer by electronic transmission. All such contributions shall also be included on the statement required to be filed on the post-election filing next succeeding the election for which the contribution is intended.

§ 6200.3  Filing of statements by candidates for party positions and political committees supporting such candidates

(a) The provisions of sections 14–104, 14–112(b) and 14–118(a) of the Election Law shall not apply to any candidate for member of a county committee of a political party or any candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to a judicial district convention if the campaign expenditures made by or on behalf of such candidate do not exceed $50.

(b) Political committees supporting such candidates may, when filing statements required by section 14–112 of the Elec-
(c) When filing statements of campaign receipts and expenditures pursuant to section 14–102 of the Election Law, a political committee may, when allocating expenditures, combine as a single entry all expenditures made on behalf of candidates for such party positions for whom no more than $50 has been expended.

§ 6200.4 Fund-raising events

(a) Any candidate or political committee that charges or accepts monetary donations for admission to any fund-raising event at which food and beverages are provided, is not required to list as a candidate expenditure the cost of providing such food and beverages (including the expense of preparation and service) where any such cost is included within the charge or suggested donation for such admission; provided however, that the charge or donation for any such admission must exceed the cost of providing a person admitted with food and beverages.

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, any such cost of providing food and beverages shall be separately reported and itemized by any such candidate or political committee on his or its statement of campaign receipts and expenditures. Any other cost in relation to any such fund-raising event, including but not limited to the cost of music, printing, premises or advertising must be listed and itemized in the same manner as any other candidate expenditure is reported.

§ 6200.5 Expenditures not exceeding $50

Expenditures made by any individual or political committee for or on behalf of the nomination or election of any candidate or candidates for or on behalf of any question to be submitted to vote at a public election, in an aggregate amount not exceeding $50 during any calendar year shall not be deemed a “contribution other than of money”, and any individual or political committee, by the fact of any such expenditures alone, shall not be required to comply with the provisions of sections 14–102 and 14–118 of the Election Law.
§ 6200.6 Contribution other than of money

(a) The term contribution other than of money means:

(1) a gift, subscription, loan or advance of anything of value (other than money) made to or for any candidate or political committee; and

(2) the payment by any person other than a candidate or political committee of compensation for the personal services of another person which are rendered to any such candidate or committee without charge;

(3) provided however, that the term contribution other than of money shall not be construed to include personal services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering a portion or all of their time on behalf of a candidate or political committee.

(b) In determining the monetary value to be placed on a contribution other than of money a reasonable estimate of fair market value shall be used. Each such contribution shall be declared as an expenditure at the same fair market value and reported on the expenditure schedule, identified as to its nature and listed as an “expenditure in-kind”.

§ 6200.7 Resignation of a treasurer

(a) Before any treasurer of any political committee may resign his position at a time when his committee has unexpended funds or unsatisfied liabilities, such treasurer must first deliver a copy of his written resignation as treasurer to both the committee’s chairman and the applicable filing officer for the committee’s statements as set forth in section 6200.1 of this Part. The effective date of the resignation shall be five days after delivery to such filing officer unless the treasurer specifies a date later than five days after delivery, in which case said date shall be the effective date. Within two days after the effective date of his resignation, any such treasurer shall file a statement of receipts and expenditures with the appropriate filing officer, which statement shall include all transactions made by his committee from the date of the committee’s last report up to and including the effective date of the treasurer’s resignation.
(b) Upon the effective date of a resignation or upon the death of any treasurer of a political committee, no member of any such political committee or other person acting under its authority or in its behalf shall receive any money or other valuable thing or expend the same until the committee shall have chosen a new treasurer and the treasurer’s name and address shall have been filed pursuant to section 14–118 of the Election Law with the appropriate filing officer. For the purposes of this subdivision, the term political committee shall not include a party or constituted committee.

§ 6200.8 Reporting requirements

Whenever a person or entity, such as a consultant acting on behalf of a political committee which supports or opposes candidates for any public office or party position or which supports or opposes any proposition, subcontracts for finished goods or services, the treasurer of the committee shall, in addition to reporting the expenditure made to such consultant or agent, report the name, address and amount expended to each person or entity providing such goods or services the cost of which exceeds, in the case of a committee supporting candidates for statewide office, $10,000 and all other committees, $5,000. The treasurer of any committee which makes such expenditures may, in lieu of providing such information on the statement which lists the expenditure, include the information on a separate schedule to be filed with the committee’s 27-day post general election statement or if it relates to a primary election, with the 10-day post primary statement. In such case the schedule entry shall reference the statement in which the expenditure is listed.

§ 6200.9 Legibility of financial disclosure forms

All filings made pursuant to sections 14–102, 14–104, 14–112 and 14–118 of the Election Law must be typed or printed legibly in black or blue ink. Upon receipt of a filing made pursuant to these sections, which the financial disclosure unit determines not to meet the requirements of this rule, the unit shall make a copy of such filing for placement in the public view file and return the original to the treasurer or candidate by first class mail. If a legible filing is not made to the board
within 10 business days of the mailing of such form to the treasurer or candidate, this shall be considered a failure to file under the provisions of the Election Law, section 14–126.

§ 6200.10 Disclosure of independent expenditures

(a) Purpose and overview. (1) The purpose of this regulation is to set forth the requirements under existing law that individuals, organizations, corporations, political committees, or any entity making independent expenditures must follow to disclose independent expenditures.

(2) The New York State Election Law mandates how financial activity, including independent expenditures, is to be disclosed. Article 14 of the Election Law sets forth the requirement that independent expenditures be disclosed through the filing of campaign financial disclosure reports. Those making independent expenditures must register a committee with the New York State Board of Elections (State Board), and/or a local board of elections as defined in Election Law section 1–104(26), as appropriate, or with a village clerk as applicable, through which to report the activity.

(b) Definitions. (1) Independent expenditure means an expenditure made in support or opposition of a candidate:

(i) that expressly advocates for the election or defeat of a candidate; and

(ii) that the candidate or his/her agents or authorized political committee(s) did not authorize, request, suggest, foster or cooperate with in any way.

(2) Express advocacy, a standard created by the United States Supreme Court in Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1 (1976), means a communication that contains express words such as vote, oppose, support, elect, defeat, or reject, which call for the election or defeat of a candidate.

(c) Registration. (1) Election Law 14–100(1) requires that an independent expenditure be disclosed, and a political committee is the sole vehicle through which individual(s) or entities disclose an independent expenditure.
(2) Election Law 14–118 requires that before a political committee may receive any receipt or contribution, or make any expenditure or incur any liability, the treasurer of such political committee must register with the appropriate board of elections or village clerk, as applicable, pursuant to the procedures set forth by the State Board. Registration forms are available from the State Board.

(3) Election Law 14–110, 14–112, 14–118, and NYCRR 6200.1 determine the appropriate board(s) of elections or village clerk at which to register a committee. Where to register is determined by:

(i) whether the candidate being supported or opposed is running for a state office or a local office; and

(ii) the monetary level of the independent expenditure(s).

(4) Committees making independent expenditures supporting and/or opposing candidates running for state offices, which include: Governor, Lt. Governor, State Comptroller, Attorney General, State Senate, State Assembly, and State Supreme Court Justice, must register and file financial disclosure reports with the State Board pursuant to EL 14–110.

(5) Committees making independent expenditures in support or opposition of Local candidates must register with the local board of elections or village clerk, as applicable:

(i) Committees making independent expenditures supporting and/or opposing candidates running for local offices must register and file financial disclosure reports with the appropriate local board of elections or village clerk, as applicable, pursuant to EL 14–110, section 6200.1 of this Part.

(ii) Local filers should contact the appropriate local board of elections or village clerk, as applicable, for information about how to submit a report locally (i.e. paper or electronically) pursuant to EL 14–102.

(iii) Local filers, filing with a local board of elections, who raise or spend, or expect to raise or spend, more than $1,000 in any calendar year are also required to register and file campaign financial disclosure reports with the State Board, in addition to filing with the appropriate
§ 6200.10  

ELECTION LAW

local board of elections pursuant to EL 14–102 (4), section 6200.1(d) of this Part.

(iv) Any local filer required to file with the State Board, and who actually does so, is not required to make a duplicate filing with their local board of elections. The State Board filing will satisfy the local filing obligation pursuant to section 6200.1(d) of this Part. Election Law 14–110 requires that the filer will still be obligated to register the committee locally.

(d) Filing financial disclosure statements. (1) Committees making independent expenditures are obligated, as are all political committees, to file campaign financial disclosure reports pursuant to and in the matter set forth in EL 14–102. For each election in which they support or oppose candidates, the committee must submit election reports (3 primary, and 3 general and/or special, as applicable), as well as campaign financial disclosure periodic reports, due on January 15 and July 15 of each year in accordance with EL 14–108, section 6200.2 of this Part.

(2) A committee receiving a contribution or loan greater than $1,000 during the period from the day after the cut-off date of the 11–day pre-election report but before election day, must within 24 hours of its receipt, file a 24–hour notice disclosure. All contributions or loans that are required to be disclosed via a 24–hour notice filing must also be disclosed on the applicable post election financial disclosure report. EL 14–108.

(3) Campaign materials disclosure. Pursuant to EL 14–106, all filers whose activity requires the filing of primary, general and/or special election reports, must at the same time the applicable post-election campaign financial disclosure report is due and made, submit copies of all the filer’s campaign materials associated with that election. These campaign materials include copies of all broadcast, cable or satellite schedules and scripts, internet, print and other types of advertisements, pamphlets, circulars, flyers, brochures, letter heads and other printed material.

(e) Resignation of a treasurer. (1) To resign as treasurer of a registered political committee, the treasurer must comply with the provisions of section 6200.7 of this Part.
(f) Termination of a committee. (1) Termination ends a treasurer’s obligation to file campaign financial disclosure reports for that committee. To terminate a committee, a treasurer must comply with the provisions of EL 14–108, 14–110, section 6200.2 of this Part. All filing obligations continue until the termination process is finalized and approved by the State Board and/or local board(s) of elections, or village clerk, as applicable.

(2) Any post election report (if the filer is actively supporting or opposing candidates in that election) or a periodic report, can be designated as a termination report. At other times, a treasurer can submit an off-cycle campaign financial disclosure report. The termination report must include all transaction from the cut-off date of the last report filed, up to the date of the termination request.

(3) Terminations are subject to review and approval by the board(s) of elections or village clerk, as applicable, for compliance with the applicable statutes and regulations of the Board, and are not deemed final until appropriate processing has taken place. If all requirements are not met, the treasurer will receive a letter outlining remaining issues to be resolved to qualify for termination. A treasurer has a continuing obligation to file campaign financial disclosure reports with the applicable board(s) of elections or village clerk until the termination request is approved.

(g) Record retention. Records shall be retained pursuant to the requirements of EL 14–118.

(h) Non-compliance. The State Board or a local board of elections may institute a judicial proceeding to obtain filing compliance, as well as a financial penalty, pursuant to EL 14–126, 16–114.
§ 6201.1  

the records and policies of the various candidates, stimulating just debate with respect to the views and qualifications of the candidates and without inhibiting or interfering with the right of every qualified person and political party to full and equal participation in the electoral process, the following is hereby adopted by the New York State Board of Elections pursuant to section 3–106 of the Election Law as the fair campaign code for the State of New York. No person, political party or committee during the course of any campaign for nomination or election to public office or party position shall, directly or indirectly, whether by means of payment of money or any other consideration, or by means of campaign literature, media advertisements or broadcasts, public speeches, press releases, writings or otherwise, engage in or commit any of the following:

(a) Practices of political espionage including, but not limited to, the theft of campaign materials or assets, placing one’s own employee or agent in the campaign organization of another candidate, bribery of members of another’s campaign staff, electronic or other methods of eavesdropping or wiretapping.

(b) Political practices involving subversion or undermining of political parties or the electoral process including, but not limited to, the preparation or distribution of any fraudulent, forged or falsely identified writing or the use of any employees or agents who falsely represent themselves as supporters of a candidate, political party or committee.

(c) Deliberate misrepresentation of the contents or results of a poll relating to any candidate’s election; also, failure to disclose such information relating to a poll published or otherwise publicly disclosed by a candidate, political party or committee as required to be disclosed by rule or regulation of the New York State Board of Elections.

(d) Any acts intended to hinder or prevent any eligible person from registering to vote, enrolling to vote or voting.

§ 6201.2  Use of public opinion polls

No candidate, political party or committee shall attempt to promote the success or defeat of a candidate by, directly or indirectly, disclosing or causing to be disclosed, the results of a
poll relating to a candidate for such office or position, unless within 48 hours after such disclosure, they provide the following information concerning the poll to the board or officer with whom statements or copies of statements of campaign receipts and expenditures are required to be filed by the candidate to whom such poll relates:

(a) The name of the person, party or organization that contracted for or who commissioned the poll and/or paid for it.

(b) The name and address of the organization that conducted the poll.

(c) The numerical size of the total poll sample, the geographic area covered by the poll and any special characteristics of the population included in the poll sample.

(d) The exact wording of the questions asked in the poll and the sequence of such questions.

(e) The method of polling—whether by personal interview, telephone, mail or other.

(f) The time period during which the poll was conducted.

(g) The number of persons in the poll sample; the number contacted who responded to each specific question; the number of persons contacted who did not so respond.

(h) The results of the poll.

§ 6201.3 Procedure in fair campaign code proceedings

(a) Initiation of proceeding. (1) A proceeding under the fair campaign code (hereinafter “code”) shall be commenced by the New York State Board of Elections when:

(i) the board receives a written signed complaint alleging the commission or omission of acts, in violation of the code; the county boards of elections are advised to forward any complaints they may receive to the State Board of Elections; or

(ii) the State Board staff proposes to the board an investigation of an alleged violation of the code.

(2) A complaint shall be filed by mailing to, or by personally serving, the Board of Elections at 40 North Pearl Street, Suite 5, Albany, NY 12207-2729. A duplicate copy of the
ELECTION LAW

§ 6201.3

complaint shall be mailed to or personally served upon the candidate or the candidate’s representative (hereinafter “respondent”). Proof of service of the complaint upon the respondent must be filed not later than three days after service of the complaint upon the respondent. This requirement is waived when the respondent is unknown.

(b) Form of complaint. (1) A complaint shall be based on personal knowledge and belief and be specific as to times, places and names of witnesses to the acts charged as violations of the code. If a complaint is based upon information and belief, the complainant shall state the source of the information and belief. Copies of all documentary evidence available to the complainant shall be attached to the complaint. Evidence deemed by the complainant to be of a confidential nature need not be sent to the respondent, so long as an explanation is made to the board.

(2) A respondent shall file a signed answer, after service upon the respondent of the complaint. Such an answer shall be based on personal knowledge and belief and be specific as to times, places and names of witnesses to acts relevant to the complaint. Copies of all documentary evidence available to the respondent shall be annexed to the answer. If an answer is based on information and belief, the respondent shall state the source or sources of the information and belief. An answer shall be filed by certified mail or by personally serving the State Board of Elections at 40 North Pearl Street, Suite 5, Albany, NY 12207-2729 and the complainant. An answer to the complaint must be made by the respondent within 10 days after receipt of the complaint. Proof of service of the answer upon the complainant must be filed not later than three days after service of the answer upon the complainant.

(c) Answer. (1) If after receipt and preliminary review of a complaint and answer alleging a violation of the code, or following commencement of an investigation initiated by the board, where the board determines a hearing shall be held, the board shall send notice, by certified mail, to the complainant and to any person, organization or committee whose conduct is complained of or whose conduct is under investigation. Such notice shall specify when and where a hearing is held.
RULES AND REGULATIONS § 6202.1

Such hearing shall be conducted by enforcement counsel of the State Board of Elections. A report with counsel’s recommendation shall be made to the Board, which shall render a final decision.

(2) A respondent shall file an answer, sworn to or affirmed (within seven days or such shorter period as the board may for good reason require) after service upon him of the notice of hearing. Such an answer shall, if possible, be based on the personal knowledge and belief and be specific as to times, places and names of witnesses to acts relevant to the complaint. Copies of all documentary evidence available to the respondent shall be annexed to the answer. If an answer is based on information and belief, the respondent shall state the source or sources of his information and belief. An answer shall be filed by certified mail or by personally serving the State Board of Elections at 40 North Pearl Street, Suite 5, Albany, NY 12207-2729.

PART 6202—EXAMINATION AND COPYING OF RECORDS

Section 6202.1. Examination and copying of records.

§ 6202.1 Examination and copying of records

(a) Applicability. The provisions of this Part shall be applicable to all records of the State Board of Elections available for public inspection and copying.

(b) List of available records. A current list of all board records available for inspection and copying shall be maintained by the records access officer and such list shall be available for public inspection and copying.

(c) Location of records. All available records shall be located at 40 North Pearl Street, Suite 5, Albany, NY 12207-2729.

(d) Hours of inspection. Records may be inspected and copied each day the office is open to the public, commencing one-half hour after such office hours begin and terminating 15 minutes before the close of such hours.

(e) To whom and where request made. A request for a particular record shall be made to the public information
§ 6202.1  ELECTION LAW

officer, who shall be the board’s records access officer, or his designee.

(f) Form of request and identification. Where an applicant wishes to examine or copy an available record, he shall submit a written and signed request on a form to be provided by the board. Within five business days of the receipt of the request, the records access officer of the board shall make the requested records available, shall deny the request in writing, or shall furnish a written acknowledgment of the receipt of such request and a statement of the approximate date when such request will be granted or denied. If, within 10 business days after the date of the acknowledgment of the receipt of the request for records, access to the requested records is neither granted nor denied, the request shall be deemed to be denied and the applicant shall have the right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (u) of this section.

(g) Description of record required. A request for a record shall adequately specify or describe the record sought to be inspected or copied.

(h) Number of records permitted. The records access officer, or his designee, shall have the discretion to limit the number of records of any type or types an applicant may request and receive at any one time.

(i) Treatment of records. No marks of any kind shall be made on any record provided for inspection.

(j) Area restriction. Inspection or copying of records shall be permitted only in the area designated by the records access officer for such purpose.

(k) Duplicate requests. If duplicate requests are received from applicants for a particular record, the applicant making the first request physically received by the board shall first receive the record.

(l) Limitation of examination time. The records access officer or his designee may fix reasonable limitations on the time any applicant may have to examine any record.

(m) Temporary unavailability of records. Where a record is in use by the board, or filing or intake procedures relating thereto have not been concluded, the filing of a request for
such a record may be reasonably delayed until such a use or procedure is completed.

(n) Return for board business. Whenever a record made available for inspection or copying is required for the business of the board, the records access officer, or his designee, may require the return of the record. In such case the applicant shall return the record upon demand.

(o) Provision of photostatic copies. Photostatic copies of available records may be obtained from the board by ordering same at a fee of 25 cents per page plus postage.

(p) Provisions for use of telephone lines to transmit available records. Any request for board records to be transmitted over telephone lines shall be paid for at a fee of $.65 per page.

(q) Provisions for producing data on computer printouts or magnetic media. The fee for producing any data on computer printouts or magnetic media shall be in an amount not to exceed the actual cost of reproduction.

(r) Mailing of data on computer printouts or magnetic media. If the board is requested to mail any computer tapes, computer discs or any other electronic recording, the cost of postage shall be in addition to the fee charged for the actual cost of production. Orders may be made by mail provided the requested computer printout or magnetic media is sufficiently identified.

(s) Release of records. No records shall be released by the board unless all fees and charges have been paid in advance.

(t) Individual accounts. Any person, corporation, association or other entity which wished to establish an account with the board for the purpose of facilitating payment for requested records may request the board to create such an account. Such account shall be created when the board receives a certified check, bank check or money order made payable to the New York State Board of Elections. The minimum amount required to establish such an account is $100. Such funds shall be placed in a special account with balances maintained for each individual account. Each transmittal, mailing or receipt from the board shall contain a statement of the charges for the transaction and the balance remaining in the account.
(u) Denial of access. In the event a request for a record is denied on grounds other than that the board does not maintain such a record or no such record is found, the applicant shall be provided with a form advising him of his right to appeal the denial of the application to the State Board of Elections. Such appeal shall be made to the New York State Board of Elections. The board shall, within seven business days of the receipt of the appeal, fully explain in writing to the person requesting the record the reasons for denial, or provide access to the record sought.

PART 6203—INVESTIGATIONS

Section 6203.1. Administration of oaths, examination of witnesses and issuance of subpoenas.

§ 6203.1 Administration of oaths, examination of witnesses and issuance of subpoenas

For the purpose of conducting investigations pursuant to the authority vested in the State Board of Elections by chapter 223 of the Laws of 1976:

(a) Any commissioner of the State Board of Elections may designate in writing any board employee to administer oaths or affirmations, examine witnesses in public or private hearings, receive evidence and preside at or conduct any such investigation, hearing or study.

(b) The counsel, special counsel, assistant counsel, deputy counsel, executive director and assistant executive director are hereby authorized to issue subpoenas in the name of the State Board of Elections to compel the attendance of any person before the board or any employee designated pursuant to subdivision (a) of this section or to require the production of any books, records, documents or other evidence that the board or any such employee may deem relevant to any investigation.

1 So in original. See L.1976, chapter 233.
PART 6204—DESIGNATING AND INDEPENDENT NOMINATING PETITIONS

§ 6204.1 Specification of objections to designating and independent nominating petitions

(a) Any person filing general objections to any designating or independent nominating petition filed with the State Board of Elections who thereafter files specifications of his objections to any such petition with such board shall do so in accordance with the provisions of section 6–154 of the Election Law. All such specifications shall substantially comply with the following requirements:

1. the volume number, page number, and line number of any signature objected to on any petition shall be set forth in detail. In addition, any portion of any petition or any signature line or witness statement objected to shall be specifically identified and reasons given for any such objection;

2. the total number of signatures objected to shall be set forth and all objections relating to a single signature line shall be grouped together; and

3. symbols and/or abbreviations may be used to set forth objections, provided that a sheet explaining the meaning of any such symbols and/or abbreviations is attached to the specifications.

(b) No specifications of objections to any petition will be considered by the board unless the objector filing the specifications personally delivers or mails by registered or certified mail a duplicate copy of the specification to each candidate for public office named on the petition. In the case of a petition containing candidates for party positions, service of the specifications shall be made on either the named candidates or the first person named on the petition’s committee to fill vacancies. Service shall be made on or before the date of filing of any specifications with the board. Proof of service shall accompany the specifications or be received by the end of busi-
§ 6204.1  ELECTION LAW

ness two days following the filing of the specifications, whichever is later.

(c) Any notice and/or determination relating to a petition for which specifications of objections have been filed shall be transmitted by the board to the objector filing the specifications, provided that any such objector may designate an attorney or agent to receive any such notice and/or determination on his behalf. Any such designation shall be in writing and include the name, address and telephone number of any such attorney or agent, and any such attorney and/or agent shall be eligible to represent any such objector in any proceeding conducted by the board relating to the specifications.

§ 6204.2  [Repealed]

§ 6204.3  Methods for determining ballot order by lot

(a) Whenever a board of elections, or other elections officer prepares a primary ballot, or receives a written request from a candidate to determine ballot order of candidate names on a ballot, or the order of names and emblems of independent bodies on a ballot, or prepares a ballot for a primary election, they shall use one of the following methods:

(1) acquire a quantity of smooth-surfaced, numbered spheres and an automatic selection machine similar to those used for bingo games or for drawing state lottery numbers. Place all spheres in the automatic machine. The person(s) designated to conduct the drawing shall release one sphere. The number drawn will be noted on the candidate list, next to the name of the candidate. Once the drawing for that office is complete, the numbers on the candidate list will be reviewed, and the ballot order announced, with the lowest number representing the first position, the next lowest number representing the number two position, and so on;

(2) acquire a quantity of smooth-surfaced, numbered spheres, of the type available from any bingo supplier or as available for use by the public in helping to select lottery numbers. Place all spheres in a container with an opening narrow enough to prohibit the insertion of a hand, and wide enough to allow the release of no more than one sphere at a time. The person(s) designated to conduct the drawing shall
release one sphere. The number drawn will be noted on the candidate list, next to the name of the candidate. Once the drawing for that office is complete, the numbers on the candidate list will be reviewed, and the ballot order announced, with the lowest number representing the first position, the next lowest number representing the number two position, and so on; or

(3) acquire a quantity of smooth-surfaced, numbered spheres, of the type available from any bingo supplier or as available for use by the public in helping to select lottery numbers. Place as many spheres, sequentially numbered, as there are candidates or independent bodies in the particular drawing, in a container with an opening narrow enough to prohibit the insertion of a hand, and wide enough to allow the release of no more than one sphere at a time. The person(s) designated to conduct the drawing shall release one sphere. The number drawn shall designate that candidate’s position on the ballot, and will be so noted on a candidate list, next to the name of that candidate.

(b) Prior to the date of the drawing, the commissioners shall designate at least two persons who will conduct the drawing for all offices. Candidates or their designees may inspect the device or devices to be used for the drawings, at the date and time established by the board, and in the presence of the two commissioners or their designees.

PART 6205—ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS

Section
6205.1 Verification of pleadings in a special proceeding.

§ 6205.1 Verification of pleadings in a special proceeding

For the purposes of verifying a pleading in a special proceeding brought pursuant to the authority vested in the State and local boards of elections by chapter 233 of the Laws of 1976, the following named persons may verify any pleading:

(a) any commissioner, or deputy commissioner of a board of elections;

(b) executive director or assistant executive director of a board of elections;
§ 6205.1

ELECTION LAW

(c) the counsel, special counsel, associate counsel, assistant counsel or deputy counsel of a board of elections;

(d) any other employee of a board of elections who is familiar with the facts; and

(e) any other board employee specified in writing by a board of elections to verify pleadings.

PART 6206—DESIGNATION OF POLLING PLACES

Section
6206.1. Access for the handicapped or elderly.
6206.2. Compliance date.
6206.3. Reports.
6206.4. Petitions for waiver.

§ 6206.1 Access for the handicapped or elderly

Every city or town legislative body shall, when submitting to the board of elections a list of polling places pursuant to section 4–104 of the Election Law, indicate those polling places having at least one entrance that provides access, by ramp or otherwise, to physically handicapped or elderly voters. The criteria to be used to determine if such entrance is accessible to the handicapped or elderly voter are as follows:

(a) the exterior walkways from the street or parking areas to such entrance to the polling place must be level or ramped;

(b) the entrance must be ramped or level;

(c) the doorways to the entrance to the polling place must have an opening at least 32 inches in width; and

(d) the passageways must be level or ramped and provide a clear and unobstructed path to the polling booth (such ramp or ramping as required in subdivision (a), (b) or (d) of this section may be permanent or portable, and should not completely block existing stairs and railings and should, to the extent reasonably practicable, have a slope which is not greater than one foot of vertical rise for each twelve feet of horizontal length). Such body shall also submit at this time any petitions it may wish to make to the county board for a waiver pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 1–a of section 4–104 of the Election Law. The petition for a waiver, on a form prescribed by the State Board of Elections, shall specify why the legislative body had determined that a selected polling place is
unable to comply with the provisions of subdivision 1-a of said section and the criteria set forth above. The petition shall state whether or not there is another place within the election district which would comply with the above criteria. The county board shall review all such petitions filed with it and make its determination whether or not to approve a request for a waiver not later than the first day of June of each year.

§ 6206.2 Compliance date
Those county boards which designate polling places shall comply with the provisions of subdivision 1-a of section 4–104 of the Election Law not later than the first day of June of each year.

§ 6206.3 Reports
Not later than the first day of July of each year, each county board of elections shall transmit to the State Board of Elections a report setting forth the following:

(a) the total number of polling places in the county—or in the City of New York, the city—designated for registration and voting;

(b) the total number of such polling places having at least one entrance that provides access, by ramp or otherwise, to physically handicapped or elderly voters; and

(c) the total number of such polling places for which the county board has waived the requirements of subdivision 1-a of section 4–104 of the Election Law.

§ 6206.4 Petitions for waiver
The county board shall include with the report a copy of each petition for waiver submitted to the county board, since the county board’s last report, together with notice of the county board’s action regarding each petition. In the City of New York and in counties in which polling places are designated by the county board of elections, the board shall include a copy of each written determination, of its inability to comply with subdivision 1-a of section 4–104 of the Election Law, made since the board’s last report.
§ 6207.1 Discontinuance of central file registration records

Any board of elections wishing to discontinue maintenance of its central file registration records pursuant to section 5–504 of the Election Law may do so provided:

(a) it maintains a complete computer record of all registered voters, which shall include not less than each voter’s name, complete address, including town or city, apartment or room number, ZIP code, assembly district if election districts are grouped by assembly district, ward, election district, registration serial number, party enrollment, date of registration, sex and date of birth;

(b) it has available, as a public record at the board of elections, at least one alphabetized list of all registered voters containing such information as is required pursuant to subdivision (a) of this section;

(c) a complete list is printed not less than once per year following completion of the purge and is updated weekly by a reprinting of the complete list or by the printing of supplements showing additions or deletions to the master file occurring during the preceding week;

(d) at least one copy of the computer tape is securely located in a building other than the one in which the offices of the board of elections are housed;

(e) all original registration applications are retained; and

(f) it receives authorization from the State Board after submitting an application which shall provide sufficient information for the board to determine that the county board has satisfied the requirements of subdivisions (a) through (e) of this section.

PART 6208—REAPPORTIONMENT COMPLIANCE ACT

Section
6208.1. Application for order.
6208.2. Service of petition; timeliness.
§ 6208.3 Determination and order.

§ 6208.1 Application for order
An application to the State Board of Elections for an order, pursuant to provisions of section 128 of chapter 111 of the Laws of 1982 and section 3 of chapter 112 of the Laws of 1982, shall be by a petition of a citizen or candidate aggrieved thereby, duly verified, which shall contain:

(a) the name and full residence address of the petitioner;
(b) a concise specification of the description of the district or districts to be corrected and a statement of each section of the act in which such description appears or should be included if omitted; and
(c) a complete statement of the reason or reasons for such request.

§ 6208.2 Service of petition; timeliness
(a) The original petition shall be served at the office of the State Board of Elections, 40 North Pearl Street, Suite 5, Albany, NY 12207–2729, or upon any person authorized by the State Board of Elections to receive such service.

§ 6208.3 Determination and order
Within 30 days after the service of such petition the StateBoard of Elections shall make its determination thereon and issue an order accomplishing the purposes and objectives of the Reapportionment Compliance Act. A copy of such order shall be sent by registered mail to the petitioner, to each board of elections affected by the order, to the Temporary President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the Assembly and to the Attorney General.

PART 6209—VOTING SYSTEMS STANDARDS

Section
6209.1. Definitions.
6209.2. Polling place voting system requirements.
6209.3. Additional requirements for voting systems.
6209.4. Application process.
6209.5. Submission of voting systems equipment.
§ 6209.1 Definitions

The terms used in this Part shall have the significance herein defined unless another meaning is clearly apparent in language or content.

(a) Acceptance test means a test conducted by the county board and the State Board, to demonstrate that each voting system delivered, when installed in the user’s environment, meets all functional requirements and contains exactly the same components as the voting system of that type, which received certification from New York State, including but not limited to all hardware, programming (whether in the form of software, firmware, or any other kind), all files, all file system hierarchies, all operating system parts, all off-the-shelf hardware and programming parts and any other components.

(b) Audio voting feature means a device that allows blind or visually-impaired persons, or persons with limited reach and/or hand dexterity, the ability to cast their vote.

(c) Auxiliary components means any device, materials or equipment which is used to give assistance or aid to the actual voting device but is not a permanent or enclosed part of the voting device.

(d) Ballot configuration (layout) means the positioning on and/or linkage within the ballot (whether on a DRE or other display screen, or on paper), of all political party names and emblems, and names and emblems of all independent bodies, office titles, ballot proposals, and candidate names, and spaces for write-in candidates, in accordance with the requirements of the Election Law as to order and rotation.

(e) Calibration test means a test prepared and conducted to determine and/or verify that the correct sensitive areas of a voting system, and their level of sensitivity function on an ongoing basis in the same manner as the certified system.
(f) *Canvass* means a compilation of election returns and validation of the outcome that forms the basis of the official results by political subdivision.

(g) *Central count paper-based system* means a voting system that uses an optical scan technology to record and tabulate votes from multiple election districts at a county board office, including all absentee, emergency, affidavit and other such paper ballots.

(h) *County board* means a county’s Board of Elections, including the Board of Elections in the City of New York.

(i) *DRE* means a direct recording electronic voting system in which, through a touch-screen, push-button, or other electronic mechanism, a vote is immediately recorded onto electronic media, by means of a ballot display provided with mechanical or electro-optical components, or an ultrasonic, capacitative or other touch-screen, which is activated by the voter. Styles include bubble switch ballot overlay and touch-screen-style machines.

(j) *Election assistance commission (EAC)* is the commission established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002, which serves as a national clearinghouse for information and the review of procedures with respect to the administration of Federal elections.

(k) *Election configuration* means the file or files created by the election management software including but not limited to the following data used to program polling place and central count voting systems: definition of jurisdictional information (*e.g.*, counties, local legislative, congressional or election districts), both electronic and paper ballot content and artwork (*e.g.*, ballot text, voting positions), definition of races (*e.g.*, elected offices, candidates, number to vote for, propositions, or other types that control voting in other races on the ballot, definition of voter groups (*e.g.*, by party, absentee, non-absentee), ballot styles, linkage of candidates to their respective parties and races, linkage of races to their respective jurisdictions, linkage of ballot text to database labels to produce results reports, and allocation of trans-district vote tallies to their constituent districts for reporting purposes.
§ 6209.1

(l) Election management software (EMS) means the software used by the voting system to describe ballot layout, collect and report election results, and maintain audit trails.

(m) Environmental conditions means the effect of natural environmental conditions such as: temperature, humidity, dust and induced environmental conditions such as handling, storage or transportation which may affect the operation of the system and/or equipment.

(n) Escrow account means an account and/or a secure facility held by a third party, which shall be approved by the State Board, for the purpose of taking custody of all materials required to be put in escrow by statute or by these voting system standards.

(o) Firmware means a computer program stored in read-only memory (either programmable or non-programmable), that becomes a permanent part of the computing device that is not subject to change or modification without review by the State Board.

(p) Hardware means the actual voting or ballot counting device.

(q) Header card (or header sheet) means a marksense card or sheet upon which appears printed information used to identify a particular batch of ballots, usually those for a single election district. It is placed at the beginning of the batch for vote tabulation to ensure that the votes cast on those ballots are correctly attributed. Cards placed at the end of a particular batch of ballots are called end cards.

(r) Maintenance log means a written and/or electronic record which contains all information relating to performance of scheduled and non-scheduled maintenance on a voting system, all service visits performed by the vendor or manufacturer, and other maintenance or service performed by any other provider of service, including county and State Board employees.

(s) Marksense means a system by which votes are recorded by means of marks made in voting response fields designated on one or both faces of a ballot or ballot cards. Marksense systems may use an optical scanner or similar sensor to read the ballots. Also known as optical scan.
(t) _Modification_ means any change in the software, firmware or hardware, data storage location of files, or any other component of the voting system, and shall require re-examination of certified system or equipment by the State Board.

(u) _Optical scan voting system_ means a voting system in which a voter records his or her vote by placing a mark in a designated voting response field on a paper ballot or card, which is read and tabulated using optical-scan technology or a marksense system that reads the paper ballot or card by scanning the ballot and interpreting the contents. Styles include precinct-based and central-count paper-based systems.

(v) _Operational manual_ means a manual of all procedures involved in every phase of the operation and use of the voting system by board of elections personnel, including but not limited to unpacking and acceptance testing, storing, installing all programming, operations testing, preparing for an election, servicing and maintaining, trouble-shooting and repairing, packing and shipping to poll sites, and returning to the county board’s facilities, and including all operational procedures for the set-up of the ballot, opening of the polls, use for voting, closing the polls, and canvassing the count.

(w) _Paper-based voting systems_ means any electronic or computerized ballot counting system or equipment which tabulates and reports votes cast on paper ballots.

(x) _Pneumatic switch_ means a device which allows persons with certain disabilities the ability to cast their vote.

(y) _Pre-qualification test_ means a predetermined set of tests of the total voting system throughout the election process including votes and vote totals prepared by the State Board. Such votes shall be entered into the voting system in the same manner as they will be entered by voters during an election. If a voting system offers several methods for votes to be entered, such as touch-screen, push-button, or other electronic mechanism, a key pad and/or pneumatic switch for voters with disabilities, or alternate language displays, then the pre-determined set of votes shall be entered separately using each method and language display. The results of the casting of said votes and all voting system logs shall be extracted from the system as though during normal use in an election, and the
§ 6209.1    ELECTION LAW

results and logs shall be compared to the predetermined results of the test votes and vote totals prepared by the State Board.

(z) Printout means the printed copy of zero totals, candidate names and offices and other information produced by the voting equipment prior to the official opening of the polls and the tabulation of votes cast for each candidate and question, the names of candidates and the offices for each candidate and other information provided after the official closing of the polls.

(aa) Resident vote tabulation means the manufacturer’s internal firmware which shall permanently reside on the voting system’s central processing unit, registering, accumulating, and storing votes and ballot images.

(ab) Resident memory means the internal memory of the voting system that stores election results and ballot images but is prohibited from storing executable code on removable media.

(ac) Software means any programming instructions used by the vote counting system, including but not limited to system programs and application programs. System programs include but are not limited to the operating system, control programs, communication programs, database managers, and device drivers. Application programs include but are not limited to, any program that processes the data.

(ad) Source code means the computer program in its original form, as written by the programmer. Source code is not executed by the computer directly, but is converted into machine language by compilers, assemblers and interpreters.

(ae) State Board means the New York State Board of Elections.

(af) Tactile discernible controls means a voting feature which allows persons with limited reach and/or hand dexterity, the ability to cast their vote, for example: raised buttons of different shapes and colors, large or raised numbers or letters, and light pressure switches.

(ag) Test deck means a pre-audited group of ballots prepared for each election. The ballots are voted with a pre-determined
number of valid votes for each candidate, each write-in position, and each voting option on every proposal that appears on the ballot as certified by the county board. The deck includes one or more ballots that have been improperly voted, or which are voted in excess of the number allowed by law, and one or more ballots on which no votes are cast, in order to test the ability of the system to recognize and/or notify of an under or overvote. It also includes one or more ballots on which two or more votes are cast for a candidate whose name appears on the ballot more than once for the same office in order to test the ability of the system to count only the first of such votes for the candidate. If there is more than one ballot style for an election, a separate test deck is created for each ballot style.

(ah) Testing laboratory means a certified private or public laboratory used to perform tests on the voting systems and related equipment.

(ai) Vendor shall include any manufacturer, company or individual who seeks to sell voting systems and/or services for such systems in New York State.

(aj) Voting position means the specific voting response area on the face of the displayed ballot where a selection is made for a candidate or proposal.

(1) Ballot position means the area on the ballot or ballot display occupied by one candidate or position on an issue, including the area devoted to the candidate name or position on the issue and the sensitive area, as defined immediately below.

(2) Sensitive area means the area on the ballot or ballot display which may be pressed, touched, or marked in order to cast a vote which, in some cases, may be the entire position, while in other cases it may be limited to the voting target (as defined immediately below) on a paper ballot or push button on a full-face DRE machine.

(3) Voting target means the area of a paper ballot which the voter is asked to mark in order to cast a vote; typically an oval, square or a fragmented arrow.

(ak) Voting system means the total combination of mechanical, electro-mechanical, or electronic equipment, and any ancillary equipment and all software, firmware, and documenta-
tion required to program, control, and support the equipment, all of which is used to define ballots, cast and count votes, report and/or display election results, and maintain and produce any audit trail information.

(al) Voting system supporting software means the vendor-supplied software used to configure and control the election day tabulation and accumulation of election results.

(am) VVPAT means a voter verifiable paper audit trail.

§ 6209.2 Polling place voting system requirements

(a) In order for a polling place voting system to be considered by the State Board for certification, it must comply with the mandates of New York State Election Law, and meet the Election Assistance Commission’s 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines, to the extent that they are consistent with State law and this Part. Such polling place voting systems shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Provide a full ballot display on a single surface, except that proposals may appear on the reverse side of any paper ballot, and that such ballot display is easily visible under typical lighting found in a poll site.

(2) For jurisdictions within the State of New York that have been identified by the U.S. Department of Justice, as requiring that ballots be provided in alternate languages, pursuant to section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 USC 1973aa-1a. Voting systems must be able to recognize and interpret alternate language ballots.

(3) Provide a device that produces and retains a voter-verifiable permanent paper record, pursuant to statute, which the voter can review and/or correct prior to the casting of their vote. In the case of a paper-based voting system, the ballot marked by the voter shall constitute the paper record referred to in subdivision (f) of this section. The paper record shall allow a manual audit and allow for preservation in accordance with the provisions of Election Law, section 3-222.

(4) Provide a device or means by which the record of the votes cast on the machine can be printed and visually reviewed after the polls are closed.
(5) Provide a battery power source in the event that the electric supply used to make the voting system equipment function, is disrupted. The battery power source shall operate the system and allow for the casting of votes for a period not less than two hours, to ensure that the system can shut down and preserve the integrity of votes cast prior to the power failure, and can resume functionality when power is provided or restored without significant or intrusive power-up procedures. Such batteries must be rechargeable and have minimum five-year life when used under normal conditions. In the event of a power failure, the equipment shall perform a normal shut-down not less than one hour before battery power is depleted, and shall notify the election inspector that the system will do so.

(6) The system shall contain software and hardware required to perform a diagnostic test of system status, and a means of simulating the random selection of candidates and casting of ballots in quantities sufficient to demonstrate that the system is fully operational and that all voting positions are operable.

(7) The system shall incorporate multiple memories, including resident vote tabulation, storage of results and ballot images in resident memory, serving as a redundant means of verifying or auditing election results and ballot images, and further, the system shall be required to alert the election day worker that memory capacity is about to be reached.

(8) In a DRE voting system, the system must prevent voters from overvoting and indicate to the voter specific contests or ballot issues for which no selection or an insufficient number of selections has been made. A ballot marking device must prevent voters from overvoting and indicate to the voter specific contests or ballot issues for which no selection or an insufficient number of selections has been made. A ballot counting scanner must indicate to the voter specific contests or ballot issues for which an overvote is detected.

(9) The voting system shall provide a method for write-in voting and shall report the number of votes cast in each contest in write-in voting positions.
(10) The voting system shall be capable of accumulating and reporting a count of the number of ballots tallied for an election district and votes cast for each candidate, and the total vote for or against each ballot proposal, and shall be capable of separating and tabulating those election district totals to produce a report of the total of ballots tallied by groups of election districts such as legislative districts or wards.

(b) In addition to the requirements of subdivision (a) of this section, fully-accessible voting equipment certified by the State Board shall meet the following requirements for usability by voters who are disabled:

(1) The voting system or equipment shall be equipped with a voting device with tactile discernible controls, pursuant to Election Law, section 7-202. Such controls shall allow persons with limited reach and/or hand dexterity, the ability to cast their vote, and shall include, for example: raised buttons of different shapes and colors, large or raised numbers or letters, and light pressure switches.

(2) The voting system or equipment shall be equipped with an audio voting feature, pursuant to Election Law, section 7-202. The audio feature shall be able to be used either independently or simultaneously with the on-screen display.

(3) The voting system or equipment shall be capable of being equipped with a pneumatic switch, pursuant to Election Law, section 7-202.

(c) Standards for noise level.

(1) Voting systems or equipment to be certified by the State Board shall be constructed in a manner so that noise levels of the system or equipment during operation will not interfere with the duties of the election inspectors or the voting public.

(2) The noise level of write-in components of the system or equipment shall be so minimal that it will be virtually impossible under normal conditions for someone at the table used by the inspectors of elections to determine that a write-in vote is being cast or has been cast.

(d) Standards for voter privacy.
(1) Voting systems or equipment shall be constructed so that no one within the polling site will be able to see how a voter is casting a vote.

(2) Curtains, screens, shields or other privacy devices shall be designed so as to allow any voter, either electronically or manually, to open, close or otherwise use the device with ease when entering and exiting the system or equipment.

(e) Environmental standards. The voting system shall be designed to protect against dust and moisture during storage and transportation. Testing shall be similar to the procedure of MIL-STD-810F, Method 510.4, for dust, and MIL-STD-810F, Method 506.4 for moisture. These tests are intended to evaluate exposure to these elements when the system or equipment is in a non-operating configuration and the equipment or system’s required protective cover is in place.

(f) Voter verified paper audit trails (VVPAT).

(1) The voting system shall print and display a paper record of the voter’s ballot choices prior to the voter making the ballot choices final. In the case of a paper-based voting system, the ballot marked by the voter shall constitute the paper record referred to in this subdivision.

(i) The paper record shall constitute a complete record of ballot choices that can be used in audits of the accuracy of the voting systems electronic records, in audits of the election results, and in full recounts.

(ii) In the case of a DRE voting system, the paper record shall contain all information stored in the electronic record.

(iii) The voting system shall be capable of showing the information on both the display screen and the paper in a font size of 3.0mm, and should be capable of showing the information in at least two font ranges:

(a) 3.0-4.0 mm; and

(b) 6.3-9.0 mm, under control of the voter.

(iv) In the case of a DRE voting system, the paper and electronic display of the voter’s selections shall be presented and positioned so as to allow the voter to easily read and compare the two.
(v) If the paper record cannot be displayed in its entirety, a means for moving the paper to show all paper record contents shall be provided.

(2) There shall be instructions for performing the verification process made available to the voter in a location on the voting system.

(3) The voting system shall display, print, and store a paper record in any of the alternative languages chosen for making ballot selections. Candidate names and other markings not related to the ballot selection on the paper record shall appear in English.

(4) The voting system shall allow the voter to approve or reject the paper record, in the case of DRE systems, marking the ballot as such in the presence of the voter.

(i) Any DRE voting system shall provide a means to reconcile the number of rejected paper records with the number of occurrences of rejected electronic selections, and procedures shall be in place to address any discrepancies.

(ii) Prior to reaching the maximum number of ballots allowed pursuant to statute, any DRE voting system shall display a warning message to the voter indicating the voter may reject only one more ballot, and that the third ballot shall become the ballot of record.

(5) In case of conditions that prevent voter review of the paper record, there shall be a means for the voter to notify an election official, and in the case of a DRE voting system, shall cause an error message to be displayed and shall prevent the recording of the electronic record.

(6) In the case of a DRE voting system, procedures by which an election official can be notified and prescribed actions can be taken to address discrepancies if a voter indicates that the electronic and paper records do not match, shall be documented.

(7) The voting system shall not record the electronic record as being approved by the voter until the paper record has been stored.
(8) Vendor documentation shall include procedures for returning a voting system to correct operation after a voter has used it incompletely or incorrectly; this procedure shall not cause discrepancies between the tallies of the electronic and paper records.

(9) The voter’s privacy and anonymity shall be preserved during the process of recording, verifying, and auditing ballot choices.

   (i) The privacy and anonymity of the voter’s verification of ballot choices and the creation and storage of these choices, both electronically and on paper record, shall be maintained.

   (ii) The privacy and anonymity of voters whose paper records contain any of the alternative languages chosen for making ballots selections shall be maintained.

   (iii) Information for the purposes of auditing the electronic or paper records that may permit a voter to reveal his or her ballot choices shall be displayed so as not to be memorable to the voter.

(10) The voting system’s ballot records shall be structured and contain information so as to support highly precise audits of their accuracy.

   (i) All cryptographic software in the voting system shall have been approved by the U.S. Government’s Crypto Module Validation Program (CMVP) as applicable.

   (ii) This information shall contain, but not be limited to, the voting site/election district, type of election, ballot style, and whether the system is operating in a “test” mode.

(11) In the case of a DRE voting system, the electronic and paper records shall be linked by including a unique identifier within each record that can be used to identify each record uniquely and correspond the two accordingly.

(12) The voting system shall generate and store a digital signature for each electronic record.

(13) The electronic records shall be able to be exported for auditing or analysis on standards-based and/or information technology computing platforms.
(i) The exported electronic records shall be in an open, non-proprietary format.

(ii) The voting system shall export the records accompanied by a digital signature of the collection of records, which shall be calculated on the entire set of electronic records and their associated digital signatures.

(iii) The voting system vendor shall provide documentation as to the structure of the exported records and how they shall be read and processed by software.

(iv) The vendor shall provide a software program that will display the exported records and such software may include other capabilities, such as providing vote tallies and indications of undervotes.

(14) The voting system printers shall be physically secure from tampering.

(i) The voting system shall communicate with its printers over a standard, publicly documented printer port using a standard communication protocol.

(ii) The paper path between the printing, viewing and storage of the paper record shall be protected and sealed from access except by authorized election officials.

(iii) The printer shall not be permitted to communicate with any other system or machine other than the single voting system to which it is connected.

(iv) The printer shall only be able to function as a printer: it cannot store information or contain or provide any services that are not essential to system function, (e.g., provide copier or fax functions) or have network capability.

(v) Printer access to replace consumables such as ink or paper shall only be granted if it does not compromise the sealed printer paper path.

(vi) Prior to the opening of polls on election day, poll workers shall demonstrate that the ballot storage devices are empty. The storage devices shall then be sealed and no further access shall be provided to polling place workers.

(vii) Tamper-evident seals or physical security measures shall protect the connection between the printer and the
voting machine, so that the connection cannot be broken or interfered with without leaving extensive and obvious evidence.

(15) The voting system’s printers shall be highly reliable and easily maintained.

(i) The voting system should include a printer port to which a commercial off-the-shelf printer which complies with paragraph (14) of this subdivision, could be attached for the purposes of printing paper records and any additional records.

(ii) The voting system shall detect errors and malfunctions such as paper jams or low supplies of consumables such as paper and ink that may prevent paper records from being correctly displayed, printed and stored.

(iii) If an error or malfunction occurs, the voting equipment attached to the defective printer shall suspend voting operations and shall present a clear indication to the voter and election workers of the error or malfunction.

(iv) There shall be adequate supplies of consumable items such as paper and printer ink on hand to operate from opening to closing of polls.

(a) Printing devices should contain paper and ink of sufficient capacity so as not to require reloading or opening equipment covers or enclosures and circumvention of security features, or reloading shall be able to be accomplished with minimal disruption to voting and without circumvention of security features such as seals.

(b) Printer consumables shall be stored within the temperature and humidity ranges specified by the manufacturer and shall be stored in State Board-approved containers to protect them from sustaining any damage.

(v) The vendor shall make recommendations as to appropriate numbers of printers to be used in conjunction with the number of voting systems being utilized. A sufficient number of replacement printers shall be available.

(16) Vendor documentation shall include procedures for investigating and resolving malfunctions including but not limited to misreporting of votes, unreadable paper records, paper jams, low ink, mis-feeds and power failures.
§ 6209.2  ELECTION LAW

(17) Vendor documentation shall include procedures for ensuring, in the case of malfunctions, that electronic and paper records are correctly recorded and stored.

(18) Protective coverings intended to be transparent on voting system devices shall be maintainable via a predefined cleaning process. If the coverings become damaged such that they obscure the paper record, they shall be replaced.

(19) The paper record shall be sturdy, clean, and of sufficient durability to be used for manual auditing and recounts conducted manually. The paper record shall be able to be stored and remain fully readable without degradation for 22 months within the temperature and humidity ranges specified by the manufacturer, but at a minimum temperature range of at least from -20° to 140° F, and at a humidity as high as 98 percent.

(g) Any submitted voting system’s software shall not contain any code, procedures or other material which may disable, disarm or otherwise affect in any manner, the proper operation of the voting system, or which may damage the voting system, any hardware, or any computer system or other property of the State Board or county board, including but not limited to “viruses”, “worms”, “time bombs”, and “drop dead” devices that may cause the voting system to cease functioning properly at a future time.

(h) Any submitted voting system shall provide methods through security seals or device locks to physically secure against attempts to interfere with correct system operations. Such physical security shall guard access to machine panels, doors, switches, slots, ports, peripheral devices, firmware, and software.

(i) The system shall provide a means by which the ballot definition code may be positively verified to ensure that it corresponds to the format of the ballot face and the election configuration.

§ 6209.3  Additional requirements for voting systems

(a) In addition to voting system requirements provided for elsewhere in this Part, paper-based systems shall:
(1) Allow the voter, at their choice, to vote a new ballot or submit the ballot 'as is'.

(2) An over-vote in one or more office or ballot proposals shall not prevent the counting of all other offices or ballot proposals contained on the ballot.

(3) In the case of candidates who appear on one or more party lines, the system shall be capable of correctly counting the vote according to provisions of Election Law, section 9-112.

(b) Ballot specifications.

(1) As to the printing and arrangement of ballots, all ballots shall meet the requirements as to form and content provided in section 7-121 of the Election Law.

(2) Ballots shall be printed in black print on a white background or on backgrounds of different colors to identify different types of ballots (i.e., emergency, affidavit, etc.) or in the case of a primary, to identify ballots for each political party according to the color assigned to such party pursuant to law.

(3) Coding which is both machine readable and manually readable shall be used to identify different ballot styles.

(4) Ballots used in the paper-based voting system shall be able to be counted by hand as well as be counted by machine.

(5) The types of ballots used and their form, type size and arrangement must be approved by the State Board of Elections.

(c) For all paper-based voting systems, the system shall count a mark on a ballot that is in a:

(1) sensitive area for a candidate whose name is on the ballot;

(2) sensitive area designated for write-in voting for a write-in candidate; or

(3) sensitive area for a ballot proposal.

(d) With regard to the central counting of absentee, affidavit, emergency and special ballots, the requirements of section
§ 6209.3  

6209.2(f)(1)(iii)-(v), and (f)(2) of this Part not consistent with this section shall not apply.

§ 6209.4  Application process

(a) The election operations unit shall forward an application form within one week from the date of receipt of a request from a vendor, together with a copy of applicable rules and regulations and a pre-qualification test format for both a general and primary election ballot program.

(b) Said vendor shall return completed ballot layouts based upon the pre-qualification test format to the election operations unit. Upon approval of the layouts, the vendor shall program such system or equipment and complete the pre-qualification tests for both ballot programs provided, and enter the simulated votes upon said system or equipment for each election program.

(c) The completed application shall be returned by the vendor applicant, with a printout of tabulated votes from the primary and general election pre-qualification tests as cast on the voting system equipment which the applicant requests to have certified. The pre-qualification test programs shall be retained by the applicant for use in the certification process.

(d) The application and printouts shall be reviewed to determine if the voting system shall be considered for certification and the applicant shall be notified of such determination.

(e) No application shall be deemed to be filed until all documentation required by this Part has been submitted to the State Board or its designee.

(f) A certified or bank check in the amount of $5,000 shall accompany such application, and be applied towards the actual cost of the examination.

(g) Fees for the examination of a voting system shall be assessed against the vendor by the State Board based upon the cost to the State Board for examination of such voting system by an outside contractor, laboratory or other authorized examiner.

(h) A vendor submitting an application shall affirm that:
RULES AND REGULATIONS § 6209.5

(1) the submitted voting system complies with all applicable rules adopted by the State Board, and with all applicable 2005 Federal Voting System Guidelines not inconsistent with State law or these regulations, and is suitable for use by voters;

(2) the vendor will quote and provide a statewide, uniform price for each unit of the voting system’s equipment; and

(3) the submitted voting system’s software does not contain any code, procedures or other material (including but not limited to ‘viruses’, ‘worms’, ‘time bombs’, and ‘drop dead’ devices that may cause the voting system to cease functioning at a future time), which may disable, damage, disarm or otherwise affect the proper operation of the voting system, any hardware, or any computer system or other property of the State Board or county board;

(4) any submitted voting system provides methods through security seals or device locks to physically secure against attempts to interfere with correct system operations. Such physical security shall guard access to machine panels, doors, switches, slots, ports, peripheral devices, firmware, and software.

(i) All vendors shall submit with their application forms, information regarding past or pending court cases involving their voting systems or its major components, any evidence of fraud, faulty systems, or failure to correct past problems.

§ 6209.5 Submission of voting systems equipment

(a) Voting systems considered for certification by the State Board shall be delivered to the State Board or its designee. Such equipment shall include documentation, operation manual(s), auxiliary components and equipment used to program ballot layout, and any other additional equipment used in the operation of said voting system.

(b) Vendors submitting systems or equipment for certification must also provide additional systems to be used by the State Board for the purposes of the voter demonstration test. See section 6209.6(g)(8) of this Part.

(c) If the voting systems equipment is certified by the State Board, the specific system or equipment and components ex-
amined by the State Board shall become the property of the State Board for as long as the system or equipment is in use in the State or for such shorter period as the State Board shall so determine. Voting systems or equipment not certified shall be disposed of pursuant to the vendor’s direction.

(d) The applicant shall provide service and normal maintenance of said system or equipment after certification and shall supply to the State Board, at no cost, any modification to the system or equipment for upgrading of any feature during the period that said system or equipment is offered for sale and use in the State.

(e) The vendor shall provide, either at the time of submission or no later than the completion of certification testing by the State Board, a list of system proprietary and non-proprietary consumables, extended warranties, services, and other such items as may be considered by county boards for purchase, with the exception of programming, as county boards are prohibited from contracting with a vendor for programming services. Such list shall become a component of the contract.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) The vendor shall disclose, in the application for certification, any pecuniary interest in or any direct or indirect control over any testing laboratory as defined herein or which may be used in connection with the certification or acquisition of any voting system.

(h) Vendors shall make available to the State Board, in a quantity to be determined by the State Board, voting systems for the purpose of conducting a usability test, which will establish the minimum number of voting machines required in each polling place and the maximum number of voters that can vote on one voting machine during the course of an ordinary 15-hour election day. The ballots to be used for this test shall include both primary and general election ballots, with ample candidate selection options and ballot proposal selections. For the purposes of the usability test, voting shall occur by utilizing all the devices which a voter may use to make their selections. If a vendor has previously performed a usability test on the same or similar voting system which meets the requirements of this section, the State Board may consider
RULES AND REGULATIONS § 6209.6

the findings of same. Whenever the State Board is satisfied that a voting machine or system’s usability analysis has provided adequate and accurate information relative to the requirements of Election Law, section 7-203.2, then the State Board may, in its discretion, accept such documentation as satisfaction of the usability test required by these regulations.

(i) For voting systems which are not PC-based, vendors shall submit recommendations for acceptance and maintenance testing to ensure that the firmware in systems purchased and used by county boards is identical to certified firmware.

§ 6209.6 Examination criteria

(a) State Board testing and examination shall be performed in an open and public venue. Testing shall be performed in conformity with written procedures adopted by the State Board. Such procedures and the test reports of the State Board and its ITA, shall be available for public inspection at the office of the State Board, and at its website. Each tested system shall, at a minimum, conform to the EAC’s 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines, to the extent that they are consistent with State law and this Part.

(b) The State Board or its designee, as part of its examination, may at its discretion, submit the voting system for analysis by a testing laboratory.

(c) Whenever the State Board is satisfied that a voting machine or system has been proven to meet the environmental standards of section 6209.2(e) of this Part; and the vendor is able to provide documentation for the State Board’s testing authority to establish that those standards have been met; then the State Board may, in its discretion, accept such documentation as satisfaction of the tests required by these regulations.

(d) All laboratory testing shall be conducted or verified by independent testing authorities appropriately certified by the National Association of State Election Directors, the EAC or approved by the commissioners of the State Board.

(1) Software and hardware qualification tests. Qualification of voting system software and hardware shall consist of a series of tests, code analyses, and inspection tests performed at the Federal and State levels, to verify that the
§ 6209.6 ELECTION LAW

software and hardware meet design requirements and that characteristics are correctly described in the documentation items. Qualification shall also include a functional configuration audit and a physical configuration audit.

(2) Functional configuration audit. A functional configuration audit shall be performed to verify that the software complies with the software specification (as defined in paragraph [f][3] of this section) and applicable laws and regulations. Federal qualification test data may be used in partial fulfillment of this requirement; however, the State Board or its designee shall perform or supervise the performance of additional tests, or order additional laboratory testing, to verify system performance in all operating modes, including but not limited to disability access and alternate language modes and to validate the vendor’s test data reports. The functional configuration audit shall be performed in a facility selected by the State Board.

(i) Vendor responsibility. The vendor shall provide a list of all documentation and data required to be included as part of the independent review, and vendor technical personnel shall be available to the State Board during the performance of the functional configuration audit.

(ii) Technical data. The vendor shall provide the following technical data:

(a) copies of all procedures used for module or unit testing, integration testing and system testing;

(b) copies of all test cases generated for each module and integration test and sample ballot formats or other test cases used for system;

(c) records of all tests performed by the procedures listed above, including error correction and retest.

(iii) Audit procedure. The State Board, with the assistance of an independent testing authority, shall subject each voting system to a complete functional test, including but not limited to actual use testing of all components used by voters to enter or review votes. Additionally, the State Board and its independent testing authority shall review the vendor’s test procedures and test results. This review shall include an assessment of the adequacy of test cases
and input data to exercise all system functions and to
detect program logic and data processing errors if such be
present. The review shall also include an examination of
all test data which is to be used as a basis for qualification.

(3) Physical configuration audit. The physical configura-
tion audit is an examination of the software configuration
against its technical documentation to establish a configura-
tion baseline for approval. The physical configuration audit
shall include an audit of all drawings, specifications, technical
data and test data associated with the system hardware
and this audit shall establish the system hardware baseline
associated with the software baseline. All subsequent
changes to the software or hardware shall be subject to re-
examination.

(i) Vendor responsibility. The vendor shall provide a list
of all documentation and data required to be audited by
the State Board. Vendor’s technical personnel shall be
available to the State Board during the performance of the
physical configuration audit.

(ii) Technical data. The vendor shall provide the follow-
ing technical data:

(a) identification of all items which are to be a part of
the software release;
(b) identification of all hardware which interfaces
with the software;
(c) configuration baseline data for all hardware in-
cluded within the system;
(d) copies of all software documentation which is in-
tended for distribution to users, including program list-
ings, specifications, operator manual, user manual and
software maintenance manual;
(e) proposed user acceptance test procedure and ac-
cptance criteria;
(f) an identification and explanation of any changes
between the physical configuration audit and the config-
uration submitted for the functional configuration audit.

(iii) Audit procedure. Required data items include draft
and formal documentation of the vendor’s software devel-

517
conduct of qualification tests. The vendor shall identify all documents, or portions of documents, which the vendor asserts contain proprietary information not approved for public release. The State Board or its designee shall agree to use any proprietary information contained therein solely for the purpose of analyzing and testing the software and shall refrain from disclosing proprietary information to any other person or agency without the prior written consent of the vendor or a court order. The State Board or its designee shall review the vendor’s source code and documentation to verify that the software conforms to the documentation, and that the documentation is sufficient to enable the user to install, validate, operate and maintain the voting system. The review shall also include an inspection of all records of the baseline version against the vendor’s release control system to establish that the configuration, being qualified, conforms to the engineering and test data.

(e) Functional tests, security tests and simulated voting. Prior to certifying a voting system, the State Board shall designate an independent expert to review, all source code made available by the vendor pursuant to this section and certify only those voting systems compliant with this Part. At a minimum, such review shall include a review of security, application vulnerability, application code, wireless security, security policy and processes, security/privacy program management, technology infrastructure and security controls, security organization and governance, and operational effectiveness, as applicable to that voting system.

(1) For all systems or equipment, functional tests shall consist of the validation of equipment functional performance, and shall be performed in an open and public venue, in conformity with written procedures adopted by the State Board.

(2) All votes entered shall use the identical interfaces as would be used by the actual voters during the actual voting process. By way of explanation, touch-screen votes, or votes cast via alternative accessible devices such as tactile-discernible key pads or pneumatic switches shall be used as the voter would use them rather than casting simulated votes via
any of these processes into the voting system using any type of diagnostic input cartridge.

(3) Functional tests of voting system software which runs on general purpose data processing equipment shall include all tests similar to those in procedures which are necessary to validate the proper functioning of the software and its ability to control the hardware environment. The tests shall also validate the ability of the software to detect and act correctly upon any error conditions which may result from hardware malfunctions. Detection capability may be contained in the software, the hardware or the operating system. It shall be validated by any convenient means up to and including the introduction of a simulated failure (power off, disconnect a cable, etc.) in any equipment associated with vote processing.

(4) Each system shall be submitted for electronic and technical security and integrity analysis by independent certified security experts, who shall be given full unrestricted access to production units of the system, for such analysis. Whenever the vendor is able to provide documentation for the State Board and its testing authority, to establish that the standards of this section of these regulations have been met; then the State Board may, in its discretion, accept such documentation as satisfaction of the tests required by this Part.

(5) Functional tests for the following types of equipment shall be required:

(i) Standard commercial, off-the-shelf production models of general purpose data processing equipment (PC’s, printers, etc.) shown to be compatible with these requirements and with the voting system.

(ii) Production models of special purpose data processing equipment (scanners, bar code readers, etc.) having successfully performed in elections use and having been shown to be compatible with the voting system.

(f) Software, hardware, operating and support documentation.

(1) Software qualification. The following system software and firmware vendor data items shall be submitted as a
precondition of certification of acceptability for elections use.

(2) Vendor documentation. Complete product documentation shall be provided to the State Board for voting systems, their components and all auxiliary devices. This documentation shall be sufficient to serve the needs of the voter, the operator, maintenance technicians, and other appropriate county board personnel. It shall be prepared and published in accordance with standard industrial practice for electronic and mechanical equipment such documentation shall include:

(3) Software specification. The software specification shall contain and describe the vendor’s design standards and conventions, environment and interface specifications, functional specifications, programming architecture specifications, and test and verification specifications. Vendor must also provide document identification, an abstract of the specification, configuration control status and a table of contents. The body of the specification shall contain the following material:

(i) System overview. The vendor shall identify the system hardware and the environment in which the software will operate and the general design and operational considerations and constraints which have influenced the design of the software.

(ii) Program description. The vendor shall provide descriptions of the software system concept, the array of hardware in which it operates, the intended operating environment, the specific software design objectives and development methodology and the logical structure and algorithms used to accomplish the objectives.

(iii) Standards and conventions. The vendor shall provide information which can be used as a partial basis for code analysis and test design. It should include a description and discussion of the standards and conventions used in the preparation of this specification and in the development of the software.

(iv) Specification standards and conventions. The vendor shall identify all published and private standards and
conventions used to document software development and testing. Vendor internal procedures shall be provided as attachments to this software specification.

(v) Test and verification standards. The vendor shall identify any standards or other documents which are applicable to the determination of program correctness and acceptance criteria.

(vi) Quality assurance standards. The vendor shall describe all standards or other documents which are applicable to the examination and testing of the software, including standards for flowcharts, program documentation, test planning and test data acquisition and reporting.

(vii) Operating environment. The vendor shall provide a description of the system and subsystem interfaces at which inputs, outputs and data transformations occur. It shall contain or make reference to all operating environment factors which influence the software design.

(viii) Hardware constraints. The vendor shall identify and describe the hardware characteristics which influence the design of the software, such as:

(a) the logic and arithmetic capability of the processor;
(b) memory read/write characteristics;
(c) external memory device characteristics;
(d) peripheral device interface hardware data I/O device protocols; and
(e) operator controls, indicators and displays.

(ix) Software environment. The vendor shall identify all compilers, assemblers, or other software tools to be used for the generation of executable code and a description of the operating system or system monitor. This section shall also contain an overview of the compile-time interaction of the voting system software with library calls and linking.

(x) Interface characteristics. The vendor shall describe the interfaces between executable code and system input-output and control hardware.

(xi) Software functional specification. The vendor shall provide a description of the overall functions which the
software performs in the context of its mode or modes of operation. The vendor shall also describe the capabilities and methods for detecting and handling exceptional conditions, system failure, data input/output errors, error logging and audit record generation and security monitoring and control.

(xii) Configurations and operating modes. The vendor shall describe the various software configurations and operating modes of the system; such as preparation for opening of the polling place, vote recording and/or vote processing, closing of the polling place and report generation. For each software function or operating mode, a definition of the inputs (characteristics, tolerances or acceptable ranges) to the function or mode, how the inputs are processed and what outputs are produced (characteristics, tolerances or acceptable ranges) shall be provided.

(xiii) External files. In the event that external files are used for data input or output, the definition of information context and record formats shall be provided. The vendor shall also describe the procedures for file maintenance, access privileges and security.

(xiv) Security. Security requirements and security provisions of the system’s software shall be identified for each system function and operating mode. The voting system must be secure against attempts to interfere with correct system operation. The vendor shall identify each potential point of attack. For each potential point of attack, the vendor shall identify the technical safeguards embodied in the voting system to defend against attack, and the procedural safeguards that the vendor has recommended be followed by the election administrators to further defend against that attack. Each defense shall be classified as preventative, if it prevents the attack in the first place; detective if it allows detection of an attack; or corrective if it allows correction of the damage done by an attack. Security requirements and provisions shall include the ability of the system to detect, prevent, log and recover from the broad range of security risks identified. These procedures shall also examine system capabilities and safeguards claimed by the vendor to prevent interference.
with correct system operations. The State Board, with the assistance of its ITA, shall conduct tests to confirm that the security requirements of this Part have been completely addressed. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Part, the State Board shall determine whether all or a portion of such security requirements and security provisions shall be available for public inspection, but shall exclude any information which compromises the security of the voting system.

(xv) Programming specifications. The vendor shall provide an overview of the software design, structure and implementation algorithms. Whereas the functional specification of the preceding section provides a description of what functions the software performs and the various modes in which it operates, this section should be prepared so as to facilitate understanding of the internal functioning of the individual software modules. Implementation of functions shall be described in terms of software architecture, algorithms and data structures and all procedures or procedure interfaces which are vulnerable to degradation in data quality or security penetration shall be identified.

(xvi) Test and verification specifications. The vendor shall provide a description of the procedures used during software development to verify logical correctness, data quality and security. This description shall include existing standard test procedures, special purpose test procedures, test criteria and experimental design and validation criteria. In the event that this documentation is not available, the qualification test agency shall design test cases and procedures equivalent to those ordinarily used as a basis for verification (see below).

(xvii) Qualification test specification. The vendor shall provide a description of the specification for verification and validation of overall software performance, including acceptance criteria for control and data input/output, processing accuracy, data quality assessment and maintenance, exceptional handling and security. The specification shall identify specific procedures by means of which the general suitability of the software for elections use can
be assessed and demonstrated. The vendor’s specification and procedure shall be used to establish the detailed requirements of the tests described in ‘Laboratory Environmental Test Procedures for Hardware and Software’ of this standard.

(xviii) Acceptance test specification. The vendor shall provide a description of the specification for installation, acceptance and readiness verification. This specification shall identify specific procedures by means of which the capability of the software to accommodate actual ballot formats and format logic, and pre-election logic, accuracy and security test requirements of using jurisdictions may be assessed and demonstrated. The vendor’s specification shall be used to establish the detailed requirements of the tests described in “Laboratory Environmental Test Procedures for Hardware and Software” of this standard performed to evaluate the adequacy of the vendor’s procedures and it shall be suitable for inclusion in the regulations and procedures of user counties when preparing for the conduct of actual elections.

(xix) Appendices. The vendor shall provide descriptive material and data supplementing the various sections of the body of the software specification. The content and arrangement of appendices shall be at the discretion of the vendor. Topics recommended for amplification and treatment in appendix form include:

(a) Glossary. Provide a listing and brief definition of all software module names and variable names with reference to their locations in the software structure. Include abbreviations, acronyms and terms which are either not commonly used in data processing and software development or which are used in an uncommon semantic context.

(b) References. Provide a list of references to all related vendor documents, data, standards and technical sources used in software development and testing.

(c) Program analysis. Provide the results of software configuration analysis, algorithm analysis and selection, timing studies and hardware interface studies reflected in the final software design and coding.
(d) Security analysis. Provide a detailed description of the penetration analysis performed to preclude intrusion by unauthorized persons and fraudulent manipulation of elections data. Identify security policies and measures and selection criteria for audit log data categories.

(4) Operator information. This documentation shall include a physical description of the equipment sufficient to identify all features, controls and displays. It shall include a complete procedure for energizing the equipment, for testing and verifying operational status and for identifying all abnormal equipment states. It shall include a complete operating procedure for inserting ballots to be tabulated, for controlling the tabulation process, for monitoring the status of the equipment, for recovering from error conditions and for preparing output reports. It shall also include troubleshooting instructions. The documentation shall also include a description of the relationship of the sensitive area, voting target, and ballot position. For paper-based systems, this description shall include a description of the nature of the marks the system will and will not count as votes, for example, the types of marks made with each of a variety of pens and pencils that should be counted and that should not be counted. For DRE voting systems, this description shall include a description of the nature of the voter action required to cast a vote in the sensitive area, for example, the force and duration of contact required.

(5) Maintenance information.

(i) This documentation shall contain a complete physical and functional description of the equipment and a theory of operation which fully describes the electrical and mechanical function of the equipment, how the processes of ballot handling and reading are performed, how data are handled in the processor and memory sections, how data output is initiated and controlled, how power is converted or conditioned and how test and diagnostic information is acquired and used.

(ii) A complete parts and materials list shall be provided which contains sufficient descriptive information to identify all parts by type, size, value or range and manufacturer’s designation.
(iii) Technical illustrations and schematic representations of electronic circuits shall be provided with indications of all test and adjustment points and the nominal value and tolerance or waveform to be measured. Fault detection, isolation and correction procedures or logic diagrams shall be prepared for all operational abnormalities identified by design analysis and operating experiences.

(6) Logistics, facilities and training. The vendor shall identify all operating and support requirements of the system or component. These requirements include material, facilities and personnel, including furnishings, fixtures, and utilities which will be required to support system operation, maintenance and storage.

(7) Maintenance training and supply.

(i) The vendor shall identify all corrective and preventive maintenance tasks, including the calibration of the system, as appropriate, and the level at which they shall be performed. Levels of maintenance shall include operator tasks, maintenance personnel tasks and factory repair.

(ii) Operator tasks shall be limited to the activation of controls to identify irrecoverable error conditions and to the replenishment of consumables such as printer ribbons, paper and the like.

(iii) Maintenance personnel tasks shall include all field maintenance actions which require access to internal portions of the equipment. They shall include the conduct of tests to localize the source of a malfunction; the adjustment, repair or replacement of malfunctioning circuits or components and the conduct of tests to verify restoration to service.

(iv) Factory repair tasks shall be minimized, and repairs shall be made on site whenever reasonably possible. Factory repairs shall only include complex and infrequent maintenance functions which require access to proprietary or to specialized facilities and equipment which cannot be obtained by the county board.

(v) The vendor shall identify by function all personnel required to operate and support the system. For each
functional category, the number of personnel and their skills and skill levels shall be specified.

(vi) The vendor shall specify requirements for the training of each category of operating and support personnel, including but not limited to voters, poll workers, and elections staff. The vendor shall prepare all materials required in the training activity and shall provide or otherwise arrange for the provision of as many qualified instructors as are necessary to properly and fully train said personnel in each category.

(vii) The vendor shall recommend a standard complement of supplies, spares and repair parts which will be required to support system operation. This list shall include the identification of these materials and their individual quantities and sources from which they may be obtained. The vendor shall supply, at vendor’s expense, any special tools required to repair or maintain the equipment.

(viii) The vendor shall provide complete instructions for all methods of voting which voters may use to cast their vote, including instructions on entering and changing votes, write-in voting, verifying votes and accepting the cast votes. Written and audio instructions shall be provided in each language in which voting shall occur within the State.

(8) Usability test. Vendors shall make available to the State Board, in a quantity to be determined by the State Board, voting systems for the purpose of conducting a usability test, which will establish the minimum number of voting machines required in each polling place and the maximum number of voters that can vote on one voting machine during the course of an ordinary 15-hour election day. The ballots to be used for this test shall include both primary and general election ballots, with ample candidate selection options and ballot proposal selections. For the purposes of the usability test, voting shall occur by utilizing all the devices which a voter may use to make their selections. If a vendor has previously performed a usability test on the same or similar voting system which meets the requirements of this section, the State Board may consider
the findings of same. Whenever the State Board is satisfied that a voting machine or system’s usability analysis has provided adequate and accurate information relative to the requirements of Election Law, section 7-203.2, then the State Board may, in its discretion, accept such documentation as satisfaction of the usability test required by these regulations.

(9) Voter demonstration test.

(i) The purpose of this test is to provide, in a simulated election day environment, a public demonstration of the usability and accuracy of such systems or machines.

(ii) Vendor must submit, in a quantity to be determined by the State Board, additional voting systems or equipment that have been submitted for certification. These additional systems or equipment will be returned to the vendor upon the completion of voter demonstration testing.

(iii) The State Board shall make available to the public, all non-proprietary documentation submitted by the vendor.

(10) Certification.

(i) The State Board shall escrow a complete copy of all certified software that is relevant to functionality, setup, configuration, and operation of the voting system, including but not limited to, a complete copy of the source and executable code, build scripts, object libraries, application program interfaces, and complete documentation of all aspects of the system including, but not limited to, compiling instructions, design documentation, technical documentation, user documentation, hardware and software specifications, drawings, records, and data. Documentation shall include a list of programmers responsible for creating the software and a sworn affidavit that the source code includes all relevant program statements in low-level and high-level languages. The State Board may require that additional items be escrowed. If any vendor contracts to escrow additional items, those items shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

(ii) The vendor shall immediately notify the State Board of any change in any item required to be escrowed by
subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, and shall provide an updated version for deposit.

(iii) The chief executive officer of the vendor shall sign a sworn affidavit that the source code and other material in escrow is the same being used in its voting systems in the State. The chief executive officer shall have an ongoing obligation to ensure the statement is true.

(iv) The vendor shall promptly notify the State Board and each county board using its voting system of any decertification of the same system in any state, of any defect in the same system known to have occurred anywhere, and of any relevant defect known to have occurred in similar systems.

(v) Upon completion of testing, reports shall be produced by the ITA and State Board staff, and a recommendation either for or against certification shall be made to the State Board’s commissioners.

(vi) If the State Board determines that a system meets the requirements of this Part, and is determined to be suitable for use by voters, it shall certify such system. A notice of provisional certification shall be prepared and forwarded to the vendor, forthwith. The vendor shall ensure that the voting system’s software has been escrowed as set forth in Election Law, section 7-208, and the vendor has updated any affidavit and complied with the affidavit requirements, as set forth in section 6209.4(h) of this Part.

(vii) Upon compliance with the provisions set forth above, a notice of certification shall be awarded to the vendor. Notice of such certification shall also be provided to all county boards.

(viii) If the State Board fails to certify a system, the vendor shall be so notified.

(ix) Once a certified system is selected for purchase by a county board, that system’s software shall be provided to the county board by the State Board, and not the vendor.

§ 6209.7 Modifications and re-examination

(a) Any prospective modification to a previously certified voting system shall be submitted to and approved by the State Board before such modification is made.
§ 6209.7  ELECTION LAW

(b) No modification of previously certified voting systems equipment shall be used in any election until such modification has been approved by the State Board.

(c) Prospective modification shall be reviewed by the State Board or by an examiner or testing laboratory selected by the State Board in accordance with the fee schedule established by section 7–201 of the Election Law.

(d) Upon completion of a review of such prospective modification, the State Board may cause a re-examination of the entire voting system, or within its discretion, grant continuation of certification pursuant to the provisions of section 7–201 of the Election Law.

§ 6209.8  Recission of certification

(a) If at any time subsequent to the State Board’s approval of a voting system, the State Board determines that the voting system fails to fulfill the criteria prescribed by statute and these rules, the State Board shall notify any purchasers and vendors of that particular voting system’s failure, post such notice on its website, and give notice by mail to the chairs of all political parties and interested persons who have previously requested notification of such information, that the State Board’s approval or certification of that system in New York State is to be withdrawn.

(b) Failure of a vendor, its officers and its controlling shareholders to file affidavits as required in section 6209.4(i) of this Part may result in the rescission of certification. Notice of such failure shall be in writing and shall specify the reasons why the approval or certification of the system is being rescinded.

(c) At the State Board’s discretion and depending on the reason for recission, a notice may also provide for a 30-day period within which the vendor must correct deficiencies, and shall further specify the date on which the rescission is to become effective.

(d) Any vendor or purchaser of such voting system, and any interested person or organization, may request in writing that the State Board reconsider its decision to rescind approval or certification of the voting system.
(e) Upon receipt of such request to reconsider, the State Board shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of reconsidering the decision to rescind the approval or certification, and shall give published notice of such hearing at least two weeks in advance, including posting it prominently on its website and giving notice by mail to public advocacy organizations which have requested such notification or requested that the State Board reconsider its decision. Any interested party shall be given the opportunity to submit testimony or documentation in support of or in opposition to the Board’s decision to rescind approval or certification.

(f) The State Board may affirm or reverse its decision. Should the State Board affirm its decision, such vendor may be prevented from submitting a new application form for a period of two years following the date of the final decision.

§ 6209.9 Contracts

(a) In addition to complying with all statutory requirements, all contracts for the purchase of voting systems by county boards, hereinafter to be designated “purchaser”, shall include the following requirements:

(1) Training. Vendors of voting systems shall provide for sufficient training of boards of elections personnel in the following:

(i) training prior to delivery of voting systems and equipment on procedures for unpacking, assembling and acceptance testing of such equipment;

(ii) training for proper use of such equipment including maintenance, storage and transportation procedures;

(iii) the vendor shall provide complete operations manuals (including operations manuals for any auxiliary features, programming, hardware, telecommunications systems and central vote tabulating systems) upon delivery of voting systems equipment to a jurisdiction. Such manuals shall include one copy of procedures to be followed by inspectors at polling places. The vendor shall permit this copy to be reproduced and distributed by the county board at its training school for election inspectors or the vendor
shall supply as many copies of the procedures as required by purchaser for such distribution;

(iv) the vendor shall assist in the training of all elections personnel (including election inspectors) during the first two elections, to include a general election, in which the system or equipment is used. Such assistance relating to the number of people and the hours of assistance shall be identified in the executed contract.

(v) sufficient training for county board personnel in the use of the vendor’s voting system’s supporting software, procedures to be used to accomplish ballot face layout and ballot programming, and all other features of the software.

(2) Service provisions

(i) The contract shall identify the obligations of the vendor to promptly rectify any problems identified through testing any or all of the voting systems equipment delivered to the purchaser.

(ii) The vendor shall, without additional cost, provide to the purchaser a five-year guarantee of parts and service, that such voting systems equipment shall be kept in good working order and that other statutory requirements are met. Shipping costs for any factory repairs or part replacement will be incurred by the vendor.

(iii) The vendor shall provide to the purchaser of said voting systems equipment a detailed listing of proper maintenance, storage and transportation procedures to be carried out by each purchaser.

(iv) The vendor and the purchaser shall agree in writing as to the proper maintenance procedures to be implemented on each piece of equipment and shall further agree in writing as to the obligations of each party for servicing and maintenance procedures.

(v) The vendor must correct any problems or defects in the voting equipment or voting systems within a commercially reasonable time period. If the time for resolving problems or defects is insufficient to allow for adequate resolution prior to use in an election, an alternate machine or unit shall be provided by the vendor, and such machine
or unit shall be subjected to the acceptance testing requirements of this Part.

(vi) The vendor shall provide the purchaser with the criteria necessary for the proper operation of the voting system or equipment at a polling place.

(3) Polling site survey.

(i) The vendor, together with the purchaser, shall survey the present polling places in a jurisdiction to which its voting system or equipment has been sold, to determine whether or not such polling places meet environmental conditions for the proper operation of the voting system or equipment. This provision shall apply to those polling places which are in use at the time of the proposed sale.

(ii) If any polling places are not compatible, the vendor shall advise the jurisdiction purchasing the voting system or equipment on the methods or procedures that the said jurisdiction may use to remedy any such problem.

(4) Additional requirements:

(i) delivery schedule;
(ii) acceptance testing requirements;
(iii) storage and maintenance responsibilities; and
(iv) shipping delivery guidelines and requirements.

(v) a list of system proprietary and non-proprietary consumables, extended warranties, services, and other such items as may be considered by county boards for purchase, with the exception of programming, as county boards are prohibited from contracting with a vendor for programming services.

(b) A vendor entering into a contract shall affirm that:

(1) the submitted voting system complies with all applicable rules adopted by the State Board, and with all applicable 2005 Federal Voting System Guidelines;

(2) the vendor will quote and provide a statewide, uniform price for each unit of the voting system’s equipment;

(3) the submitted voting system’s software does not contain any code, procedures or other material (including but
§ 6209.9  ELECTION LAW

not limited to “viruses”, “worms”, “time bombs”, and “drop dead” devices that may cause the voting system to cease functioning at a future time), which may disable, damage, disarm or otherwise affect the proper operation of the voting system, any hardware, or any computer system or other property of the State Board or county board; and

(4) any submitted voting system provides methods through security seals or device locks to physically secure against attempts to interfere with correct system operations. Such physical security shall guard access to machine panels, doors, switches, slots, ports, peripheral devices, firmware, and software.

(c) The vendor shall post a bond or letter of credit to cover any and all expenses, costs, and damages, including but not limited to all costs of inspecting or testing a voting system that does not meet the standards contained in this Part and all costs incurred in conducting any new election resulting from any breach of the warranties and representations required to be made anywhere in this Part, or in the New York State Election Law. Said bond or letter of credit shall be set by the State Board.

(d) For purposes of the initial purchases of voting machines and systems, pursuant to the Federal Help America Vote Act of 2002, and the State Election Reform and Modernization Act of 2005, all contracts entered by the State Board or county boards with vendors, must comply with Office of General Services (OGS) regulations on purchasing procedures and purchases from preferred sources, found in NYCRR Title 9, Subtitle G, Subchapter A, Part 250, section 250.0 through and including section 250.11.

§ 6209.10  Acceptance testing

(a) County boards, under the supervision of the State Board, shall conduct a public acceptance test on each unit of any voting system purchased by such county. Such acceptance testing shall begin within 72 hours of delivery of the equipment from the vendor to the purchaser and shall be completed prior to the use of the equipment in any election.
(b) Such testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the State Board in accordance with the testing requirements and formats provided by the State Board. This test may consist in part, of the original certification test deck as utilized by the State Board in the certification of the system.

(c) Acceptance testing for voting systems shall include the comparison of software installed on the delivered system to certified software, via the use of a Secure Hash Signature Standard (SHS) Validation Program, contained in Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 180-2 issued by the National Institute Standards Technology.

(d) Acceptance testing for non-PC-based voting systems shall include testing to be prescribed by the State Board at the time of system selection, pursuant to section 6209.5(i) of this Part, to verify that the voting system delivered to the county board is identical to the system certified by the State Board.

(e) The results of acceptance testing shall be both documented and attested to by the county board and the State Board, and the documentation placed in the maintenance log for the system, and on file with the State Board.

(f) If the acceptance test reveals any impropriety or fault in the ballot counting system’s equipment, the vendor must make corrections to such improper or faulty equipment within 15 days from the date of such acceptance testing.

(g) The State Board, upon its review of the acceptance testing of such system’s equipment may, at its discretion, rescind certification of said equipment in the State of New York in accordance with the provisions of section 6209.8 of this Part.

§ 6209.11 Temporary provision

Notwithstanding any other regulation, no voting machine certified after May 1, 2006 may be used in any election until the State Board adopts regulations for routine maintenance and testing, voting system operations procedures, and central count procedures.
§ 6209.12 ELECTION LAW

§§ 6209.12 to 6209.17. [Repealed]

PART 6210—ABSENTEE VOTING COUNTING EQUIPMENT [REPEALED]

§§ 6210.1 to 6210.13. [Repealed]

PART 6210—ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AND TESTING OF VOTING SYSTEMS, OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES, AND STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING VALID VOTES

Section
6210.1. Definitions.
6210.2. Routine maintenance and testing of voting systems.
6210.3. Submission of procedures for unofficial tally of results of election.
6210.4. Demonstration models.
6210.5. Voting system operations.
6210.6. Personnel.
6210.7. Ballots.
6210.8. Test deck procedures.
6210.9. Vote tabulation.
6210.11. Voting systems security.
6210.13. Standards for determining valid votes.
6210.15. Standards for determining valid votes on optical scan voting systems and/or paper ballots.
6210.17. Standards for determining valid votes on lever type voting machine.
6210.18. Three-percent audit.
6210.19. Minimum number of voting machines.

§ 6210.1 Definitions

Except to the extent set forth below, the definitions contained in section 6209 of this Title shall apply in this section

(a) Pre-qualification test is a test prescribed by the State Board, conducted immediately prior to the voting systems' use in an election in which a predetermined set of votes are cast which will ensure that all voting positions for each ballot configuration are tested. Such votes shall be entered into the voting system in the same manner as they will be entered by voters during an election. If a voting system offers several methods for votes to be entered, such as touch-screen, push-
button, or other electronic mechanism, a key pad and/or pneumatic switch for voters with disabilities, or alternate language displays, then a pre-determined set of votes shall be entered separately using each method and language display. The results of the casting of said votes and all voting system logs shall be extracted from the system as though during normal use in an election, and the results and logs shall be compared to the predetermined results of the test votes and vote totals prepared pursuant to regulations and procedures of the State Board.

(b) *Printout* means either the printed copy of zero totals, candidate names and offices and other information produced by the voting equipment prior to the official opening of the polls or the printed tabulation report of votes cast for each candidate and question, the names of candidates and the offices for each candidate and other information provided after the official closing of the polls.

(c) *Election mode*. An operational setting and/or functional level of a voting system that would allow the user, under the required conditions stated by law, to make selections, and/or cast a ballot, and which also uniquely provides the potential to have a marked ballot officially accepted for counting at the time of a defined election. *Note:* This mode of operation may also be synonymous with the term “live vote mode” or similar. This mode may also be run at any time, either for the running of realistic simulations for testing, and/or after various maintenance activities. This mode is specifically required to be run in the conduct of an official election.

(d) *Test mode*. An operational setting and/or functional level of a voting system that would allow the user to specify/select, access, and/or test various levels/areas of the device, either, for example, during possible upgrades, diagnostic testing, and/or specific maintenance activities that may not require full functional simulation, or capabilities at that time. *Note:* This mode of operation is a separate option from election mode, and is prohibited from being run in the conduct of an official election.

(e) *Closed network*. A closed network is a stand-alone server that is used for a specific purpose, such as an election management system (EMS), and to which access is restricted to specific workstations and users and not connected to any other internal or external network.
§ 6210.2 Routine maintenance and testing of voting systems

(a) Testing of all voting systems shall be conducted by the county board before the use of the system in any election and at such other times of the year as prescribed by these regulations. Testing procedures shall be approved by the State Board. The voting system shall be tested to determine that the system is functioning correctly and that all system equipment, including but not limited to hardware, memory, and report printers, are properly integrated with the system and are capable of properly performing in an election. Testing, other than pre-qualification testing, shall be conducted by casting manual votes and may include the casting of simulated votes.

(b) In addition to vendor-prescribed maintenance tasks and diagnostic tests, tests of voting equipment shall be conducted by the county board, on each piece of equipment owned by the county board. Such testing shall be administered periodically and be completed during the following periods during each year that the equipment is in use:

1. January 15-April 15;
2. April 16-July 15;
3. July 16-September 15; or
4. September 16-November 15.

Whenever a voting system is to be tested for pre-qualification purposes, such test must be conducted while the voting system is in election mode. Votes cast for pre-qualification test purposes shall be manually cast using all of the devices available to voters on election day (i.e.: audio, key pads and or pneumatic switches, and/or alternate language displays).

(c) Testing shall include the comparison of software installed on the delivered system to certified software, via the use of a Secure Hash Signature Standard (SHS) Validation Program, as described in Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 180-2 issued by the National Institute Standards Technology (This publication is available electronically by accessing http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/. Alternatively, copies of NIST computer security publications are available from: National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.)
Testing shall consist of the re-calibration of equipment, as appropriate, pursuant to recommendations made in vendor’s maintenance documentation, and the casting of a test deck by voting the minimum number of ballots, determined pursuant to the requirements of section 6210.8 of this Part, to ensure that all voting positions for each ballot configuration are tested. Votes cast for the purposes of this section shall be cumulative ballots cast on each piece of equipment during each of the prescribed periods outlined.

(1) If the system does not accurately count the votes from the test deck cast manually, simulated, or both, (aside from those that were deliberately designed to fail), or the calibration test, the cause or causes for the error or errors shall be ascertained and corrected. The voting system shall be re-tested until there are two consecutive error-free tests before the system is approved for use in the count of actual ballots. The commissioners of the county board or their designees shall certify that they have reviewed and verified the results of said testing. The summary results of all tests, including all inaccurate test results, their causes and the actions taken to correct them, as well as the results of all errorless counts, shall be entered upon the maintenance log. All documentation and/or test decks, simulation cartridges and any test data including but not limited to copies of ballot programming used for required maintenance tests shall be maintained in secure locked storage for two years after the election, pursuant to Election Law section 3-222.

(2) Maintenance logs are to be kept as a permanent record of the county board.

(d) During the period including July 16 - September 15 (and in years when a presidential primary is conducted, during the January 15 - April 15 period), the test ballot format for each piece of equipment shall consist of each primary ballot configuration as certified by the county board, if said equipment is to be utilized in a primary election. The voting system shall be cleared of all votes and a printed report shall be produced by the system, to verify the correct ballot configuration and election configuration, and to confirm that all voting positions are at zero. Ballots cast for the purposes of this test shall be manually cast and a printed tabulation report shall be pro-
duced. The system shall again be cleared of all votes and a printed report shall be produced by the system to confirm that all voting positions are at zero. Each officer or board charged with the duty of preparing voting machines for use in any election shall give written notice, by first class mail, to the State Board and to all candidates, except candidates for member of the county committee, who are lawfully entitled to have their names appear thereon, of the time when, and the place where, they may inspect the voting machines to be used for such election. The candidates or their designated representatives may appear at the time and place specified in such notice to inspect such machines, provided, however, that the time so specified shall be not less than two days prior to the date of the election.

(e) For the period between ballot certification and seven days before the general election, the test ballot format for each piece of equipment shall consist of each general election ballot configuration as certified by the county board. The voting system shall be cleared of all votes and a printed report shall be produced by the system, to verify the correct ballot configuration and election configuration, and to confirm that all voting positions are at zero. Ballots cast for the purposes of this test shall be manually cast and a printed tabulation report shall be produced. The system shall again be cleared of all votes and a printed report shall be produced by the system to confirm that all voting positions are at zero. Each officer or board charged with the duty of preparing voting machines for use in any election shall give written notice pursuant to Election Law section 7-128 and section 7-207, by first class mail, to the State Board and to all candidates, except candidates for member of the county committee, who are lawfully entitled to have their names appear thereon, of the time when, and the place where, they may inspect the voting machines to be used for such election. The candidates or their designated representatives may appear at the time and place specified in such notice to inspect such machines, provided, however, that the time so specified shall be not less than two days prior to the date of the election.

(f) In addition to any vendor provided training, the State Board shall provide training on routine maintenance and test-
RULES AND REGULATIONS § 6210.2

ing of voting systems to county board personnel responsible for voting systems. The State Board shall provide sample tests to be utilized by each county board. The State Board may revise said testing format, based upon its audit and review.

(g) All results of each routine maintenance test and/or pre-qualification test, including the final errorless test, shall be certified as accurate by the county board commissioners or their designees, and such certification shall be entered upon the maintenance log for each such piece of equipment, together with any other information prescribed in said log by the State Board.

(h) The county board shall certify to the State Board, the completion of each routine maintenance test and/or pre-qualification test. All documentation and/or test decks, simulation cartridges and any test data including but not limited to copies of ballot programming used for required maintenance tests shall be maintained in secure locked storage for two years after the election, pursuant to Election Law section 3-222. Such certification shall be on a form prescribed and furnished by the State Board, and shall be accompanied by copies of each maintenance log.

(i) Each county shall keep a detailed log of maintenance performance and testing procedures. Such logs shall be in a format provided by the State Board and the same shall have been reviewed by the vendor.

(j) Such logs shall be provided quarterly to or as requested by the State Board, for their review and inspection, and shall be made available to the public.

(k) The State Board may, upon review of the maintenance logs, require further testing of any such piece of equipment or may remove a piece of equipment from use in an election until further examination and testing has been completed, or may rescind certification pursuant to section 6209.8 of the State Board regulations.

(1) The State Board may reinstate the certification if the equipment passes these further tests, and a review of the maintenance logs supports such reinstatement.

(2) County boards shall make the system or equipment available to the State Board for any such additional testing
§ 6210.2  ELECTION LAW

and shall provide such assistance as may be deemed necessary.

(l) During the initial time period in which such system or equipment is used, to include a primary election and a general election, the State Board shall assist in the routine maintenance, testing and the operation of the voting machines or systems. Such assistance shall include but not be limited to:

(1) election configuration and ballot configuration related to voting system testing and use;

(2) pre-qualification and post-election tests;

(3) election day support, via phone, email, facsimile or on-site, as necessary;

(4) post-election support, to include recanvass, challenges, and audit conducted pursuant to Election Law section 9-211;

(5) staff training;

(6) defining personnel requirements and tasks;

(7) defining procedures for pre-qualification, post-election, and maintenance tests; and

(8) defining procedures for canvassing and recanvassing votes cast in an election.

(m) During successive years, the State Board, whenever it deems necessary, or at the request of a county board, may assist in any or all aspects of the operation of the system.

§ 6210.3  Submission of procedures for unofficial tally of results of election

County boards which adopt procedures pursuant to Election Law section 9-126(3) shall file such procedures with the State Board of Elections.

§ 6210.4  Demonstration models

(a) During the first five years after purchase, any county which purchases voting equipment systems shall provide a model, diagram, video or other electronic instruction (example CD ROM) of such voting system’s equipment for each polling place in its jurisdiction.
(b) Any such model, diagram, video or other electronic instruction must be approved by the State Board and must meet the following specifications:

(1) May not contain the name of any party or independent body which has been continuously used in New York State.

(2) Display a ballot layout which shall consist of at least two party rows and eight voting positions including at least one multiple-candidate office (vote for two).

(3) Demonstrate how a voter can:
   (i) Vote for a candidate, question or proposition.
   (ii) Verify in a private and independent manner the votes selected by the voter on the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted.
   (iii) In a private and independent manner change the ballot or correct any error before the ballot is cast and counted, including the opportunity to correct the error through the issuance of a replacement ballot if the voter was otherwise unable to change the ballot or correct any error.
   (iv) Cast a write-in ballot.
   (v) Cast the ballot.
   (vi) Be notified on the effect of the voter casting multiple votes for an office or proposal in excess of the number permitted.
   (vii) Be notified on the effects of an undervote.
   (viii) Utilize the accept ballot/reject ballot feature, if any is available on such voting machine or system.

(c) If a model is used, each model must:

(1) be no less than 11 inches by 14 inches; and
(2) be operated by electricity and/or a battery power source.

(d) If a diagram is used it shall be no smaller than 11 inches by 17 inches.

§ 6210.5 Voting system operations

(a) All voting systems used in New York State shall be used in a manner consistent with Election Law, these regulations
§ 6210.5


(b) Only the county board shall have care, custody and control over all resources for the purposes of conducting elections, including but not limited to vote counting, preparation and custody of ballots, system maintenance and all testing. If it becomes necessary to transfer control of any equipment to a vendor for repairs, or to other political subdivisions for use by them in their elections, such voting systems and/or equipment shall not be used in a live election by the county board until such time as such equipment is returned to the care, custody and control of the county board and acceptance testing of each such system or equipment is performed pursuant to section 6209.10 of the State Board Regulations.

§ 6210.6 Personnel

It is the responsibility of the county board to provide sufficient and appropriate staff to perform the functions required for successful use of the voting system. All tasks shall be defined in written procedures, and personnel assigned shall be thoroughly trained to carry out their responsibilities.

§ 6210.7 Ballots

(a) For the production of paper ballots or ballot faces for DRE voting systems, the county board shall contract with a printer or use in-house print services that have the requisite expertise, staff, and equipment for printing ballots of the complexity and in the volume required for the conduct of elections in that county, and that ensures delivery of finished ballots in time to comply with the relevant provisions of the Election Law and the election calendar.

(b) Detailed specifications for production of ballots shall be supplied to the county board by the voting system vendor. These shall include but not be limited to particulars of the system’s ballot such as weight, grain and color of stock; dimensions of ballot faces, ballots and ballot cards; corner cuts; perforations, both for ballot boundaries and for stub bound-
aries, when appropriate; ballot positions, sensitive areas and voting targets; pre-marks for imprinting of ballot configuration information; printing registration and tolerances; ink; use of drying powder; and packaging of printed ballots for shipment and for storage until time of use. The county board shall transmit these specifications to the printer chosen to produce its ballots.

(c) In the first year that the voting system is in use, a copy of the final form and arrangement of each ballot configuration shall be filed with the State Board.

(d) Ballots shall be identified by ballot configuration, using marks which are machine readable and human readable text.

(e) Ballots to be used with poll site optical scan voting systems, shall be in a form consistent with Election Law section 7-106. Each ballot shall have a numbered stub which can be separated from it along a perforated boundary. Such ballot shall be detached from the numbered stub prior to the election inspector giving the ballot to the voter and be retained by the county board in a manner consistent with election-related document retention requirements.

(1) The ballot stubs shall be sequentially numbered, and shall include the date of the election, the political subdivision in which the ballot is valid, and in a primary election, the name of the party conducting the primary, and further, stubs may be color coded, to correspond to same.

(2) Ballot stubs shall include spaces for inspectors to indicate with their initials, whether the ballot was used for affidavit or emergency purposes.

(3) Ballots shall be bound in booklets of 100, or in such other increments as a county board may, by written procedure, deem appropriate. Binding shall be by staples, to help ensure ballot accountability.

(4) Ballot booklets shall have a cover, on which shall be printed the date of the election, the political subdivision in which the ballot booklet shall be valid, the range of sequential ballot stub numbers contained therein, and such other administrative information as the county board may deem necessary. In primary elections, booklet covers shall include
(5) When more than one ballot booklet is to be used in any election district, a transmittal sheet shall accompany the booklets, which shall specify how many booklets are included in the inspector supply bag, the complete range of sequential ballot stub numbers for that district, and shall further provide a space or spaces for inspectors to confirm receipt of all ballots.

(6) Ballot booklet(s) and any transmittal sheet, shall be delivered to inspectors with other election day supplies, in a separate, secure, sealed and labeled envelope or pouch.

(7) Only one ballot booklet at a time should be on the inspector table, and the remaining booklets shall be kept in their secure envelope or pouch, in the inspector supply case.

(8) When all ballots in a booklet have been used, leaving only the cover and the stapled pad of stubs, such booklet shall be returned to the ballot booklet envelope/pouch and the next appropriately numbered ballot booklet shall be removed for use.

(9) After the close of polls, the transmittal sheet shall be completed by the inspectors, indicating which booklets were completely used, partially used, or not used. The ballot booklet envelope/pouch shall be sealed and returned to the county board with all other election day supplies.

(f) The county board shall cause its respective printer(s) to certify to the county board, upon delivery of ballots ordered:

(1) the actual number of ballots printed;

(2) the number of ballots delivered; and

(3) that all other ballots printed have been destroyed.

The county board shall inventory all ballots and ensure the security of any and all ballots while they are in the possession of the county board.

(g) For central count paper-based voting systems, ballots printed for absentee voting, and those printed for emergency, special and affidavit purposes shall be tabulated by batch, and be subject to all appropriate provisions of these regulations.
The county board shall provide a means by which affidavit, emergency, and special ballots shall be distinguished from absentee ballots.

§ 6210.8 Test deck procedures

Each county board shall prepare a test deck to be used to verify that the voting system’s election configuration and ballot configuration is correct and that the voting system will accurately cast and count votes within each individual ballot configuration.

(a) The ballots shall be voted with a pre-determined number of valid votes for each candidate, each write-in position, and each voting option on every proposal that appears on the ballot as certified by the county board in order to verify that the vote system is programmed to correctly count the ballots. The deck includes one or more ballots that are intended to fail, have been improperly voted, or which are voted in excess of the number allowed by law, and one or more ballots on which no votes are cast, in order to test the ability of the system to recognize and/or notify of an under or over vote. If there is more than one ballot configuration for an election, a separate test deck is created for each ballot configuration. In election districts that will utilize a single voting system for two or more ballot configurations, required testing shall consist of a different test deck for each ballot configuration to be utilized on such voting system, to ensure that the addition of multiple ballot configurations has not affected the accurate casting and counting of votes within individual ballot configurations.

(b) Test decks which include sub-decks are created once election configuration and ballot configuration tasks have been completed, and ballot configurations have been verified, utilizing detailed procedures for preparation of a test deck prescribed to the county board by the State Board. Using a tool or tools, (ie Excel) make a test script for each specific ballot within the test deck, such that when all test ballots within the test deck are completely cast it will accurately test all positions, undervotes, overvotes, write-in positions, propositions and ballots that are deliberately designed to fail.

(1) To create a test deck on an optical scan voting system, test ballots must be marked, following the pattern deter-
§ 6210.8 ELECTION LAW

mined to sufficiently test the ballot programming, logic, and accuracy.

(i) For optical scan voting systems, the test deck includes one or more ballots on which two or more votes are cast for a candidate whose name appears on the ballot more than once for the same office in order to test the ability of the system to count only the first of such votes for the candidate.

(2) To create a test deck for DRE systems, the creation of a test script is required, so that the pattern of votes can be followed, to facilitate the manual casting of same.

(i) For DRE systems, the test deck includes one or more ballots in which an attempt is made to cast two or more votes for a candidate whose name appears on the ballot more than once for the same office in order to test the ability of the system to accurately cast the voters choice(s) for such office.

(3) Assign each ballot in the script a unique ballot number.

(4) Calculate the number of ballots required to conduct each test. This calculation is the minimum number of ballots that must be cast on each voting machine or system where such ballot configuration is programmed, pursuant to section 6210.2(c) of this Part.

(c) Upon creation of a test deck and prior to use in pre-qualification testing, the test deck must be validated by casting the ballots in the test deck on a voting machine or system, printing out the tabulation report and comparing same to the predetermined expected results for that test deck to ensure accuracy. Any corrections to the test deck must be made prior to its use in pre-qualification testing.

(d) Once a test deck has been validated, test decks are run by a bi-partisan team on each voting system for which that particular ballot configuration is valid. The team shall enter at least one ballot from each sub-deck using each feature intended for people with disabilities, and enter at least one ballot from each sub-deck using each language provided on the unit. While one team member casts 1 votes for the test, the other member shall monitor that votes are cast correctly.
(1) The test shall be documented by the bi-partisan team, on a log to be prescribed by the State Board, and the team shall affix their signatures to the log. The log shall include but not be limited to:

(i) The date the test was executed.

(ii) The names of the persons who performed the test and recorded the results.

(iii) The serial number of the machine on which the test was executed.

(iv) The protective counter number of the machine on which the test was executed as it appeared both at the beginning and conclusion of testing.

(v) The name or description of the test performed.

(vi) The version number of the software under test.

(vii) The test result, either pass if the results match the expected results exactly, or fail if there is even one discrepancy.

(e) The bi-partisan team shall compare the accuracy of the results reported by the voting system to the expected results and determine if the machine passed or failed. Any discrepancies indicate a failure and must be investigated.

(1) If a test deck is run on a DRE, and the pre-determined vote count does not compare to the results reported by the voting system, the bi-partisan team shall document the problem, and then compare the paper audit trail transactions to the unique test ballot scripts, to be sure votes were cast correctly. Any corrections to the test deck itself, or to the casting of the test deck shall be made, and the test deck shall be re-run until two error-free test results are produced, pursuant to section 6210.2(c)(1) of this Part.

(2) If a test deck is run on an optical scan voting system, and the pre-determined vote count does not match the computer generated tabulation, then the bi-partisan team shall document the problem and compare the unique ballot script pattern with the test deck pattern to ensure that the test deck was made correctly and that all ballots were run. Any corrections to the test deck itself, or to the casting of the test deck, shall be made and the test deck shall be re-run until
two error-free test results are produced, pursuant to section 6210.2(c)(1) of this Part.

(3) If the test deck and voting system fail to produce two consecutive error-free results, the system shall not be used until such time as the problem is resolved in a manner consistent with vendor documentation and State Board procedure.

(f) For DRE systems, the paper audit trail records with the accumulation report shall be signed by the testing team, then bound and placed in secure storage. For optical scan voting systems, the results report shall be signed by the bi-partisan team, and placed in secure storage. After all voting systems upon which a particular ballot configuration is valid have been tested, the test deck shall be stored with all corresponding reports, audit trails, log sheets and system logs required to be produced and reviewed pursuant to paragraph (e)(3) of this section.

(g) For central count paper-based systems, after entering all election ballot codes and creating header cards, if required by the software, the following verification procedures shall be performed:

(1) Place one ballot from the appropriate ballot configuration behind each header card.

(2) Process the complete set of header cards containing the single ballots against the absentee counting system and ballot counting program.

(3) If the software rejects a header or ballot card, the cause of the error shall be ascertained and corrected.

(4) Re-process all cards which generated errors to verify correction.

(5) At the discretion of and mutual agreement of a county board’s commissioners, a resolution may be adopted for a specific election, which may provide that ballots be canvassed manually, rather than by using the central count paper-based voting system. Such resolution shall be filed with the county board’s official minutes, and notice of the resolution and decision shall be provided in writing, to the State Board and to all party chairs and candidates, whose
names appear on the ballots to be counted manually. The county board shall give written notice, by first class mail, to the State Board and to all party chairs and candidates who are lawfully entitled to have their names appear on the ballots, of such resolution.

§ 6210.9  Vote tabulation

(a) Preparation of ballots for tabulation by central count paper-based systems.

(1) Ballots shall be reviewed pursuant to the provisions of section 6210.13 of this Part, to determine if the ballot is machine-readable or if the ballot requires that it be manually counted, then recorded in the official canvass of the votes for the election.

(2) Ballots shall be assembled in separate batches by election district unless otherwise directed by the county board to preserve the secrecy of the ballot.

   (i) Each batch shall be identified by a header card and at the end of all batches there shall be an end- or trailer-card, if required by the software. Header and trailer cards shall be visually distinct from ballots. Such distinction may be made, for example, by using a different color card stock, or different edge marking, or by other appropriate means.

   (ii) The bi-partisan team of county board personnel shall place header cards, in order that the votes recorded on each ballot shall be attributed to the correct election district. When placing header cards, as each is placed by one person, the other person shall verify that the header card is the correct one for the batch of ballots which follows it and that it is correctly oriented in the batch.

(3) Ballots shall then be fed into the central count paper-based voting system. Following the counting of all ballots, a tabulation report shall be printed. Two back-up copies of the tabulation report shall be locked in secure storage.

(4) Where the number of ballots to be canvassed is small, the county board may provide for canvassing of the ballots by larger units of representation.
(b) **Testing during ballot tabulation by central count paper-based systems.** The system shall be so designed and constructed that, at the discretion of the county board, it shall be possible to halt the ballot tabulation at a point when a portion of the election districts have been counted, and run the test deck to demonstrate, as in the tests listed in section 6210.2 of this Part, the accuracy and dependability of the count without interrupting or affecting any official tabulation of results that may be on the equipment at that time.

(c) **Testing following the machine tabulation of ballots by central count systems.** Immediately following the machine tabulation of the ballots from all the election districts and the production of the county-wide totals of votes, the pre-count tests listed in section 6210.2 of this Part, shall be run so as to demonstrate the accuracy and dependability of the count.

### § 6210.10 Ballot accounting

(a) Following the counting of all votes in an election, a full accounting of paper ballots shall be made, and shall be reported on a form to be provided by the State Board, which shall include:

(1) For each entire election and for each ballot configuration used in it, the number of paper ballots shall equal the sum of paper ballots issued to voters and paper ballots not issued to voters, returned but not sent for tabulation because the voter voted at the polls, ballots spoiled, and paper ballots not returned. In each category of ballots issued, the report shall specify how many, if any, and in what category any emergency or affidavit ballots were used.

(2) For each entire election and for each ballot configuration used in it, the number of paper ballots not issued to voters shall equal the sum of the number of paper ballots used for testing/sample purposes and paper ballots remaining unissued and unused.

(b) The ballot accounting report shall be attested to by the county board commissioners and shall be retained in accordance with Election Law section 3-222.
§ 6210.11 Voting systems security

County board election officials shall take all steps necessary to ensure that the voting systems and election processes entrusted to them are protected against errors, accidents and malicious or fraudulent manipulation, consistent with voting system security procedures developed by the State Board.

(a) The county board shall establish procedures and policies which protect the voting system facility itself, the voting systems stored therein, and servers and computer systems used therein. The county board shall also ensure that any security features or processes recommended by the vendor, such as virus protections, shall be implemented. The county board shall further provide within the facility, locked, secure storage for all ballots, system test materials, copies of software, copies of ballot programming, programming devices, memory devices, disability access devices, voting system keys, key cards, and all ancillary devices or voting system components and materials.

(b) County boards shall adopt security procedures which restrict and document all access to voting systems, computer systems, software, firmware, system components, programming, test materials and any other ballot creation, counting or other system components. All programming, maintenance testing, pre-qualification and post-election testing and canvassing/recanvassing, shall be conducted by bi-partisan teams and be performed in secure, restricted-access space, and logs shall be maintained indicating task/staff assignments, time in and out, security password change dates and other such pertinent data.

(c) Internal security procedures shall require the frequent changing of passwords at established intervals, including prior to setup for use in any election.

(1) If at any time the county board discovers that any password has been lost, shared or otherwise compromised, all passwords shall be changed.

(2) If persons with administrative passwords are assisting in the performance of election tasks not related to the administration of the voting system, they shall perform such
§ 6210.11

work using their staff password, and not their administrative password.

(d) The county board shall maintain a log, in a manner prescribed by the State Board, which clearly tracks a chain of custody for each voting system.

(1) A log shall be maintained for each voting system, identifying the placement of and serial number on each tamper-evident seal used to secure the voting system and its devices while in the custody of the county board, used to secure the device for delivery to poll sites, and for the securing and return of same, after the close of polls.

(i) At any stage of the administration, programming or conduct of an election, if a tamper-evident seal is found to have been compromised, or if serial numbers as logged do not match those on the device, the matter shall be immediately documented and investigated.

(ii) The county board shall adopt procedures which direct their actions in such investigations, and which identify methods for the resolution or amelioration of such breaches of security.

(2) A copy of county board security procedures and policies shall be filed with the State Board upon adoption.

(e) The voting system supporting software, the election management software (EMS) and the specific election configuration and ballot configuration for each election shall be maintained under control of the county board and placed in secure locked storage at all times when not in use. Master copies of all election configuration and ballot configuration shall be retained in secured locked storage as designated by the county commissioners and separate from the location of working copies, from the time of completion of pre-qualification demonstration testing and for as long after the election as required by law, these regulations, as ordered by a court, or as directed by the State Board.

(f) The county board shall enforce the provisions of the Election Law which relate to canvassing and recanvassing of votes cast in an election, as well as these regulations and directives of the State Board.
(g) The voting system and any computers or other peripheral devices shall be dedicated solely to election configuration, ballot configuration (layout) and vote counting functions, including tests listed in section 6210.2 of this Part pre-qualification and post-election testing. The system components used specifically for voting, such as any scanner, DRE or ballot marking device, shall not be capable of being networked: no modem, telecommunications nor wireless communications devices may be components of a voting system. Other components that are not physically or electronically connected to a scanner, DRE, ballot marking device or other component used specifically for voting may be configured as a closed network which can not be connected to any other internal or external network. Such closed network may be used for the preparation of ballot configuration (layout) and vote counting functions. Any EMS system configured as a closed network requires prior approval and testing by the State Board of Elections. No unapproved software or hardware may be installed or run at any time on any part of the voting system.

(h) Audit records shall be prepared for all phases of election configuration and ballot configuration using devices under the care, custody and control of the county board. Such audit records shall address the election configuration and ballot configuration phase, pre-qualification tests, and voting and ballot-counting operations. The voting system supporting software shall log and report audit data such that:

1. Systems shall provide the capability to create and maintain a real-time audit record to record and provide the operator or election inspector with continuous updates on voting system status.

2. All systems shall include a real-time clock as part of the system’s hardware. The system shall maintain an absolute record of the time and date or a record relative to some event whose time and data are known and recorded.

3. All audit record entries shall include the time-and-date stamp.

4. The generation of audit record entries shall not be able to be terminated or altered by program control, hardware control or by the intervention of any person. The physical
§ 6210.11  ELECTION LAW

security and integrity of the record shall be maintained at all times.

(5) The system shall be capable of printing a copy of the audit record.

(6) Any and all reports produced by the printer shall be retained by the county board in accordance with Election Law and these regulations.

(i) All vote counting programs, including the voting system supporting software and the specific election configuration and ballot configuration coding for each election, shall be available for inspection by the State Board.

(j) The county board shall adopt a contingency plan, which addresses how an election shall be configured, tested, conducted, and tabulated, in the event of an unanticipated or unavoidable event. Such plan shall, at a minimum, identify an alternate site within the county, from which election management, administrative or canvassing tasks can be conducted, in the event their own facility is unavailable to them or otherwise compromised.

(k) Following voting and ballot accounting, the ballots as originally secured at the close of polls on Election Day, shall be reassembled, packaged, sealed and labeled.

(1) The county board shall develop a written plan for the retention and storage of the foregoing, and any other data processing materials related to the vote counting, and of all documentation of the election.

(2) All such ballots, materials and documents shall be placed in locked storage in a secure location and shall remain there until the expiration of the period for challenging elections and for as long as required by law, State Board regulations, or unless a court orders their release.

(l) Voting systems and election management systems shall be implemented such that the county board’s voting system will only accept election configuration and ballot configuration from that board’s election management system and an election management system will only accept results from that board’s voting systems, unless two or more county boards enter into a mutually-acceptable written agreement to share election con-
§ 6210.12 Procedures

The county board shall adopt written procedures to further implement those provisions of the Election Law, the State Board regulations and the United States Election Assistance Commission’s 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines and any conditions specified in the State Board’s certification of the voting system for use in New York elections. Such procedures shall include, but not be limited to, ballot security, ballot distribution and counting, the challenge process and systems evaluation. Such procedures shall also include security provisions covering the physical protection of facilities, data and communications access control, internal procedural security, contingency plans, and standards for programming, acceptance testing, audit trails and documentation. The State Board shall develop guidelines for the development of security procedures. All procedures shall be submitted to and approved by the State Board prior to the first use of these systems in an election.

§ 6210.13 Standards for determining valid votes

The State Board hereby adopts the following regulations to provide for uniform, non discriminatory standards for establishing what constitutes a vote and what shall be counted as a vote for all categories of voting systems and voting procedures used in New York.

The following standards shall apply in determining whether a ballot has been properly voted and whether a vote should be counted for any office or ballot question.

(a) The following general standards shall apply in the counting of all ballots and votes, regardless of the voting system used:

(1) A ballot that is marked or signed by the voter in such a way that it can be identified from other ballots must be voided and none of its votes counted. Examples of such markings include, but are not limited to: voter signature,
initials, voter name and address, voter identification number, messages or text, or unusual markings not related to indication of the vote choice for a contest. If there are distinctly identifiable markings on one page of a multiple-page ballot, the entire ballot must be voided.

(2) A vote for any candidate or ballot measure shall not be rejected solely because the voter failed to follow instructions for marking the ballot. If, for any reason, it is impossible to determine the choice of the voter for any candidate or ballot question, the vote for that candidate or ballot question shall be considered void.

(3) A mark is considered valid when it is clear that it represents the voter’s choice and is the technique consistently used by the voter to indicate his or her selections. Such marks may include, but are not limited to, properly filled in voting position targets, cross mark “X”, a checkmark “✓”, circles, completed open arrow “<--”, or any other clear indication of the voter’s choice.

(i) A mark crossed out by the voter, an erasure, or words such as no next to a candidate’s name or a voting position target area for a ballot question shall not be considered to be a valid vote but will, instead, be deemed an indication that the voter did not choose to cast a vote for that candidate or measure and the vote for that candidate or proposition shall be considered void.

(4) In determining the validity of a partially filled-in voting position target area, the consistency of a voter’s marks on the entire ballot shall be taken into consideration. A hesitation mark such as a dot in the voting position target area shall not be considered a valid mark unless it is demonstrated that the voter consistently marked his or her ballot in such a manner.

(5) Overvote. If a contest is marked with a greater number of choices of different candidates or ballot questions than the number for which he or she is lawfully entitled to vote, the vote shall not be counted for that contest, but shall be counted in all other contests in which there are no overvotes and the voter’s choice can be clearly determined.
(6) Undervote. If a contest is marked with a lesser number of choices of candidates or ballot questions than the number for which he or she is lawfully entitled to vote, the votes cast for all otherwise properly marked candidates or ballot questions shall be counted.

(7) If a ballot is marked in each of two or more target areas or sensitive areas for a candidate whose name appears on the ballot more than once for the same office, and the total number of votes cast for such race for different candidates does not exceed the number for which he or she is lawfully entitled to vote, only the first vote for such candidate with multiple markings shall be counted for such candidate.

(8) Ballots that are damaged, torn by the Board of Elections or its agents, or otherwise non-machine processable as submitted by the voter, shall be manually counted by a bipartisan team of election inspectors and such vote totals shall be added to the canvass of such other valid ballots for the respective office(s) and ballot questions.

(9) Unintended machine marks placed on a ballot by the voting system that are not made at the direction of the voter shall not invalidate the ballot.

(10) If two or more persons are to be nominated or elected to the same office or position, a voter may vote for one or more persons whose names do appear on the ballot and one or more persons whose names do not appear on the ballot, provided that the total number of votes cast by the voter for that office or position does not exceed the number of persons to be elected or nominated to such office or position.

(11) Abandoned ballot.

(i) If a voter leaves the voting machine or system without casting their ballot, a bipartisan team of election inspectors shall cause the ballot to be cast as the voter left it, without examining the ballot.

(ii) If a voter leaves their paper ballot in a privacy booth and leaves the polling place without first casting that ballot on the voting device, such ballot shall be marked spoiled and retained by the election inspectors, accounted
§ 6210.13 ELECTION LAW

for in the statement of canvass, and returned in secure storage with such other spoiled ballots to the county board.

(12) Write-in votes are votes cast for a person or persons whose name(s) do not appear on the official ballot.

(i) Write-in votes for persons who names appear on the official ballot for that office or party position shall not be counted.

(ii) A write-in vote may be cast by the use of a name stamp.

(iii) A write-in vote must be cast in the appropriate place on the machine, or it shall be void and not counted.

(iv) A voter need not write in the first and last name of a candidate in every situation; the standard is whether the election inspectors can reasonably determine the intent of the voter when they cast their ballot.

(13) If a ballot is received that is a Federal write-in absentee ballot (pursuant to 42 USC section 1973ff-2), the county board shall canvass the ballot as follows:

(i) If the overseas voter designated a candidate by writing in the name of the candidate or writing in the name of a political party, the vote is counted for the candidate of that party.

(ii) If the overseas voter wrote in only the last name of a candidate whose name appears on the ballot, the vote is counted for that candidate.

(iii) If the voter wrote in the name of only a candidate for president or only a candidate for vice-president whose name appears on the ballot, the vote is counted for the electors of that candidate. The name is entered into the canvass as the official ballot name of the presidential candidate.

(iv) Abbreviations, misspellings or other minor variations in the form of the name of a candidate or political party shall be disregarded if the intention of the voter can be ascertained. The name is entered into the canvass so that its spelling matches the spelling of the candidate’s official ballot name. If it is impossible to determine the voter’s choice of a candidate or candidates for an office
§ 6210.14 Standards for determining valid votes on direct recording electronic (DRE) equipment

(a) A vote cast on a DRE voting device shall be the choice made by a voter, not to exceed the maximum allowable votes per race or question than the number for which the voter is eligible to vote, by pressing the appropriate sensitive area, or using an approved accessibility device to cast a vote on the DRE voting device in a manner to cause an “X”, highlight or similar designation to display in the voting target position of the name of the candidate or ballot question for which the voter desires to vote, followed by the voter activating the cast vote indicator.

(b) To select a candidate or vote on a ballot question, the voter shall:

(1) press the appropriate sensitive area on the touchscreen, press the button, target area, or use an approved accessibility device to choose a candidate or vote on a ballot question for which the voter desires to vote;

(2) type on the touchscreen, or use the scrolling device to select on the screen, the letters for the name of a write-in candidate in accordance with the instructions for voting on the DRE voting system and press the appropriate place on the touchscreen or press the button to record the write-in vote in the designated write-in space;

(3) press the appropriate place on the official ballot to designate a write-in candidate and write the name of a candidate on the paper provided in the write-in candidate window; or

(4) use an approved accessibility device on an accessible voting unit to signify the voter’s selection of a particular candidate or to vote on a ballot question for which the voter desires to vote.

(c) To verify selections the county board shall allow the voter in a private and independent manner to review and verify the votes selected by the voter on the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted, including the opportunity to change the ballot or
§ 6210.14  

ELECTION LAW

correct any error before the ballot is cast and counted, including the opportunity to correct the error through the issuance of a replacement ballot if the voter was otherwise unable to change the ballot or correct the error.

(d) To cast a ballot, the voter shall:

    (1) press the place on the touchscreen or press the button to activate the cast ballot indicator; or

    (2) use an approved accessibility device for the accessible voting unit to signify the voter’s desire to cast the ballot.

§ 6210.15  Standards for determining valid votes on optical scan voting systems and/or paper ballots

(a) Standards indicating a valid vote. A vote cast on a paper ballot shall be the choice made by a voter, not to exceed the maximum allowable votes per race or question than the number for which the voter is eligible to vote, by: (the examples below in this section apply to all types of voting position target areas on ballots, regardless of what form they may take e.g. rectangle, oval, circle, square, open arrow):

    (1) voter indicates vote choice by consistently filling inside the entire voting position target;

    (2) voter indicates choice by consistently filling in less than the entire voting position target for all vote choices on the ballot and the ballot is processed in a manner consistent with the use procedures provided and approved for the voting system;

    (3) voter indicates vote choice by consistently placing a distinctive mark, such as properly filled in voting position targets, a cross mark “X”, a checkmark “✓”, a circle, or complete an open arrow “<--” inside the associated voting position target area for a candidate choice or ballot question;

    (4) voter marks vote choices by circling the entire voting position target area for a candidate or ballot question;

    (5) voter writes in or stamps the name of a candidate in the designated write-in space for that race, even if the write-in square, oval or arrow is not marked;

    (6) a write-in vote in addition to a vote for another candidate for the office, with a greater number of choices of
different candidates than the number for which he or she is lawfully entitled to vote, the vote shall not be counted for that contest, but shall be counted in all other contests in which there are not overvotes and the voter’s choices can be clearly determined;

(7) any ballot which has any other mark or marks in the target area or sensitive area including circling the target area and/or candidate’s name or making a mark through the target area, provided that the votes do not exceed the maximum allowable votes per race or question than the number for which the voter is eligible to vote, shall be counted as a vote for such candidate(s) or ballot question(s);

(8) any ballot which has a mark or marks in the target area or sensitive area for one candidate, which extended partially into one or more other target areas or sensitive areas, shall be counted as a vote for the candidate so marked only if it is readily apparent that at least 3/4th of the mark is in that candidate’s area or target area, and no other candidate is similarly marked;

(9) any ballot which has a mark that is clearly next to (either before or after) a candidate’s name, or across the name, shall be recognized as a mark and shall be counted as a vote for the candidate or question so marked; or

(10) writings or remarks which appear to be ranking the candidates (e.g. letters, numbers +/-) shall not be considered valid marks unless the number of such marks does not exceed the maximum allowable votes per race than the number for which the voter is eligible to vote.

(b) Standards indicating an invalid vote. A voter’s choice shall be considered an invalid vote, if the:

(1) Voter uses random markings and there is no distinctive and consistent voting pattern to clearly indicate voter choice(s).

(2) A mark that is between or across more than one candidate’s name, target areas or sensitive areas shall not be recognized as a mark and no vote shall be counted.

(c) Whenever paper ballots are to be counted manually, the county board of elections shall use the accompanying “Ballots
§ 6210.15  ELECTION LAW

Examples for Counting Paper Ballots” as guidance for such counts.

§ 6210.17  Standards for determining valid votes on lever type voting machine

A vote cast on a lever-type voting machine, as specified by the legally valid ballot instructions, shall be the choice made by a voter, not to exceed the maximum allowable votes per race or question than the number for which the voter is eligible to vote, by either operating the lever adjacent to the name of the candidate or ballot question or by writing or stamping the name of a write-in candidate whose name does not otherwise appear on the ballot for that office, in or upon the proper receptacle or device provided, followed by the voter activating the cast vote mechanism.

§ 6210.18  Three-percent audit

(a) As required by NYS Election Law, section 9–211, the Board of Elections or a bipartisan team appointed by such board shall manually count all votes of the voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) from no less than three percent of each type of voting machine or system used within the county, provided, however, that there shall be a manual count of at least one of each type of voting machine or system used therein for each public office and any questions or proposals appearing on the ballot. The conduct of such random audit shall be in a manner consistent with procedures prescribed by the State Board of Elections.

(b) The voting machines or systems to be audited to meet the county-wide minimum requirement set forth in subdivision (a) of this section shall be selected by lot through a transparent, random, manual process where all selections of machines or systems used in the county are equally probable. The voting machines or systems to be audited to meet the requirements for a specific contest set forth in subdivision (a) of this section shall be selected by lot through a transparent, random, manual process where all selections of machines or systems used in the contest within each county are equally probable. The county boards shall adopt one of the random, manual selection methods prescribed by the State Board of Elections or such county
board may submit for approval by the State Board a proposed alternative random, manual selection method. County board adoption of the prescribed random, manual selection method shall take place not later than 45 days after the purchase of a voting system and notice by the county board of the adoption of such random, manual selection method shall be filed with the State Board.

(1) As required by NYS Election Law, section 9–211, not less than five days prior to the time fixed for the random selection process, the Board of Elections shall send notice by first class mail to each candidate, political party and independent body entitled to have had watchers present at the polls in any election district in such board’s jurisdiction and to the State Board. Such notice shall state the time and place fixed for such random selection process. Such random selection process shall not occur until after election day. Each candidate, political party or independent body entitled to appoint watchers to attend at a polling place shall be entitled to appoint such number of watchers to observe the random selection process and the subsequent audit.

(2) Such notice shall also announce the date, time, and location that the audit shall commence, information on the number of audit teams which will conduct such audit, and such other information that the county board deems necessary.

(3) The county board shall at a single session randomly select from all machines and systems used within the county in the election so that no further drawings are required if anomalies are encountered during the manual audit. The audit shall commence on the same day as the random, manual selection process.

(4) Prior to auditing the audit records, the county board shall distribute to those in attendance at the audit session, copies of the list showing the number of machines and systems needed to meet the audit requirement and the unofficial vote results per voting machine or system selected for audit.

(c) For each voting machine or system subject to be audited, the manual audit shall consist of a manual tabulation of the
voter verifiable paper audit trail records and a comparison of such count, with respect to all candidates and any questions or proposals appearing on the ballot, with the electronic vote tabulation reported for such election district.

(1) A reconciliation report, on a form prescribed by the State Board of Elections, that reports and compares the manual and electronic vote tabulations for each audited candidate for each contest and any question or proposal from each machine or system subject to the audit by election district, including tallies of overvotes, undervotes, blank ballots, spoiled ballots and rejections recorded on the VVPAT, along with any discrepancies, shall be prepared by the board of elections or a bipartisan team appointed by such board and signed by such members of the audit team.

(2) Any discrepancies between the corresponding audit results and initial electronic vote counts shall be duly noted, along with a description of the actions taken by the county board of elections for resolution of discrepancies. The number and type of any damaged or missing paper records shall be duly noted.

(3) If any unresolved discrepancy is detected between the manual count described in this subdivision and the machine or system electronic count, even an unresolved discrepancy of a single vote, the manual county shall be conducted a second time on such machine or system to confirm the discrepancy.

(d) The reconciliation report required in subdivision (c) of this section shall be transmitted to the county board commissioners or their designees upon completion of the initial phase of the audit for determination on the expansion of the audit conducted pursuant to subdivisions (e) through (g) of this section.

(e) The county board shall aggregate the audit results reported pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section that are applicable to any contests, questions or proposals. The aggregated results for each contest, question or proposal shall be used to determine whether further auditing is required as follows:

(1) For any contest, question or proposal, an expanded audit will be required if either or both of the following criteria apply to the aggregated audit results:
RULES AND REGULATIONS § 6210.18

(i) any one or more discrepancies between the confirming manual counts described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section and the original machine or system electronic counts, which taken together, would alter the vote share of any candidate, question or proposal by 0.1 percent or more of the hand counted votes for respective contests, questions or proposals in the entire sample; or

(ii) if discrepancies of any amount are detected between the confirming manual count described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section and the original machine or system electronic count from at least 10 percent of the machines or systems initially audited then the board or bipartisan team appointed by such board shall manually count the votes recorded on all the voter verifiable paper audit trail records from no less than an additional five percent of each type of the same type of voting machine or system which contains any such discrepancy or discrepancies;

(iii) when determining whether discrepancies warrant expanding the audit, the percentage-based thresholds in this section shall be rounded down by truncating the decimal portion (with a minimum of one).

(f) A further expansion of the audit will be required if either or both of the following criteria apply to the audit results:

(1) For each contest, question or proposal, the county board shall aggregate the results from the initial audit as required in subdivision (a) of this section and the expanded five percent audit. If, such aggregated results of unresolved discrepancies satisfy the criteria in subparagraph (e)(1)(i) of this section, a further expansion of the audit will be required.

(2) For each contest, question or proposal, the county board shall take the results of the five percent expanded audit under subdivision (e) of this section, and, if such results of unresolved discrepancies satisfy the criteria in subparagraph (e)(1)(ii) of this section, a further expansion of the audit will be required.

(3) When an expanded audit is required for a contest pursuant to this section, each county board or bipartisan team appointed by such board shall manually count all voter verifiable paper audit trail records from no less than an
additional 12 percent of each type of the same type of voting machine or system which contains any such discrepancy or discrepancies.

(4) When determining whether discrepancies warrant expanding the audit, all percentage-based thresholds in this section shall be rounded down by truncating the decimal portion (with a minimum of one).

(g) A further expansion of the audit will be required if either or both of the following criteria apply to the audit results:

(1) For each contest, question or proposal, the county board shall aggregate the results from the initial audit as required in subdivision (a) of this section and the expanded audit as required in subdivisions (e) and (f) of this section. If, such aggregated results of unresolved discrepancies satisfy the criteria in subparagraph (e)(1)(i) of this section, a further expansion of the audit will be required.

(2) For each contest, question or proposal, the county board shall take the results of the 12 percent expanded audit under subdivision (f) of this section, and, if such results of unresolved discrepancies satisfy the criteria in subparagraph (e)(1)(ii) of this section, a further expansion of the audit will be required.

(3) When an expanded audit is required for a contest pursuant to this section, each county board shall manually count all voter verifiable paper audit trail records from all the remaining unaudited machines and systems where the contest appeared on the ballot.

(4) When determining whether discrepancies warrant expanding the audit, all percentage-based thresholds in this section shall be rounded down by truncating the decimal portion (with a minimum of one).

(h) The standards set forth in subdivisions (a)–(g) of this section are not intended to describe the only circumstances for a partial or full manual count of the voter verifiable paper audit record, but instead are designed to set a uniform statewide standard under which such hand counts must be performed. The county boards of elections, as well as the courts, retain the authority to order manual counts of those records in whole or in part under such other and additional circum-
stances as they deem warranted. In doing so, they should take into consideration:

(1) whether the discrepancies were exclusively or predominately found on one type of voting machine or system;
(2) the size of the discrepancies;
(3) the number of discrepancies;
(4) the percentage of machines or systems with discrepancies;
(5) the number and distribution of unusable voter-verified paper audit trial records as described in subdivision (j) of this section;
(6) the number of cancellations recorded on the voter-verified paper audit trail records reported pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section; and
(7) whether, when projected to a full audit, the discrepancies detected (no matter how small) might alter the outcome of the contest, question or proposal result.

(i) If the audit officials are unable to reconcile the manual count with the electronic vote tabulation on a voting machine or system, then the Board of Elections shall conduct such further investigation of the discrepancies as may be necessary for the purpose of determining whether or not to certify the election results, expand the audit, or prohibit that voting machine or system’s use in such jurisdiction.

(j) If a complete audit is conducted, the results of such audit shall be used by the canvassing board in making the statement of canvass and determinations of persons elected and propositions approved or rejected. The results of a partial audit shall not be used in lieu of voting machine or system tabulations, unless a voting machine or system is found to have failed to record votes in a manner indicating an operational failure. When such operational failure is found, the board of county canvassers shall use the voter verifiable audit records to determine the votes cast on such machine or system, provided such records were not also impaired by the operational failure of the voting machine or system. If the voter verified paper audit trail records in any machine or system selected for an audit are found to be unusable for an audit for any reason whatsoever,
another machine or system used in the same contest shall be selected at random by the county board to replace the original machine or system in the audit sample. All such selections shall be made randomly in the presence of those observing the audit. The county board shall inquire in an effort to determine the reason the voter verified paper audit trial records were compromised and unusable and such inquiry shall begin as soon as practicable. The results of the inquiry shall be made public upon completion.

(k) Any anomaly in the manual audit shall be reported to and be on a form prescribed by the State Board and shall accompany the certified election results.

§ 6210.19 Minimum number of voting machines

(a) The purpose of these determinations is to establish the minimum number of required voting machines and privacy booths needed for each polling place based upon the type of voting system and the number of registered voters (excluding voters in inactive status) assigned to use that specific voting device in accordance with NYS Election Law, sections 7-200 and 7-203.

(b) Determinations by type of voting system.

(1) Direct recording electronic voting systems.

(i) There shall be at least one direct recording electronic voting device for every 550 registered voters (excluding voters in inactive status) at the polling place.

(2) Precinct based optical scan voting systems.

(i) There shall be at least one scanning device for every 4,000 registered voters (excluding voters in inactive status) at the polling place.

(ii) Privacy booths:

(a) there shall be at least one privacy booth for every 300 registered voters (excluding voters in inactive status), except that in a general election for governor, or at elections at which electors for President of the United States are selected there shall be at least one privacy booth for every 250 registered voters (excluding voters in inactive status);
(b) at polling places that accommodate more than 6,000 registered voters (excluding voters in inactive status), there shall be one privacy booth for every 350 registered voters (excluding voters in inactive status) in a general election for governor, or at elections at which electors for President of the United States shall be selected; and one privacy booth for every 400 active voters in all other elections; and

(c) a sufficient number of the privacy booths must be accessible to voters with disabilities.

(c) Obligations of the county boards of elections.

(1) County boards shall deploy sufficient voting equipment, election workers and other resources so that voter waiting time at a poll site does not exceed 30 minutes. Each county board of elections may increase in a non-discriminatory manner, the number of voting devices used in any specific polling place.

(2) The inspectors in each election district shall record the number of persons using audio, tactile or pneumatic switch ballot devices. The county board of elections shall furnish additional voting machines equipped with audio, tactile or pneumatic switch ballot devices when it appears that the number of persons historically using such devices warrant additional devices.

(d) The State Board of Elections may authorize a reduction in the number of voting devices provided in these regulations upon application of a county board of elections which demonstrates that such a reduction will not create excessive waiting time by voters.

PART 6211—OPERATION OF ABSENTEE COUNTING SYSTEM UTILIZING ELECTRONICALLY TABULATED PUNCHCARD BALLOTS

Section
6211.1. Definitions.
6211.2. Applicability.
6211.3. System management.
6211.4. Personnel.
6211.5. Acceptance testing.
6211.6. Maintenance logs.
6211.7. Voter instruction.
§ 6211.1 Definitions

The terms used in this Part shall have the significance herein defined unless another meaning is clearly apparent in language or context.

(a) Absentee ballot counting system means any electronic or computerized ballot counting hardware and software, as well as any hardware and software which supports such system, which is reviewed for certification, or certified, by the State Board after September 1, 1986.

(b) Acceptance test means a test conducted by the county board of elections under the supervision of the State Board. It is a means of demonstrating that the absentee ballot counting system, as delivered and installed, satisfies all of its functional requirements and other requirements specified in the contract, in the user’s environment.

(c) Ballot means a document on which is printed the names of candidates for party position or public office or contains ballot proposals and on which the voter records his or her selection. A ballot may be comprised of two or more standard computer tabulating cards joined together which may be separated for the purpose of counting votes.

(d) Ballot card means the standard computer tabulating card produced when the stub has been removed from the ballot and when the full ballot, if necessary, has been separated into its sections. In these rules, the term “ballot card” and “ballot” are sometimes used interchangeably.

(e) Ballot program means the software used by the system to execute the layout of the ballots.

(f) Ballot proposal means an amendment, proposition or question presented to a voter as a contest in an election in which a vote is cast by making a positive or negative choice with respect to the proposal.
(g) *Ballot style* or *ballot type* means a unique aggregation of contests which make up the ballot for a particular group of voters identified by common characteristics of residence location, party affiliation, or both.

(h) *Test deck* means a preaudited group of ballots voted with a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate, each write-in position and each voting option on a question or proposition that appears on the ballot. It also includes one or more ballots that have been improperly voted or which are voted in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the system to reject those votes and one or more blank ballots, and one or more ballots on which two or more votes are cast for a candidate whose name appears on the ballot more than once for the same office in order to test the ability of the system to count only the first of such votes for the candidate.

(i) *Contest* means the aggregate of candidates who run against each other or among themselves for a particular office or number of offices. There must be a write-in voting option for each position to be filled in the contest. In these instances, the write-in option or options are also part of a contest. The positive and negative voting options of a ballot proposal submitted to voters (Yes or No) also constitute a contest.

(j) *Counting center* means a central location designated by the county election board for the processing of ballots and vote tabulation.

(k) *Election vote counting file* means a compilation of all the documents produced, either manually or by computer, in connection with vote counting for a single election. It includes records of system testing, vote counts, and post-count audit and verification.

(l) *Header card* means a punchcard or mark sense card on which is punched or marked with printed information to identify a particular batch of ballots, usually those for a single election district. It is placed at the beginning of the batch for vote tabulation to ensure that the votes cast on those ballots are correctly attributed.

(m) *Maintenance log* means a written record which contains all information relating to system testing, performance of
§ 6211.1  ELECTION LAW

scheduled and nonscheduled maintenance requirements recom-

mended by the vendor or manufacturer of such equipment,
and all service visits performed by vendor or manufacturer.

(n) Punchcard or mark sense ballot means a standard com-
puter tabulating card in which holes can be punched or
marked at designated locations.

(o) State Board means the New York State Board of Elec-
tions.

(p) Trailer card or end card means a punchcard or mark
sense ballot on which is punched or marked information to
identify the end of the ballots to be counted. It is placed at the
end of the ballots before tabulation.

(q) Vendor means any manufacturer, company or individual
who seeks to sell, or sells, an absentee ballot counting system
in New York State.

(r) Vote counting program means the computer programs
used for counting of votes cast on punchcard or mark sense
absentee ballots. It includes both any and all vendor software,
and the coding programs specific to each election.

(s) Voting position means a defined location on the absentee
ballot in which a punch or mark can be made to indicate a
valid vote.

§ 6211.2  Applicability

These rules are applicable to the purchase and operation, by
a county board of elections in New York State, of an absentee
vote counting system utilizing electronically tabulated punch-
card or mark sense ballots.

§ 6211.3  System management

(a) Only the county board shall have management control
over all resources employed during vote counting, including
preparation and custody of ballots and testing of the system,
until the control is voluntarily relinquished when no longer
needed.

(b) If it becomes necessary to transfer control of the system
or any component of the system to the vendor, or to another
authority, for repairs, operational elections activities may not
be carried out on the system while it is under the control of an entity other than the county board.

(c) During the first year of operation, the State Board shall assist and direct the county board in the operation of the system. Such assistance and direction shall include but not be limited to:

(1) definition of personnel requirements and tasks;
(2) staff training;
(3) preparation of test deck;
(4) defining procedures for preelection, public demonstration and precount tests; and
(5) defining procedures for official tabulation of ballots on the day to be designated by the county board of elections.

(d) The State Board shall also supply to the county board of elections:

(1) clear and detailed written instructions for preparation of a test deck which meets the requirements of section 6211.1(h) of this section;
(2) specifications for the device or instrument to be used by the voter for punching or marking the ballot; and
(3) if necessary for the particular ballot used, specifications for the styrofoam or other ballot backing which is mailed with the ballot.

(e) In succeeding years, the State Board, when deemed necessary, shall assist in operation of the system.

§ 6211.4 Personnel

It is the responsibility of the county board to provide sufficient and appropriate staff to perform the functions required for successful use of the system for absentee ballot counting. All tasks shall be defined in written procedures, and personnel assigned shall be thoroughly trained to carry out their responsibilities.

§ 6211.5 Acceptance testing

(a) County boards of elections, under the supervision of the State Board, shall conduct an acceptance test on an absentee
§ 6211.5  

ballot counting system purchased by the county. Acceptance testing shall begin within seven days of receipt of the equipment by the purchaser.

(b) Such testing shall be conducted under the supervision of the State Board in accordance with the testing requirements and formats provided by the State Board. This test may consist in part of tabulating the certification test deck utilized by the State Board in the certification of the system.

(c) The results of acceptance testing shall be both documented and attested to by the county board and the State Board, and the documentation placed in the maintenance log for the system.

(d) If the acceptance test reveals anything improper or faulty in the absentee ballot counting system, the vendor shall be notified immediately and required to correct the deficiencies identified within 30 days of such notification.

(e) The State Board, following acceptance testing of a system may, at its discretion, withdraw certification of said system for future sales in the State of New York in accordance with the provisions of section 6210.11 of the Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Elections. Such certification may be reinstated after a complete review of further testing.

§ 6211.6  Maintenance logs

(a) Each county which has purchased absentee ballot counting equipment after September 1, 1986, shall keep a detailed log of maintenance performance and testing procedures.

(b) Such logs shall be in a format provided by the State Board which shall be reviewed by the vendor and which shall be available for periodic review and inspection by the State Board.

(c) The State Board, upon the written request of a vendor or any other interested or aggrieved party, may, after a hearing, suspend the use of any absentee ballot counting system in any county in which proper maintenance procedures or proper servicing by the manufacturer have not been fully implemented.
(d) The State Board may reinstate the certification based upon review of these procedures and a review of the maintenance logs.

§ 6211.7 Voter instruction

(a) The county board shall ensure that voters are well-instructed in the use of the system in order that no voter will lose his or her vote because adequate instruction has not been provided.

(b) Instructions to voters shall comply with all relevant provisions of section 7–122 of the Election Law, and, in addition, shall include any further information the county board deems necessary to ensure voter understanding.

(c) Along with each punchcard ballot issued, the county board shall supply to the voter an instrument suitable for punching the necessary holes to record his vote. If appropriate, a backing for the ballot made of styrofoam or a similar substance shall be provided to ensure that punches made by the voter have clean edges and that hanging shreds of paper are avoided.

§ 6211.8 Ballots

(a) In content and layout, ballots shall comply with all relevant provisions of article 7 of the Election Law.

(b) For printing ballots, the county board shall contract with a printer that has the requisite expertise, staff, and equipment for printing electronically tabulated ballots of the complexity and in the volume required for the conduct of elections in that county, and can ensure delivery of finished ballots in time to comply with the relevant provisions of law and the election calendar.

(c) Detailed specifications for production of ballots shall be supplied to the county board by the vendor at the time of purchase. These shall include particulars of weight, grain and color of stock; dimensions of ballots and ballot cards; corner cut; perforations, both for ballot card boundaries and for stub boundaries; prescoring of voting positions; gang punching or imprinting of identification marks; printing registration and tolerances; ink; use of drying powder; and packaging of
§ 6211.8  ELECTION LAW

printed ballots for shipment and for storage until time of use. The county board shall transmit these specifications to the printer chosen to produce its ballots.

(d) Final form and arrangement of ballots in the first year that the system is in use shall be approved by the State Board before production printing begins.

(e) Ballots shall be identified by ballot style by marks which are both machine readable and human readable.

(f) Each ballot shall have a stub, which can be separated from it along a perforated boundary. Such stub shall be removed from the ballot prior to transmission of the ballot to the voter and retained by the board until certification of the election.

(g) At the time ballots are received from the printer, they shall be placed in secure storage, under the control of local election board personnel. When removed from such storage, ballots may not be left unattended at any time, and the county board shall ensure the security of all ballots—unvoted, voted, spoiled, and those used in testing—from the time of receipt until tabulation is completed, results are certified, and time for challenging the election has passed.

(h) When ballots printed for absentee voting are also used as emergency and affidavit ballots, those emergency and affidavit ballots shall be tabulated with the absentee ballot batches and be subject to all appropriate provisions of these rules. The county board shall provide a means by which affidavit or emergency ballots shall be distinguished from the absentee ballots.

§ 6211.9  Testing of absentee counting system for each election

(a) Complete testing of the absentee ballot counting system shall be conducted before the use of the system in any election.

(b) Before beginning the testing required in this section, the system’s equipment shall be inspected to ascertain that it is in good working order. Any maintenance indicated during the inspection shall be performed. Records of such maintenance shall be made in the maintenance logs of the county board, required by section 6211.6 of this Part.
(c) After entering all election ballot codes and creating header cards, the following verification procedures shall be performed:

1. place one ballot from the appropriate ballot style behind each header card;

2. process the complete set of header cards containing the single ballots against the absentee counting system and ballot code program;

3. if the software rejects a header or ballot card, the cause of the error shall be ascertained and corrected; and

4. reprocess all cards which generate errors to verify correction.

(d) Detailed procedures for preparation of a certification test deck shall be supplied to the county board by the State Board. Such a deck is a preaudited group of ballots prepared for each election. The ballots are voted with a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate, each write-in position, and each voting option on every proposal that appears on the ballot. The deck includes one or more ballots that have been improperly voted or which are voted in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the system to reject votes, and one or more blank ballots. It also includes one or more ballots on which two or more votes are cast for a candidate whose name appears on the ballot more than once for the same office in order to test the ability of the system to count only the first of such votes for the candidate. If there is more than one ballot style for an election, a separate test deck is created for each ballot style.

(e) Preelection test not more than 20 days or less than 10 days before the day designated by the county board for the counting of absentee ballots the board shall test the system to ascertain that it will count properly the votes cast for all offices and proposals. The test shall be conducted by processing the test deck for each ballot style. If the system does not accurately count the test deck, the cause for the error or errors shall be ascertained and corrected and an errorless count shall be made before the system is approved for use in the count of actual ballots. The commissioners of the county board shall
certify that they have reviewed and verified the results of said testing.

(f) **Public demonstration.** (1) In addition to the preelection test referred to in section (e) of this section, the county board shall conduct a public demonstration of the system utilizing all, or a portion of, the certification test deck. Appropriate written notice of the public demonstration shall be mailed at least 10 days before the public demonstration to the chairman of the county committee of each political party and to each candidate whose name appears on the ballot. At least one representative of each political party and one representative of each candidate who is not a candidate of a political party shall be entitled to be present at the test.

(2) The commissioners of the county board shall certify that they have reviewed and verified the results of the public demonstration testing.

(3) After this certification of the vote counting program by the commissioners, any changes to the operating system programs shall be completely documented and reported on the system output printer.

(g) **Storage of the test deck and vote tabulation materials.** Following the preelection test and until the public demonstration test, and following the public demonstration test and until immediately preceding the official tabulation of absentee ballots, the test deck and other vote tabulating materials shall be taken into custody by the county board and placed in secure storage. Other vote tabulating materials include copies of test data and copies of vote counting programs.

(h) **Absentee and seven-day absentee precount test.** Immediately preceding the official tabulation of absentee ballots, the following testing shall be done:

(1) The absentee ballot counting system shall be cleared of all votes and a printed report produced to confirm that all voting positions are at zero.

(2) The test deck for all ballot styles shall be run through the system to demonstrate that the system can accurately count votes and the results including accumulated totals shall be compared to the preelection test data. The commissioners of the county board shall certify that they have
reviewed and verified the comparison of the test data before the official tabulation of ballots is conducted.

(3) The absentee ballot counting system shall again be cleared of all votes and a printed report produced by the system to confirm that all voting positions are at zero.

(i) Testing during vote tabulation. The absentee ballot counting system shall be so designed and constructed that, at the discretion of the county board, it shall be possible to halt the vote tabulation at a point when a portion of the ballots have been counted and run the test deck to demonstrate, as in the precount test described in subdivision (h) of this section, the accuracy of the count without jeopardizing any official tabulation of results that may be stored in the system at that time.

(j) Testing after vote tabulation. Immediately following tabulation of the ballots from all the election districts and the production of the countywide total of votes, the following steps are to be performed:

(1) immediately make two backup disk copies of the tabulation of the ballots;

(2) prepare the absentee ballot counting system to process the test decks to demonstrate and confirm the logic and accuracy of the ballot counting program; and

(3) generate the accumulated report and compare the results to the pre-election test data.

(k) Attestation to test results. (1) The tests described in subdivisions (h), (i) and (j), of this section, shall be witnessed, verified and attested to by the county board of commissioners or their designee, and notations of such shall be entered upon the printouts of all tests.

(2) Documentation of system testing and vote counting operations shall be maintained in an election vote counting file. This documentation includes all printouts produced by the system starting with the preélection test required by subdivision (e) of this section, and through testing after tabulation required by subdivision (j) of this section, as well as any manual records made of actions taken that affect the system’s operation during that time.
(l) Following the election but before certification of the results, at the discretion of the county board, or by directive of the State Board, a portion of the ballots, or contests, shall be recounted manually or on a tabulating system different from the one used for the official tabulation. If the recount does not agree with the original tabulation, the county board shall retain a record on this verification recount in the election vote counting file.

§ 6211.10  Vote tabulation

(a) Security during tabulation. (1) Vote counting programs, including vendor software and the specific coding for each election, shall be maintained under control of the county board and placed in secure storage at all times when not in use. Master copies of all vote counting programs shall be retained in secure locations designated by the commissioners and separate from the location of working copies from the time of completion of preelection public demonstration testing (see section 6211.9[a] of this Part) and for as long after the election as required by law, as ordered by a court, or directed by the State Board.

(2) The county board shall enforce the provisions of the Election Law which relate to canvassing of absentee ballots, as well as any rules or directives of the State Board concerned with counting electronically tabulated punchcard ballots.

(3) The county board shall provide for the security of the ballots from the time they are removed from secure storage, and throughout the inspection, assembly, and counting processes.

(4) While vote counting programs are being tested or run, including when voted ballots are being tabulated, the system shall be dedicated solely to vote counting functions.

(5) Any actions taken by a computer operator shall be documented and reported automatically on a computer output printer. Any and all reports produced by the printer shall be retained by the local board for the purpose of post election audit and election documentation.
RULES AND REGULATIONS § 6211.10

(6) All vote counting programs, including the vendor software and the specific coding for each election, shall be available for inspection by the local board or its designee.

(b) Preparation of ballots for tabulation. (1) Ballots shall be reviewed for tabulating acceptability.

   (i) Any ballot which is proposed to be rejected for reason of noncompliance with provisions of the Election Law, defacement, or revealed identity of the voter shall be so marked and set aside for consideration by the commissioners. No ballot may be rejected except by the commissioners.

   (ii) Any ballot which is deemed to be unacceptable for machine tabulation, whether the condition of unacceptability existed when it reached the county board or resulted from processing, shall be duplicated by the commissioners or their designees. Duplication shall be performed by a bipartisan team of two persons who shall ensure that the duplicate ballot they produce reflects the intent of the voter who cast the original ballot. Following duplication, the original ballot shall be replaced by the duplicate ballot which in turn shall be counted with the ballots for the correct election district. The duplicated ballot shall be marked "DUPLICATE" and both it and the ballot it replaces shall be given a unique identifying number. A log shall be kept of ballot duplication activity which records the number and ballot style of each duplicated ballot, and is signed by those who did the duplication.

   (2) The county election board shall prepare written guidelines for disallowance of ballots by reason of noncompliance with the Election Law, and written procedures for judging ballots unacceptable for machine tabulation and for duplication of such ballots. These guidelines and procedures shall be submitted to the State Board for review.

   (3) Ballots shall be assembled in separate batches by election district.

   (i) Each batch shall be identified by a header card and at the end of all batches there shall be an end, or trailer, card if required by the software. Header and trailer cards shall be visually distinct from the ballot cards. Such
distinction may be made, for example, by using a different color card stock, or different edge marking, or other appropriate means.

(ii) The county board shall take particular care in creating and emplacing header cards, in order that the votes recorded on each ballot shall be attributed to the correct election district. When emplacing header cards, as each is emplaced by one person, another person shall verify that the header card is the correct one for the batch of ballots which follows it and that it is correctly oriented in the batch.

(c) Ballots shall then be entered into the tabulating system. Following tabulation of all ballots, reports shall be produced which show the total absentee vote for the entire county and for each election district.

(d) The county board shall make provision for canvassing of write-in votes cast on absentee ballots, following completion of the machine tabulation.

§ 6211.11 Ballot accounting

(a) Following tabulation of all votes, a full accounting of absentee ballots shall be made. The report shall be made in the form specified by the State Board and shall include:

(1) For each entire election and for each ballot style used in it, the number of absentee ballots shall equal the sum of absentee ballots issued to voters and absentee ballots not issued to voters.

(2) For each entire election and for each ballot style used in it, the number of absentee ballots issued to voters shall equal the number of absentee ballots returned and sent for tabulation, returned but not sent for tabulation because the voter voted at the polls, absentee ballots spoiled, and absentee ballots not returned. In each category of ballots issued, the report shall specify how many, if any, in that category were emergency or affidavit ballots.

(3) For each entire election and for each ballot style used in it, the number of absentee ballots not issued to voters shall equal the sum of the number of absentee ballots used for
testing/specimen purposes and absentee ballots remaining unissued and unused.

(b) The ballot accounting report shall be attested to by the county commissioners, and forwarded to the State Board no later than 45 days following the election. The State Board shall supply the form to be used for this report.

§ 6211.12 Security and retention of materials following tabulation

Following tabulation and ballot accounting, the ballots for each election district shall be reassembled, packaged, sealed and labeled. The county board shall develop a written plan for retention and storage of the foregoing, of any other data processing materials related to the vote counting, and of all documentation of the election. All shall be placed in locked storage in a secure location and shall remain there until the expiration of the period for challenging elections and for as long as required by law, unless a court orders their release. During the period of storage the county board or the State Board may order release of the ballots and/or other election materials, for purpose of election verification, a recount, or other resolution of a challenge, after which the materials shall be returned to locked storage.

§ 6211.13 Procedures

The county boards shall adopt written procedures to implement those provisions of the Election Law and the rules and regulations governing the use of automated ballot counting systems. Such procedures shall include, but not be limited to, ballot security, ballot distribution and counting, the challenge process and systems evaluation. Such procedures shall also include security provisions covering the physical protection of facilities, data and communications access control, internal procedural security, contingency plans, and standards for programming, acceptance testing, audit trails and documentation. The State Board shall develop guidelines for the development of security procedures. All procedures shall be submitted to and approved by the State Board prior to the first use of these machines in an election.
§ 6212.1 Definitions

The terms used in this Part shall have the significance herein defined unless another meaning is clearly apparent in language or content.

(a) **Computer registration file** means a data base of voter registration information stored and maintained on computer which includes, *inter alia*, a computerized image of the voter’s signature.

(b) **Ledger** means the binder, or notebook, in which registration poll records for an election district are stored.

(c) **Registration poll list** means a printed list of voters in alphabetical order for a single election district generated from a computer registration file for each election and containing, for each voter listed, a facsimile of the signature of the voter. Such a list may be in a single volume or in more than one volume. In any election district in which there are two voting machines, there must be two volumes (A–L; M–Z). The list is utilized, in place of registration poll records, to establish a person’s eligibility to vote in the polling place on election day.

(d) **Registration poll record** means an original voter registration application, or card, or the document which replaces it because its election day sign-in section is filled to capacity, utilized to establish a person’s eligibility to vote in the polling place on election day. Often referred to as “buff card”.

(e) **Source document** means an original record from which a computer-stored image is created, or from which data is entered into a computer data base.
§ 6212.2 Applicability

These rules are applicable to the process by which a county board of elections in New York State, in accordance with the provisions of section 5–506 of the Election Law, discontinues preparation, use and maintenance of registration poll records and prepares, uses and maintains instead a computer registration file (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "the file") which includes, inter alia, a computer-stored image of the signature of each voter and from which the registration poll list for use at each polling place on election day shall be produced.

§ 6212.3 Initiating the process

(a) Before purchasing any equipment to be used to create a computer registration file and/or to produce registration poll lists, contracting for service to be rendered in connection with that process, or embarking on the conversion of the existing records, the county board shall submit to the State Board of Elections:

(1) A statement of goals and intentions for the creation of a computer registration file which will include a signature facsimile for each voter and from which registration poll lists can be produced to replace registration poll records at the polling place on election day.

(2) A copy of any proposed solicitation document (Invitation to Bid, Request for Proposal, etc.) to be published and circulated for the purpose of procuring goods and services. The document shall include a draft schedule for conversion of the existing records which is consistent with the demands of the election calendar during the period of conversion and shall require the following:

   (i) training of all personnel needed for creation of the file and for operation of the system to be purchased;

   (ii) reference materials for use by staff after the training has been completed;

   (iii) detailed specifications for all hardware;

   (iv) complete documentation for all software;

   (v) escrow of all software with an agent approved by the State Board of Elections; if software in use by a county is modified, the State Board shall be notified and the modi-
§ 6212.3  ELECTION LAW

fied version along with documentation therefor shall replace the version then on deposit with the escrow agent; and

(vi) if the original voter registration records are to be removed from the board office for the purpose of creating the file, a stipulation that the vendor may not retain in his possession a copy, on any medium, of any of the original records or of information contained in the original records.

(3) If the original voter registration records are to be removed from the board office during conversion or maintenance, a written plan for guaranteeing the safety and integrity of records while they are outside the board office.

(4) A written plan for secure delivery of the registration poll lists to the polling places for use on election day and for their return to board custody following election.

(5) A written plan for replacement of a registration poll list in the event it is lost or damaged.

(b) Within 10 working days after receipt of the material specified in subdivision (a) of this section, the State Board shall either approve or disapprove of the submission and shall notify the local board of its decision. In the event of disapproval, the State Board shall specify what modifications must be made to qualify for its approval. The county board may not disseminate the solicitation document and proceed with the project until the submission is approved.

(c) Before entering into any contract for goods or services for such a computerized registration file, the county board shall submit a copy of such contract to the State Board for review. It shall contain, inter alia, the requirements of the approved solicitation document (see paragraph [a][2] of this section) and a plan for acceptance testing of the system by the county board after delivery by the vendor. (See section 6212.6 of this Part for detail of acceptance testing.) Within 10 calendar days after receipt of the proposed contract, the State Board shall complete its review and notify the county board of its approval or disapproval. In the event of disapproval, the State Board shall specify what modifications must be made to qualify for its approval. In its review, the State Board shall
act expeditiously so as not to delay unnecessarily the progress of negotiations between the county board and the vendor.

§ 6212.4 Characteristics of the system

In writing specifications and/or making a decision for purchase of a system, the county board shall take the following into consideration:

(a) Speed for creation of computer-stored images of voter signatures and, if applicable, of the full voter registration document.

(b) Ease of operation of all equipment and understanding of all software.

(c) Capability to obtain satisfactory images from documents to be used as source documents.

(d) Time required for correction of images deemed to be unsatisfactory.

(e) Capability to accommodate the various source documents to be used for imaging, including all versions of original voter registration cards, documents of different background colors, different inks used for voter signature, varying layout, etc.

(f) The quality of the facsimile signature produced by the system when projected on a computer terminal screen or when printed for such purposes as a registration poll list, should be such that the person utilizing the facsimile to determine if it does represent or replicate the actual signature can make that judgment readily. Copying or reduction of the image should be permitted only if the ability to make such a judgment is not impaired thereby.

(g) Capability to meet the schedule established for conversion of the records and creation of a computer registration file.

(h) Capability to perform the work of the board in maintaining the file after conversion and to meet the requirements of peak load activity, including processing of all new voter registrations and changes to existing voter registration records as well as production of the registration poll lists for each election day.
§ 6212.4 ELECTION LAW

(i) In the event of a system malfunction, availability of back-up facilities and/or service.

§ 6212.5 System management

(a) The county board shall have primary responsibility for all aspects of the creation, maintenance and use of the file. Although support, guidance and assistance may be obtained from the State Board, a vendor or vendors or other outside sources, the county board of elections is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Election Law and for carrying out these regulations and any relevant directives of the State Board.

(b) The county board shall prepare a work plan for conversion of the existing registration poll records to a computer registration file with signature images and use of that file to produce registration poll lists for the polling places each election day. The work plan shall include a schedule for conversion of the existing records with estimates of resources required and data on which those estimates are based and a calendar for completion of the work with interim milestones indicated. The work plan shall be amended as necessary during the course of conversion.

(c) The board shall write and adopt procedures for all tasks in the process of conversion to, or maintenance of, the file and shall modify and amend those procedures as experience dictates. The procedures should provide for quality control, particularly at points in the process known to be error prone. Personnel employed in conversion or maintenance shall be trained in the procedures and required to follow them.

(d) The processes of conversion to and maintenance of the computer registration file shall be fully documented. Logs shall be maintained indicating what was done, when and by whom. Such documentation is subject to review by the State Board.

(e) Access to computer file in which signature images are stored shall be limited to those persons authorized for access by the county board and a written plan for accomplishing that purpose shall be adopted by the board. Each access to the file other than inquiry shall be recorded. Such records shall include date and time of such access and the name of the person accessing. The board shall designate a person or
persons to be responsible for controlling, recording and monitoring access to the file. That person or persons shall immediately report any unauthorized access to the board.

(f) The board of elections must maintain, as public records at the appropriate office of the board, a complete and current hard copy alphabetized list of all registered voters which includes the address, town or city, assembly district or ward, where appropriate, election district, registration serial number, party enrollment, date of registration, sex and date of birth of each such voter and a complete and current hard copy list of all registered voters which is arranged by election district and which contains all the information required to be included for each voter on the registration poll list prepared for use at an election, together with the facsimile signature of each such voter. The county board shall ensure that voter registration lists on any medium, which are sold or distributed, other than for use by the board or to comply with the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, do not include facsimile voter signatures or the capability to generate facsimile voter signatures, but do include all other data contained in those records.

(g) A complete list is printed not less than once per year following completion of the purge and is updated weekly by a reprinting of the complete list or by the printing of supplements showing additions or deletions to the master file occurring during the preceding week.

(h) As soon as feasible following the first use of registration poll lists in an election, the county board shall convene and conduct an evaluation of the project, including all aspects of contract administration, creation and maintenance of the computer registration file, training of personnel including poll workers, utility of the registration poll lists, public understanding and acceptance of the system, etc. The State Board shall participate in the evaluation. A report of the evaluation shall be written and filed with the State Board.

§ 6212.6 Acceptance testing

(a) All hardware and software purchased shall be tested following delivery. The purpose of the acceptance testing is to determine if the hardware, software, documentation and other materials delivered meet the terms of the contract.
§ 6212.6  ELECTION LAW

(b) Acceptance testing shall be performed in accordance with the plan submitted to and approved by the State Board as part of the proposed contract before purchase, except that other requirements may be added to the plan if, at the time of delivery or in the course of testing, the county board or State Board deems it advisable to do so.

(c) Acceptance testing shall include but not be limited to the following:

(1) Examination of the manufacturer’s specifications for all hardware delivered in order to confirm that the equipment supplied is that which was promised and described in the contract.

(2) Functional testing of the system, hardware and software, by county board personnel with instruction and assistance of vendor personnel. The functional testing shall be performed with actual source documents, including specimens of all the varying types of such source documents that will be used in the conversion and maintenance. Special attention shall be given to such factors as the speed of the equipment, ease of understanding and operation, the adequacy of the software documentation, capability for accommodating the variety of source documents and quality of signature facsimile both on the screen and on hard copy. The testing shall not be cursory but shall be as extensive as possible and shall take into consideration the response of the system at times of high stress.

(d) The process of acceptance testing shall be documented by the county board of record all testing performed and the findings therefrom.

(e) The county board shall certify to the State Board that acceptance testing has been completed and shall supply to the State Board a copy of the documentation of that testing.

§ 6212.7  Training

(a) The county board shall assure that all personnel assigned to work on creation and maintenance of the file, or on the production of registration poll lists and other documents generated from the file, are thoroughly trained in their responsibilities. Initial training shall be provided under the contract by
which the system is procured and the terms of the contract shall not be deemed to have been fulfilled until the board is satisfied that the training specified therein has been completed. Additional training in use of the system shall be provided by the board as needed to assure continuing satisfactory performance.

(b) During both conversion and maintenance, the board shall monitor and evaluate the procedures and the performance of the staff and shall modify procedures and provide additional training to the staff where, in the board’s judgment, the operation can be improved.

(c) A written summary of the training shall be filed with the State Board at time of making application for discontinuance of registration poll records (see section 6212.12[a] of this Part.)

§ 6212.8 Record processing during conversion and maintenance

(a) The county board shall adopt, and ensure compliance with, procedures to guarantee the security and integrity of registration poll records during conversion and maintenance. A copy of these procedures shall be filed with the State Board at time of making application for discontinuance of registration poll records (see section 6212.12[a] of this Part.)

(b) When such documents are removed from ledgers, they shall be maintained and processed in uniquely identified batches. Each batch and each document therein shall be accounted for through use of logs which record every processing transaction in which it is involved, from the time of removal from the ledger until returned to the ledger. For each transaction the log shall indicate the action taken, date, time and by whom.

(c) Any of the following may be used as a source document for a voter signature image:

(1) The original registration poll record or a replacement registration poll record created because the preceding one was filled to capacity. A signature appearing either on the front or on the back of a registration poll record may serve as the basis for the computer image.

(2) Any other original voter registration record including school board registration, military registration, special Fed-
eral registration, change of name registration and Federal Post Card Application (FPCA).

(3) Absentee voting application.

(4) Absentee ballot envelope.

(5) Affidavit ballot envelope.

(6) Registration poll list or the challenge report used in connection with that list.

(7) Special form, card, or letter mailed to a voter for the purpose of obtaining a signature.

(d) Standards for quality of the signature image and facsimile shall be established by the board and applied by staff in producing the signature image for the file. Such standards shall include, but not be limited to, provisions to assure:

(1) that the image produced for a particular voter’s registration record is the signature of the voter;

(2) that the image is properly positioned; and

(3) that the quality of the image on the screen is such that a hard copy facsimile generated from it will enable an election inspector to make a comparison between the facsimile and the signature the voter signs on election day.

(e) If, in the judgment of the board, the quality and usefulness of a signature image in the file can be improved by substituting therefor one created from a different signature of the same voter, that substitution may be made.

(f) All records in the computer registration files shall be verified by the local board before they are used to generate a registration poll list. That verification process shall include at least the following:

(1) confirmation that every eligible voter is on the file; and

(2) confirmation that the signature facsimile included in each record is the correct signature for that voter.

§ 6212.9  Registration poll list

(a) For each election, a registration poll list shall be prepared in alphabetical order for each election district which
shall include the name and other information required by the law and these regulations relating to each voter eligible to vote in that district in that election. The pages of the list shall be bound or fastened so that all pages are securely held together and the list shall be identified as an official document of the county board.

(b) For each individual voter, the following information shall be in the registration poll list:

(1) name;
(2) street address;
(3) date of birth;
(4) party enrollment;
(5) month, day and year of registration;
(6) facsimile of the voter’s signature printed or an indication that the voter is unable to sign his name;
(7) a place for the voter to sign his name or to make his mark in the event he is unable to sign his name; and
(8) a place for the inspector to record the number appearing on the stub of any election day paper ballot given to the voter.

(c) Each page of the registration poll list shall contain:

(1) The number of the election district, assembly district, legislative district, town, ward, etc. in which such election district is located.
(2) Date of the election for which the list is prepared.
(3) Page number. The last page of the list shall be so marked.
(4) Range of names listed on that page.

(d) Prior to the first election in which a registration poll list is used to replace the registration poll ledger, the State Board shall review and approve the content, format and layout of the registration poll list, as well as the adequacy of the facsimile signatures included in it. For that purpose, the county board shall submit a specimen registration poll list containing the records of at least 500 voters. At the same time, the county board shall certify to the State Board that the verification of
§ 6212.9 ELECTION LAW

the file required by section 6212.8(f) of this Part has been performed.

(e) Registration poll lists shall be preserved in secure storage by the board until the end of the second calendar year following the election in which they were used.

§ 6212.10 Storage of computer readable records

(a) The complete, current computer registration file shall be produced periodically in duplicate on electronic storage medium.

(b) One copy of the file shall be stored in a different building from the other copy. If one or both copies is stored in a location not directly under the board’s control, the board shall provide for security of such copy of the file and shall ensure that access to it will be limited to those authorized by the board. Conditions in a facility used for storage of a computer registration file shall meet generally accepted standards for storage of data on electronic media.

§ 6212.11 Storage of original voter registration records

(a) Original registration poll records shall be maintained in their ledgers, emplaced as they have been when used in polling places, and available for reference until after the board has successfully conducted an election in a county or portion thereof using registration poll lists with voter signature facsimiles, and the State Board has approved discontinuation of the preparation, use and maintenance of registration poll records by that board.

(b) Following successful use of the registration poll lists for one election and State Board approval of the county board’s application to discontinue preparation, use and maintenance of registration poll records, the registration poll records in the ledgers may be removed therefrom. They shall be preserved, along with original voter registration records received after conversion of the file, for as long as registration records are otherwise preserved, organized and labeled in such a manner so that they are available for examination.
§ 6212.12 State Board responsibilities

The State Board shall:

(a) Prepare and distribute to the county boards of elections procedures for a county board to initiate and carry out the process of creating a computer registration file with signature images and to apply to discontinue preparation, use and maintenance of registration poll records and substitute therefor registration poll lists with voter signature facsimiles.

(b) Review and approve:

(1) The documents submitted to initiate the process under section 6212.3(a) of this Part.

(2) Any proposed contract submitted by a county board under section 6212.3(c) of this Part; such contract must include a plan for acceptance testing.

(3) The certification that the acceptance testing has been carried out as required by section 6212.6(e) of this Part.

(4) The specimen registration poll list and the certification of the verification of the file as required by section 6212.9(d) of this Part.

(5) An application for discontinuation of preparation, use and maintenance of registration poll records by a county board which has successfully conducted an election using registration poll lists (see subdivision [a] of this section). Before granting such approval, the State Board shall be satisfied that the county has met the requirements of the Election Law and this Part.

(c) Adopt and apply standards for clarity and speed of the printer to be used for printing registration poll lists.

(d) Monitor and, when appropriate, assist and support county boards in conversion to and maintenance of computer registration files including assistance to a county board in obtaining compliance with any contract entered into in connection with such work.

(e) On request of a county board, supply specimen forms, materials and procedures for guidance in planning conversion and maintenance.
(f) With respect to ongoing use of a computer registration file, order compliance with law and regulations when it finds that a county board has not so complied. If the county board fails to comply, the State Board shall withdraw approval for use of registration poll lists and require such board to resume preparation, use and maintenance of registration poll records.

PART 6213—AGENCY ASSISTED REGISTRATION

§ 6213.1 Participating agencies
(a) In addition to those agencies, departments, divisions, and offices which have been specifically set forth in Election Law, sections 5–211 and 5–212, those private offices and agencies which receive public funds from State agencies primarily providing services to persons with disabilities shall be subject to the provisions of these regulations.
(b) Such specified agencies shall submit updated lists of such private offices and agencies to the State Board of Elections.

§ 6213.2 Duties of participating agencies designated by Election Law, section 5–211
(a)(1) The agency shall provide to any person who does not speak or understand English, voter registration assistance in the same manner and at the same level which they provide assistance for the completion of their own forms. In targeted areas of New York State, members of language minority groups identified pursuant to sections 4(f)(4) and 203(c) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as amended, shall be provided both written materials and oral assistance in their language to aid them in understanding and following the procedures for voter registration. Written materials in Spanish and Chinese will be available from the State Board.
(2) The agency shall provide a mail voter registration application form to every person who wishes to register to vote but prefers not to do so at the agency, and to any person who otherwise requests a mail registration form.

(b)(1) Pursuant to Election Law, section 5–211(8)(f), the following shall serve as the address and phone number for use in related circumstances: you may file a complaint with the State Board of Elections at 40 North Pearl Street, Suite 5, Albany, NY 12207-2729, or fax a complaint to (518) 4NY-NVRA.

(2) A signed declination form shall be retained by each participating agency for 22 months.

(c)(1) Each agency shall transmit to the appropriate board of elections at least once a week, all completed applications for registration forms and change of address forms. Each transmittal shall include a completed transmittal form which will be provided by the State Board of Elections. The agency is to complete part one of the document and retain the pink copy for its records. The white and yellow copies of the transmittal document shall be included in each transmittal to the appropriate County Board of Elections.

(2) Each agency shall be required to complete the following information on every transmittal form:

(i) site code;
(ii) date of transmittal;
(iii) number of voter registration applications in this transmittal;
(iv) total number of voter registration applications transmitted, year to date;
(v) number of declinations received since the last transmittal delineated as follows:
   (a) declined, with no explanation;
   (b) already registered;
   (c) asked for and received a mail registration form; and
   (d) blanks.
§ 6213.2  

(3) All completed voter registration forms and changes of address for voting purposes, which are received by an agency between the 13th and 25th day before a general, special or primary election, shall be transmitted to the appropriate board by whatever means and with a frequency calculated to assure their receipt by the appropriate board not later than the 20th day before such election.

(4) Each agency, at the request of the State Board, shall provide the number of agency transactions at each site.

(d) In addition to its own rules and regulations, each agency shall develop written procedures necessary for the implementation of this program and shall provide the State Board with a copy of such procedures. Those procedures shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Method and frequency of transmittal of completed voter registration materials to the appropriate board of elections;

(2) Procedures for ensuring compliance with the requirements of this act by programs and agencies under contract with such agency to provide services to persons with disabilities;

(3) Plans for providing required foreign language assistance;

(4) Provisions governing the use of volunteers to provide assistance in completing voter registration forms when provision of such assistance in completing the agency form is included in the volunteers’ regular duties. Volunteer services shall not relieve agency obligations under the law;

(5) Each agency shall name one person as the voter registration program coordinator for the agency. That person shall be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of site coordinators, employee training, program coordination, procedures, and supplies;

(6) In addition to the initial implementation lists provided to the State Board of Elections, agencies shall submit any changes to programs, sites and locations, on a monthly basis.

(e) Not later than 60 days prior to program implementation, at the beginning of each school year, and again in January or
February in a presidential election year, CUNY and SUNY administrations shall provide State Board of Elections with specific plans for voter registration at each college campus and shall submit a request for numbers of voter registration forms required. Such plans shall include, but not be limited to, procedures to assure that each student receive a voter registration form and shall include the name and telephone number of a contact person at each college campus.

§ 6213.3 Duties of Department of Motor Vehicles under Election Law, section 5–212

(a) Pursuant to Election Law, section 15–212(4)(e), the following shall serve as the address and phone number for use in related circumstances: you may file a complaint with the State Board of Elections at 40 North Pearl Street, Suite 5, Albany, NY 12207-2729, or fax a complaint to (518) 473–8315; or call 1–800–4NY–NVRA.

(b) The agency shall provide to any person who does not speak or understand English, voter registration assistance in the same manner and at the same level which they provide assistance for the completion of their own forms. In targeted areas of New York State, members of language minority groups identified pursuant to sections 4(f)(4) and 203(c) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as amended, shall be provided both written materials and oral assistance in their language to aid them in understanding and following the procedures for voter registration. Written materials in Spanish and Chinese will be available from the State Board.

(c) The agency shall provide a mail voter registration form to every person who wishes to register to vote, but prefers not to do it at the agency, and to any person who otherwise requests a voter registration form.

(d) A signed declination form shall be retained for 22 months.

(e)(1) At least once a week, each motor vehicle office shall transmit to the appropriate board of elections all completed application for registration forms and change of address forms. Each transmittal shall include a completed transmittal document, which is generated by the Department of Motor Vehicles.
§ 6213.3 ELECTION LAW

The agency is to complete part one of the document, transmit, and include it with each transmittal to the appropriate County Board of Elections.

(2) The agency shall be required to complete the following information on every transmittal form:

(i) site code;
(ii) date of transmittal;
(iii) number of voter registration applications in this transmittal;
(iv) total number of declinations received since the last transmittal.

(3) The agency, at the request of the State Board, shall provide the number of agency transactions at each site.

(f) In addition to its own rules and regulations, the agency shall develop written procedures necessary for the implementation of this program and shall provide the State Board with a copy of such procedures. Those procedures shall include, but not to be limited to, the following:

(1) method and frequency of transmittal of completed voter registration materials to the appropriate board of elections;

(2) procedures for ensuring compliance with the requirements of this act;

(3) plans for providing required foreign language assistance; and

(4) the commissioner shall name one person as the voter registration program coordinator for the department. That person shall be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of site coordinators, employee training, program coordination, procedures, and supplies.

§ 6213.4 Duties of county boards of elections

(a) Each local board shall develop written procedures for the processing of registration and change of address forms received from participating agencies, and Federal registration forms received from the State Board of Elections. A copy of those procedures shall be filed with the State Board for review as to compliance with the law, not later than June 1, 1996.
§ 6213.5  Duties of the State Board of Elections

(a)(1) The State Board of Elections shall develop a voter registration form for use by the designated voter registration agencies. The form shall be designed to prevent the disclosure of the agency where an applicant completed the registration form and shall meet all the requirements of State and Federal law.

(2) The State Board shall assign an identification code to every agency site participating in the program. Sites shall be designated by program and State agency sub-contractors who receive State funding from agencies providing services to persons with disabilities shall receive separate site codes. The State Board shall retain the only list of said identification codes.
(3) The State Board shall provide sufficient copies of the registration form to all participating agencies for use in the agency assisted voter registration program.

(b) The State Board shall consult with the Department of Motor Vehicles on the design of a voter registration form for use by the department in its voter registration program. The form shall meet all requirements of State and Federal law.

(c)(1) The State Board of Elections shall develop a transmittal document to accompany the transmittal of completed registration applications from agencies to local boards. Local boards will be required to forward copies of these documents to the State Board. The transmittal document shall serve as the basic source of statistical information required from the State by the Federal Elections Commission rules and regulations.

(2) The transmittal document shall be an NCR form in triplicate. It shall require the following information:
   (i) to be provided by each transmitting agency:
      (a) site code;
      (b) date of transmittal;
      (c) number of application forms in this transmittal;
      (d) number of declinations because already registered;
      (e) number of declinations with no explanation;
      (f) number of persons who requested and received a mail registration form; and
      (g) total number of transmittals to date;
   (ii) to be provided by each local board of elections:
      (a) number of new registrations contained in the batch;
      (b) number of address changes contained in the batch;
      (c) number of enrollment changes contained in the batch;
      (d) number of name changes contained in the batch;
      (e) number of duplicate registrations contained in the batch;
(f) number of incomplete forms contained in the batch; and

(g) any problems encountered with the particular agency site.

(3) The State Board shall compile the statistics contained in the transmittal documents as they are received from the local boards of elections. The State Board of Elections may request that each participating agency submit data on the volume of transactions processed by each agency for comparison to transmittal statistics. The State Board will regularly monitor such information, to assess compliance, and shall make inquiries and recommendations based on such assessment. This information shall be forwarded to the Federal Election Commission, the Governor and State Legislature annually. The information shall be available upon request to the public.

(d) The State Board shall transmit to the appropriate local board all Federal voter registration forms received at the State Board. All such forms received on the 20th day before an election shall be time stamped at the State Board and then forwarded by overnight mail to the appropriate board for processing.

(e) At least quarterly, the State Board shall transmit to the appropriate local board of elections:

(1) all notices from Federal and State courts of felony convictions and prison sentences;

(2) all notices from courts that an individual has been adjudicated incompetent;

(3) the names of persons for whom death certificates have been filed with the Department of Health.

(f) The State Board of Elections shall be responsible for developing training programs on the requirements and implementation of this act and shall be responsible for providing training to all participating agency trainers. Those trainers, in consultation with the State Board, shall be responsible for training current agency employees and shall develop a system for training all new employees. The State Board shall provide such training as often as it deems appropriate.
§ 6213.5  ELECTION LAW

(g) The State Board of Elections shall design, prepare and distribute informational and promotional materials and re-supply each site, as necessary. Materials shall be produced in English, Spanish and Chinese and shall be written to accommodate minimum levels of literacy. Agencies shall prominently display appropriate materials at each work station and in each public area of the agency.

(h) The State Board of Elections shall prepare and distribute informational guides to local boards, agencies and the public, which shall contain all necessary provisions of the State Election Law and rules and regulations of the State Board of Elections, relative to the implementation of and compliance with the National Voter Registration Act.

(i) The State Board of Elections shall, in consultation with the Department of Immigration and Naturalization Services, provide information and registration forms to be distributed to all new citizens at Immigration and Naturalization Services ceremonies across the State.

(j) The State Board of Elections shall consult with the Department of Defense to develop the necessary procedures for providing voter registration forms at armed forces recruiting stations across the State; and for the transmittal of completed forms received at such recruiting to the State Board.

(k) When a complaint is received via the toll free number provided in the agency and motor vehicle voter registration forms, State Board employees will take all appropriate steps towards resolving the complaint as quickly as possible. In order to ensure that a caller is able to exercise his/her rights as outlined in section 11 of the National Voter Registration Act, all persons filing a complaint via the toll free number will be sent a complaint form which should be completed and returned to the State Board of Elections.

PART 6214—CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION LIMITS

Section
6214.0. Campaign contribution limits.
§ 6214.0 Campaign contribution limits

The following limits will apply to campaign contributions until such time as the State Board of Elections adjusts the limits to reflect changes in the consumer price index:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous limit</th>
<th>Current limit</th>
<th>Office/Election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ 6,000.00</td>
<td>$ 6,500.00</td>
<td>State senate primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Statewide primary minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NYC citywide primary minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ 18,100.00</td>
<td>$ 19,700.00</td>
<td>Statewide primary maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NYC citywide primary maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ 37,800.00</td>
<td>$ 41,100.00</td>
<td>Statewide general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NYC citywide general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ 9,500.00</td>
<td>$ 10,300.00</td>
<td>State senate general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ 3,800.00</td>
<td>$ 4,100.00</td>
<td>State assembly primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State assembly general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ 94,200.00</td>
<td>$ 102,300.00</td>
<td>Party committees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART 6215—PREPARATION, DELIVERY AND FILING OF DESIGNATION AND NOMINATING PETITIONS

Section
6215.1. Rules for filing designating and nominating petitions.
6215.2. Cover Sheets.
6215.3. Identification numbers, application, distribution and utilization.
6215.4. Multiple candidates named on a petition.
6215.5. Filing of petitions.
6215.6. Construction of rules; substantial compliance.
6215.7. Determinations; cures pursuant to section 6–134(2) of the Election Law.
6215.8. Form of cover sheet.

§ 6215.1 Rules for filing designating and nominating petitions

(a) The sheets of a petition shall be numbered sequentially at the foot of each sheet.

(b) All petitions containing 10 more sheets shall be accompanied by a cover sheet.

(c) Any two or more petition sheets shall be securely fastened together by any means which will hold the pages together in numerical order.
(d) Petition sheets may be fastened together to form one or more volumes.

(e) Individual volumes of a petition shall be filed in the following manner:

(1) With respect to petitions which are filed with the Board of Elections in the City of New York, or petitions which are filed with other boards of elections containing candidates for more than one public or party office which are not coterminous, each volume of each petition shall bear an identification number, to be obtained in accordance with section 6215.3, infra. The assigned identification number shall be inscribed on the front of the volume. If an identification number has not been inscribed by the person or persons filing the petition, and the petition consists of multiple volumes, then each volume of the petition shall be separately numbered on the front thereof. Only one identification number may be used to identify a petition volume.

(2) Any Board of Elections outside the City of New York may adopt a petition filing system for all petitions utilizing identification numbers as provided for in section 6215.3 of this Part. The board may adopt such system through the approval of a rule at least two months prior to the first day to circulate petitions. The rule shall be filed at the county board of elections and the State Board of Elections.

(3) With respect to all other petitions which contain 10 or more sheets, each volume of the petition shall have a cover sheet secured to the front of such volume.

§ 6215.2  Cover Sheets

(a) A cover sheet shall contain the following information:

(1) The office and district number (where appropriate) for which each designation and nomination is being made, the name and residence address of each candidate, and the number of volumes comprising the petition. The names and addresses of candidates for the county committee may be set forth, by assembly district (or, in the City of New York, by election district) on a schedule to be annexed to the cover
sheet. Cover sheets for the positions of county committee in the City of New York shall include, in addition to such schedule a list by election district of the identification numbers (if known) or the volume number, and page number where such signatures appear for each election district.

(2) An identification of the volumes comprising the petition. When multiple volumes are filed pursuant to section 6215.1(e)(1) or (2) of this Part, a single cover sheet may be filed with volumes identified by listing the identification number of each volume either individually or cumulatively, and the total number of volumes in the petition. With respect to all other petitions filed in multiple volumes, each volume shall have a cover sheet which shall indicate the volume number; such volumes shall be numbered sequentially and the cover sheet from the first volume shall set forth the total number of volumes comprising petition.

(3) A statement that the petition contains the number, or in excess of the number, of valid signatures, required by the Election Law.

(4) A place for the optional designation of a contact person other than the candidate(s) to be notified to correct noncompliance with these regulations.

(b) Cover sheets shall be substantially in the form set forth in section 6215.8, infra.

(c) Where a designating petition involves an office to be filled by the voters of the entire state, the petition shall be accompanied by a schedule which sets forth the volume and page number of each sheet on which signatures appear of at least 100 or 5 percentum, which ever is less, of properly enrolled voters in each of at least one-half of the congressional districts of the state.

(d) Where a nominating petition involves an office to be filled by the voters of the entire state, the petition shall be accompanied by a schedule which sets forth the volume and page number of each sheet on which signatures appear of at least 100 voters in each of at least one-half of the congressional districts of the state.
§ 6215.3  Identification numbers, application, distribution and utilization

(a) Identification numbers shall be issued by the State and County Boards of Elections, without charge, for the purpose of identifying petition volumes.

(b) The State Board shall assign a series of identification codes to each county board.

(c) Any person or persons, individually or jointly, may obtain one or more identification numbers, upon written application, from the Board of Elections. Individuals who do not wish to apply for these numbers in advance will have them assigned to their petitions when they are submitted to the Board of Elections in accordance with section 6215.6(b) of this Part. Identification numbers may be used only within the calendar year for which issued.

(d) The State Board of Elections shall promulgate an identification number application form, which shall be used by any board of elections. The application shall set forth:

(1) the name and residence address of each applicant for the identification number;

(2) the daytime and evening telephone numbers for such applicant;

(3) the type of petition to be filed under the identification number (i.e., designating, nominating, opportunity to ballot);

(4) the date of the election;

(5) the name of the party or independent body; and

(6) the number of identification numbers requested.

Each application shall be signed by each applicant and shall be dated.

(e) Upon receipt of an application for an identification number, the board shall forthwith issue the quantity of identification numbers requested inscribe such numbers on the original application, and record the numbers issued with the name and address of the applicant in a book which shall be available for public inspection. In the event that an application is filed by multiple applicants, the board shall record in the book only the name and address of the first-named applicant.
(f) An assigned identification number may be used for the filing of petition sheets only by the person to whom the identification number was issued. In the case of multiple applicants, the identification number may be used by any of the applicants.

§ 6215.4 Multiple candidates named on a petition

(a) All the signatures appearing in a petition volume shall apply to all candidates named in that volume, unless the cover sheet specifies otherwise.

(b) In the event that the same candidates do not appear on each and every sheet of the petition, then the cover sheet shall indicate which signatures apply to which candidate, by indicating the name of the candidate, the identification number or the volume number, and the page number of the applicable signatures. Signatures on such pages may be identified by specified numerical ranges (e.g., pages 1 through 15, pages 15–45).

§ 6215.5 Filing of petitions

(a) Neither the application for, nor the issuance of, an identification number constitutes filing of a petition.

(b) Petitions shall be filed with the applicable Board of Elections as set forth in the Election Law. The officer or board shall endorse the day, hour and minute of receipt on such petitions. Such officer or board shall keep a book, which shall be open to public inspection, in which shall be entered the name of the candidate, and volume or identification numbers of the petitions which have been filed and the time of their filing.

§ 6215.6 Construction of rules; substantial compliance

(a) Except as specifically set forth herein, these rules shall be liberally construed and technical defects shall be disregarded where there has been substantial compliance and where a strict construction is not required for the prevention of fraud.

(b) The failure to obtain an identification number or inscribe an identification number on one or more petitions or petition volumes shall not render any such petition or petition volume invalid. The officer or board receiving such petition
or petition volume shall assign identification numbers to such petition or petition volumes, shall inscribe the identification number upon the petition or volume, and shall record the identification number of such petition or volume. In such instances, the person or persons submitting the petition or petition volume for filing shall be deemed to be the applicant for the identification number, or in the event the persons submitting the petition or petition volume, cannot be identified, the candidates named on the petition or petition volume shall be deemed to be the applicant or applicants.

§ 6215.7 Determinations; cures pursuant to section 6–134(2) of the Election Law

(a) Within two business days of the receipt of the petition, the board with whom such petition was filed shall review the petition to determine whether the petition complies with the cover sheet and binding requirements of these regulations. Such review shall be limited to matters apparent on the face of the documents. Such review, and such determination, shall be without prejudice to the determination by the board of objections and specifications of objections filed pursuant to the provisions of the Election Law.

(b) In the event that, upon the review conducted pursuant to subdivision (a) of this section, the board determines that a petition does not comply with these regulations, the board shall forthwith notify the candidate or candidates named on the petition of its determination and the reasons therefor.

(c) Notification of a determination of noncompliance shall be given by written notice by depositing such notice on the day of such determination with an overnight delivery service, for overnight delivery, on the next business day, or by personal delivery by the day after the determination to the candidate or the contact person, if designated, at the address stated on the petition. Notification shall be given by overnight delivery or personal delivery only, unless the candidate shall have filed with the board written authorization, signed by the candidate, for the board to give notification by facsimile transmission. In the event that the candidate shall have authorized notification by facsimile transmission, then the board shall notify the candidate or the contact person, if designated, by facsimile
transmission on the day of the determination to the number set forth by the candidate and shall, in addition, mail a copy of the determination to the candidate.

(d) A candidate may, within three business days of the date of a determination that the petition does not comply with these regulations, cure the violation of these regulations. Cover sheet deficiencies may be corrected by the filing of an amended cover sheet. Such cure or correction must be received by the Board of Elections no later than the third business day following such determination.

(e) If the petition is one for an opportunity to ballot, then the first named person on the committee to receive notices or applicant(s) for the identification number or numbers under which the petition was filed shall be deemed to be the “candidate” for purposes of subdivisions (b), (c) and (d) of this section.

§ 6215.8 Form of cover sheet

(a) Cover sheets shall be substantially in the form set forth below.

(1) Cover sheet for designating and independent petition filed pursuant to section 6215.1(e)(1) or (2) of this Part.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Candidate</th>
<th>Residence Address (Also mailing address if different)</th>
<th>Public Office or Party Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Place Name of Party or Independent Body Here]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Number of Volumes in Petition: ___________________________

Identification Numbers: _________________________________________

The petition contains the number, or in excess of the number, of valid signatures, required by the Election Law.

Contact Person to Correct Deficiencies

Name: ______________________________________________________

(please print)

Residence Address: __________________________________________

(also mailing address if different)

Phone: __________________ Fax: ________________________________

(Include if notice by fax desired)
§ 6215.8  ELECTION LAW

I hereby authorize that notice of any determination made by the Board of Elections be transmitted to the person named above:

______________________________________________________________________
(Candidate or Agent)

(2) Cover sheet for designating and independent petition, with respect to all other petitions filed.

Place Name of Party or Independent Body Here

Name of Candidate Residence Address Public Office or Party Position
(also mailing address if different.)

Volume Number:
Total Number of Volumes in Petition:

The petition contains the number, or in excess of the number, of valid signatures, required by the Election Law.

Contact Person to Correct Deficiencies
Name: ________________________________
(please print)

Residence Address: ________________________________
(also mailing address if different)

Phone: __________________ Fax: __________________ (Include if notice by fax desired)

I hereby authorize that notice of any determination made by the Board of Elections be transmitted to the person named above:

______________________________________________________________________
Candidate or Agent

PART 6216—HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT
ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

Section
6216.1. Purpose of administrative complaint procedure.
6216.2. Procedure in administrative complaint proceedings.
6216.3. Alternative dispute resolution.

§ 6216.1 Purpose of administrative complaint procedure

The purpose of this administrative complaint procedure is to provide a uniform, nondiscriminatory administrative complaint procedure by which any person who believes that there is a violation (including a violation which has occurred or is occurring or is about to occur) of any provision of title III of the Federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), may file a complaint seeking redress of their grievance.
§ 6216.2 Procedure in administrative complaint proceedings

(a) Initiation of proceeding and informal complaints. (1) A complaint alleging that there is a violation (including a violation which has occurred or is occurring or is about to occur) of any provision of title III of the Federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), may be made in person, by telephone, or in writing. Such complaints may be made to the appropriate local board of elections or to the State Board of Elections (the “SBOE”). A toll-free number, 1-800-458-3453, is available for telephone calls to the SBOE for making a complaint. Complaints shall be addressed by election officials expeditiously and informally whenever possible.

(b) Formal complaints. (1) All formal complaints shall be filed with the SBOE. All formal complaints shall be written, signed and sworn by the complainant. The complainant shall use the complaint form promulgated by, and available from, the SBOE. The SBOE or a local board of elections shall assist any person with a disability who requests assistance to file a complaint. Complaints raising similar questions of law and/or fact may be consolidated by the SBOE.

(2) All formal complaints shall contain the following information:

(i) the full name, mailing address, telephone number and e-mail address if applicable, of the complainant;

(ii) identification of the local or state official(s) or entity/entities (by name or by reference to the office) who is alleged to have violated title III (the “respondent”);

(iii) a description of the violation of title III that is alleged to have occurred, is occurring, or is about to occur, sufficient to apprise the SBOE and the respondent(s) of the nature and specifics of the complaint;

(iv) an indication whether the complainant requests a hearing; and

(v) the signature of the complainant sworn to under oath or affirmation before a notary public or commissioner of deeds.

(3) A complaint shall be based upon personal knowledge and belief and be specific as to times, places and names of
witnesses or parties relevant to the matters complained of. If a complaint is based upon information and belief, the complainant shall state the source of the information and belief. Copies of all documentary evidence available to the complainant shall be attached to the complaint. Evidence deemed by the complainant to be of a confidential nature shall be identified as such, and contain an explanation as to why said evidence should be so deemed.

(4) The burden of proof applied to all formal complaints shall be a preponderance of the evidence.

(5) A complaint shall be filed within 60 days after the occurrence of the actions or events that form the basis for the complaint.

(6) Complaints must be filed, either in person or by mail, with the New York State Board of Elections, Office of Enforcement Counsel, 40 North Pearl Street, Suite 5, Albany, NY 12207–2729.

(7) A complainant may withdraw a complaint at any time by providing written notice to the SBOE. The SBOE shall send written notice of the withdrawal to respondents.

(c) Processing of complaints. (1) Upon receipt of a formal written complaint, the SBOE, through its Office of Enforcement Counsel, shall within two business days assign a complaint number to the complaint, review the complaint for completeness, and consolidate, if it deems appropriate, any complaints that arise out of the same actions or events, raise common questions of law or fact, or involve the same respondents.

(2) If the complaint form is not properly completed or lacks the information necessary to process the complaint, the SBOE, through its Office of Enforcement Counsel, shall within three business days notify the complainant that he/she must re-submit a corrected or completed complaint in order for it to be accepted for filing.

(3) Upon receipt of a completed or corrected complaint, as determined by its Office of Enforcement Counsel, the SBOE shall accept the complaint for filing, and shall issue a notice of acceptance of complaint, to notify the complainant, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by commercial
courier service with proof of delivery, at the address listed on the complaint, of the tracking number assigned to the complaint, and the date upon which the complaint was accepted for filing. The time frame in which a determination must be issued by the SBOE commences in the date which the notice of acceptance of complaint is issued by the Office of Enforcement Counsel.

(4) Within five business days of receipt of the State Board of Elections notice of acceptance of complaint, complainant shall send a copy of a complaint, including the complaint form and copies of all documentary evidence submitted with the complaint, and a copy of the notice of acceptance of complaint, to the respondent(s) named or referred to in the complaint, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by commercial courier service with proof of delivery. Complainant shall file proof of said service on the respondents(s) with the State Board of Elections no later than 10 business days of receipt of the notice of acceptance if complaint. The respondent must submit a written response to the State Board of Elections and to the complainant, to be received by said parties within 10 business days after receipt of both the copy of a complaint that is accepted for filing and a copy of the notice of acceptance of complaint. As an option, the respondent may also include a written request for a hearing if one was not already requested by the complainant. All correspondence required to be submitted to the State Board of Elections pursuant to this paragraph must contain the complaint number and be submitted to: The New York State Board of Elections, Office of Enforcement Counsel, 40 North Pearl Street, Suite 5, Albany, NY 10207–2729.

(d) Hearings on complaints. (1) Upon the written request of the complainant or respondent, there shall be a hearing on the record, unless prior to the hearing, the SBOE, in accordance with subdivision 4 of section 3-100 of article 3 of the Election Law, sustains the formal complaint as being uncontested. Any party to the hearing may purchase a transcript of such hearing.

(2) The complainant or respondent may withdraw his/her initial request for a hearing at any time. The parties may also agree, in the alternative, to resolve the complaint through an informal conference.
§ 6216.2  

ELECTION LAW

(3) The SBOE, Office of Enforcement Counsel, shall schedule a hearing if one has been requested by either the complainant or respondent, or if it is deemed by the SBOE, in accordance with subdivision 4 of section 3-100 of article 3 of the Election Law, as necessary to resolve the complaint. The SBOE shall attempt to schedule the hearing at a time convenient to all parties.

(4) The SBOE, Office of Enforcement Counsel, shall provide final written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing to the complainant and respondent, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by commercial courier service with proof of delivery, not less than five business days prior to the date if the hearing.

(5) Hearings shall be conducted by a panel of two commissioners of the SBOE who are representatives of the two major parties or senior staff members as selected by the commissioners of that party.

(6) Hearings shall be conducted at the SBOE offices located at 40 North Pearl Street, Suite 5, Albany, NY 10207–2729. An alternate location may be selected when deemed necessary upon agreement of the hearing panel.

(7) The complainant shall have an opportunity to present witnesses, documents or other evidence relevant to the allegations in the complaint, and to argue his/her position. The respondent shall also be given an opportunity to present witnesses, documents or other evidence and to argue his/her position in response to the complaint. The hearing panel may ask questions of both parties to elicit information relevant to a determination of the complaint. Any witnesses who testify shall be under oath. The hearing panel can request written materials or oral presentations by persons who are not parties to the matter if the panel determines that such materials or presentations would be helpful in its review of the complaint.

(8) The following rules of evidence shall be followed in the admission of testimony and exhibits in all hearings:

(i) Any oral or documentary evidence may be received, but the hearing panel shall, as a matter of policy, exclude irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious evidence.
Subject to these requirements and subject to the right of any party to cross examine, any testimony may be received in written form.

(ii) Documentary evidence in the form of copies may be received at the discretion of the hearing panel, if the original is not found readily available. Upon request by any party an opportunity shall be granted to compare the copy with the original, which shall be subject to production by the person offering such copies.

(iii) Cross examination may be conducted as the hearing panel shall find to be required for a full and true disclosure of the facts.

(iv) Any exhibit admitted as evidence by the hearing panel in a prior hearing may be offered as evidence in a subsequent hearing and admitted as an exhibit in such hearing. The hearing panel shall employ its experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge in evaluating the evidence presented at the hearing for the purpose of making its finding of facts and arriving at a final determination.

(9) The hearing may be recessed and continued to a later time or day, at the discretion of the hearing panel.

(10) All hearings shall be electronically recorded, and a record of the proceedings shall be compiled by the SBOE. The record of the proceedings shall include:

(i) the electronic recording of the hearing;

(ii) a transcript of the hearing on the record if such a hearing was so requested in writing by the complainant or respondent;

(iii) any documents or other tangible items introduced into evidence at the hearing, and a list of same in the order in which they were introduced;

(iv) the complaint and written response;

(v) all notices and correspondence between the SBOE, the complainant and the respondent; and

(vi) the results of any investigation conducted by SBOE staff in response to the complaint.
§ 6216.2  ELECTION LAW

(e) Determinations. (1) If the hearing panel does not agree to sustain the complaint, the formal complaint shall be deemed dismissed and that shall constitute the determination of the panel.

(2) If no hearing has been requested in writing by the complainant or respondent, and if a hearing was not deemed by the SBOE, in accordance with subdivision 4 of section 3-100 of article 3 of the Election Law, as necessary to resolve the complaint, then a panel of two commissioners of the SBOE who are representatives of the two major parties or senior staff members as designated by the commissioners of that party shall make a determination based on the written submissions of the complainant and respondent and any other relevant information obtained by the SBOE.

(3) The determination of a panel will be final unless changed by the SBOE pursuant to subdivision 4 of section 3-100 of article 3 of the Election Law, within 90 days of the notice of acceptance of complaint being issued by the Office of Enforcement Counsel. A final determination shall be filed and published by the SBOE within 90 days of the notice of acceptance of complaint being issued by the Office of Enforcement Counsel, unless the complainant agrees to a longer period of time. When a violation has been found, the final determination shall include an appropriate remedy for any violation of title III of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) found by the SBOE. A final determination dismissing a formal complaint may be filed by any one member of the panel. Filing and publication shall occur upon posting of the final determination on the SBOE web site - www.elections.state.ny.us. The SBOE shall mail a copy of the final determination to the complainant and respondent.

(4) The final determination shall include findings if fact regarding the alleged violations, based on a preponderance of the evidence standard, and shall specify an appropriate remedy if a title III violation is found. If no violation is found, then the final determination shall dismiss the complaint. Any complaint that is not timely filed or does not allege a violation of title III of HAVA that has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur with regard to a Federal
election may be dismissed by the SBOE in a written determination.

(5) The SBOE, Office of Enforcement Counsel shall provide copies of the final determination to the complainant and respondent.

(f) Remedies. (1) Remedies available under this procedure shall be directed to the improvement or correction of election procedures governed by title III and must be consistent with State law. Remedies may consist of a directive to the local or State official(s) or entity/entities to undertake or to refrain from certain actions or to alter certain procedures pertaining to Federal elections.

(2) A remedy provided for under this rule may not include any award of damages or payment of costs, penalties or attorneys fees, and may not include the invalidation of any election or a determination of the validity of any ballot or vote.

(3) No provision of this section shall be construed to impair or supersede the right of an aggrieved party to seek a judicial remedy including a judicial remedy concerning any final determination made pursuant to the alternative dispute resolution procedure as outlined in section 6216.3 of this Part. The SBOE shall provide notice to all complainants of the provisions of this subdivision.

(g) Costs of conducting hearings. (1) The SBOE shall be responsible for the costs of administering hearings. This shall not include any expenses of any complainant or respondent to the hearing.

§ 6216.3 Alternative dispute resolution

(a) Purpose and overview. (1) Whenever a final determination of a formal complaint is not made within 90 days of the date of acceptance as established in section 6216.2(c)(3) of this Part, or any other longer agreed upon time period, the SBOE shall refer the formal complaint to an independent, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) agency. Such hearings and determinations shall be conducted by the alternative dispute resolution agency pursuant to regulations as outlined below. Such agency shall have 60 days, from the expiration of the original 90
day time period, or any other longer agreed upon time period, to make a final determination. The SBOE shall contract, pursuant to subdivision 4 of section 3-100 of article 3 of the Election Law with one or more such alternative dispute resolution entities for this specific purpose.

(b) Referred to ADR agency. (1) As soon as the SBOE has exceeded the 90 day calendar day period as established in section 6216.2(c)(3) of this Part, or any other longer agreed upon time period, the complaint will be forwarded immediately to the administrative office of the ADR agency selected by the SBOE from those agencies under contract with the SBOE to provide such services.

(2) The materials forwarded shall include:
   (i) the electronic recording of the hearing;
   (ii) a transcript of the hearing on the record if such a hearing was so requested in writing by the complainant or respondent;
   (iii) any documents or other tangible items introduced into evidence at the hearing;
   (iv) the complaint and written response;
   (v) all notices and correspondence between the SBOE, the complainant and the respondent;
   (vi) the results of any investigation conducted by SBOE staff in response to the complaint;
   (vii) contact information for each party which will include addresses, phone numbers, fax numbers and e-mail, if available; and
   (viii) any other contact information relevant to the complaint, including any specific requirements for arbitration.

(c) Selection of arbitrators for inclusion on panel. (1) The ADR agency selected by the SBOE shall select arbitrators who shall be evaluated for inclusion onto a panel from which they may be selected for each case submitted under this program.

(2) The ADR agency will approve an arbitrator for inclusion to the panel, based upon background, training and requisite experience. The arbitrator must have significant arbitration experience dealing with matters of legislation and law. A current resume will be kept on file by the ADR
RULES AND REGULATIONS § 6216.3

agency for all arbitrators included on the panel. Each arbitrator must have professional liability insurance coverage.

(3) The ADR agency panel recommendations will be sent to the State Board of Elections which may challenge inclusion based upon just cause.

(4) The panel shall include at least two arbitrators able to perform hearings within each of the six regions currently established in New York State by the Election’s Commissioners’ Association of New York State.

(5) Arbitrators approved for inclusion on the panel will be required to attend an orientation for this program and issues relative to HAVA, conducted by the ADR agency and the SBOE.

(6) There will be periodic roster review by the applicable ADR agency and the SBOE, to occur at least every two years, for continuation of an arbitrator to remain on panel.

(7) A training component may be added by the ADR agency and the SBOE if sufficient qualified arbitrators fulfilling the geographic representation cannot be obtained after an adequate search.

(d) Assignment of arbitrators to specific cases. (1) An arbitrator will be selected by the ADR agency for each case submitted under this program.

(2) Selection of an arbitrator shall be done geographically based upon the origin of the complaint from those panel members able to perform hearings within the specific region. Selection will be determined on a rotating basis, constrained by arbitrator availability to provide services within the legislatively mandated 60-calendar-day period from the expiration of the original hearing request. First preference will be given to a local arbitrator in a region. To accommodate schedules and keep within the legislative mandate, an arbitrator from an outside region may be utilized.

(3) An arbitrator may be removed from serving on a particular case for bias or any financial or personal interest, or prior relationship to one or both parties or their representatives, and if their serving is objected to by one or both
§ 6216.3  
ELECTION LAW

parties, based upon that prior relationship. An arbitrator shall disclose in writing any such bias, financial or personal interest or relationship immediately to all parties upon gaining knowledge of same. An arbitrator may also be recused if he/she cannot/refuses to abide by guidelines (i.e., ethics/standards) of either the SBOE or the ADR agency. An arbitrator may also be recused for another reason, if deemed valid by the SBOE.

(e) Case processing. (1) The ADR agency will conduct an expedited cost-effective process where complaints are decided in a timely manner, but not at expense of a full and complete investigation.

(2) The ADR agency will review the materials submitted by the SBOE, and forward a copy of the materials to the appointed arbitrator. Within a period of 15 to 20 calendar days after receipt of the complaint and supporting documentation, the ADR agency and the arbitrator will schedule the hearing in a neutral, convenient, and accessible location to the complainant.

(3) The ADR agency will forward the following information to the parties:

(i) date of arbitration;
(ii) location of arbitration;
(iii) appointed arbitrator, and summary of arbitrator vitae when requested;
(iv) any disclosure statement the arbitrator may deem relevant.

(4) The parties will have seven calendar days to object to the arbitrator on the grounds of a prior relationship or due to another reason deemed sufficient by the ADR agency and the SBOE. The parties will also have seven calendar days to make a request for the arbitrator to subpoena another party/parties to attend the arbitration.

(5) An arbitration will be held, giving the parties full opportunity to present evidence and testimony.

(6) The arbitrator will then analyze all materials relevant to the complaint, and develop a written statement clearly
explaining his/her decision and a remedy to the complaint, if applicable.

(7) The arbitrator’s decision will be advisory in nature, not constituting a final and binding award. The arbitrator will forward his/her written arbitration decision to the ADR agency, which will forward a copy to both parties, as well as the State Board.

(8) The entire process from complaint forwarding to the ADR agency, to dissemination of the decision to the parties will take no more than 60 calendar days, with the exception of an adjournment of the case beyond the 60-day time frame as agreed to by the parties. Adjournments will be determined by the arbitrator.

(9) The procedures and relative elements of the Arbitration Program will be subject to review, at least annually.

(f) Arbitration remedies. (1) Recommended remedies available pursuant to arbitration shall be directed to the improvement or correction of election procedures governed by title III and must be consistent with State law. Remedies may consist of a recommendation directing the local or State official(s) or entity/entities to undertake or to refrain from certain actions or to alter certain procedures pertaining to Federal elections.

(2) A recommended remedy provided for under this rule may not include any award of damages or payment of costs, penalties or attorneys fees, and may not include the invalidation of any election or a determination of the validity of any ballot or vote.

(3) No decision of the arbitrator shall be construed to impair or supersede the right of an aggrieved party to seek a judicial remedy. The decision of the arbitrator must provide notice to all parties of the provisions of this subdivision.

(g) Costs of conducting arbitration. (1) The SBOE shall be responsible for the costs of administering arbitrations as the same are established in the agreement between the SBOE and the ADR agency entered into pursuant to subdivision 4 of section 3-100 of article 3 of the Election Law. This shall not include any expenses of any complainant or respondent to the arbitration.
§ 6217.1  Purpose

(a) Pursuant to New York Election Law, section 5-614, the
State Board of Elections (State Board) hereby adopts the
following regulations in relation to the operation of the state-
wide voter registration list to be known as NYSVoter.

(b) NYSVoter shall serve as the single, interactive, statewide
voter registration list for storing and managing the official list
of registered voters throughout the State. It shall be main-
tained and administered by the State Board. NYSVoter shall
maintain one record for each registered voter including the
statewide unique identifier, current voting eligibility status of
the voter and voter history, including but not limited to, voting
history, previous name(s) and addresses. A voter’s driver’s
license or non-driver’s identification number or any portion of
the social security number shall not be released for public
inspection. The information contained in the statewide voter
registration list shall not be used for non-election purposes.

(c) The County Boards of Elections (county board) have sole
responsibility for adding, changing, canceling or removing
voter registration records from their county’s portion of the
statewide voter registration list. The State Board shall make
accessible to each local board of elections the statewide voter
registration list. Such list shall be maintained in a computer-
ized form which permits different user interfaces which meet
the defined interface specification.

(d) NYSVoter shall maintain a transaction history of
changes made to each voter record, including but not limited
RULES AND REGULATIONS § 6217.2

to: each change made and reasons therefore; the date and time stamp to record the date of change; the ID of the county board operator and system that updated the record; and a description of the key elements that were changed.

(e) NYSVoter shall operate on a 24-hour-a-day, seven days a week basis (e.g., the system must be accessible during election periods) except for any required maintenance periods, that shall be scheduled to minimize impact on the State Board and county boards’ election administration and voter registration functions. In the event that a transaction is not processed the county board shall be notified with the reason.

(f) Effective date. Effective immediately except that subdivision (d) of this section shall become effective on July 1, 2007.

§ 6217.2 Initial creation of the statewide voter registration list

(a) The official statewide voter registration list shall be created by combining the existing voter registration lists maintained by each local board of elections into a single integrated list.

(b) To the maximum extent practicable, each local board of elections shall continue to use its existing computer infrastructure, computer software and database applications to access data from and transmit data to the statewide voter registration list.

(c) The information required to be sent to the State Board to appear on the list shall be determined by the State Board of Commissioners.

(d) To create such list, each local board of elections shall transmit to the State Board a certified copy of the voter registration records of such board in an electronic format prescribed by the State Board and continuing as directed by the State Board.

(e) Once all data from the counties has been received, the State Board shall run a check for duplicate voter registration records within the integrated statewide voter registration list as provided for in these regulations.

(f) After all duplicate registration issues have been resolved, the State Board shall assign a unique identifier to every voter on NYSVoter.
§ 6217.2

(g) The county board shall append the same unique identifier to any corresponding county record.

(h) Effective date. Effective immediately except that subdivision (g) of this section shall become effective on July 1, 2007.

§ 6217.3 Review of county voter registration systems

(a) Prior to sending data to the statewide list, any proposed county voter registration system must be approved by the State Board to ensure it meets the technical specifications promulgated by the State Board to interface with the official statewide voter registration list. For proposed systems, this approval must be obtained prior to the purchase or installation of the system.

(b) A county voter registration system must have the capability to:

(1) store information required in New York State Election Law and this Part;

(2) generate a list of registered voters in a county including their registration statuses;

(3) track information specific to single elections, including the issuance and return of absentee ballots; and

(4) store and provide images of signatures of registered voters.

(c) A county’s voter registration system must conform to all of the requirements of state law and of these regulations, and if it does not, the State Board must notify the county board of the nature of the nonconformity. The county board must correct the nonconforming aspects of the county voter registration system and provide to the State Board such evidence of the change or changes in the system as that office may deem appropriate.

(d) NYSVoter shall ensure all data complies with the data standards for the database. County systems must be remediated so that all required data is sent to and received from the centralized database.
§ 6217.4 Voter registration information entry

(a) Using the county’s voter registration system as their direct interface to NYSVoter, county election officials shall enter all voter registration information into the list on an expedited basis at the time the information is provided to the county official. Each county board must enter and maintain voter registration records in a county voter registration system. County boards have the responsibility for adding, changing, canceling or removing voter registration records through an interface NYSVoter. NYSVoter, shall normalize to standards and store voter registrant information provided on the registration applicant.

(b) County voter registration systems shall synchronize with NYSVoter at least every 24 hours.

(c) County voter registration systems shall maintain near real-time synchronization.

(d) Each NYSVoter record must contain at least the following information:

1. full name including, last name, first name, middle initial and name suffix;
2. residence address including house number or apartment number, half code, street name and direction, city and five-digit ZIP code and ZIP code plus four, or an indication of a non-standard residence address;
3. mailing address (if different from residence address) including house, apartment number, or post office box number, street name and direction, city, state and five-digit ZIP code and ZIP code plus four and country;
4. United States Postal Service coding accuracy support service address (if available). This is the process of correcting mailing address lists to conform to United States Postal Service standards. This improves the accuracy of the postal carrier route, five-digit ZIP code and ZIP code plus four; that appear on mail pieces;
5. birth date;
6. telephone number (if indicated);
7. gender (if indicated);
(8) New York State Department of Motor Vehicles driver’s license number or non-driver’s identification number or the last four digits of social security number or an indication that the voter has neither number;

(9) political party enrollment or affiliation (or lack there-of);

(10) county voter registration number;

(11) county code;

(12) data entry date. The date that the voter registration data was entered into the system;

(13) application date. The date on which the voter registration application was marked as being received and is the date of voting eligibility of the registrant;

(14) Application source code. NYSVoter shall collect and track the source of voter registration applications and summarize and report on registration activity in accordance with National Voter Registration Act reporting requirements;

(15) identification required flag;

(16) identification verification requirement met flag;

(17) voter status codes;

(18) official district information including home political subdivision, election district, town, town ward, Congressional, Senate and Assembly districts;

(19) voting history, including, whether a voter voted in an election (State, Federal, and local elections), last year voted, last county voted in;

(20) voter transaction history, including, address changes, and name changes;

(21) signature of the voter. NYSVoter shall capture and store a graphic image of the signature on a registration application. NYSVoter shall receive and store an image of the signature captured and provided by the county voter registration system:

(i) ease of signature comparison. The signatures shall be stored in a way to enhance speed of display;
(ii) restrictions of image editing. NYSVoter shall not allow the authorized user to modify the basic characteristics, structures, and recognizable format of the registrant’s signature.

(e) Effective date. Effective immediately except that subdivision (b) of this section shall sunset and be deemed repealed on June 30, 2007; subdivision (c) and paragraphs (d)(4) and (21) of this section shall become effective on July 1, 2007.

§ 6217.5 Voter registration processing

(a) In order to vote in New York State, a person must possess the constitutional and statutory qualifications of an elector and must be registered to vote, and if required, be enrolled in a political party.

(1) Qualifications to register to vote:
(i) United States citizen;
(ii) eighteen years of age or older on election day or will be at least 18 years old not later than December 31st of the calendar year in which he or she registers; and
(iii) resident in New York State and of the county, city or village for a minimum of 30 days next preceding such election.

(2) Disqualifications from voter registration:
(i) death;
(ii) sentenced to prison based upon a felony conviction;
(iii) moves out of their county of residence; or
(iv) adjudged mentally incompetent by the order of a court.

(b) When a voter registration application is received, the county board is responsible for processing each application and determining whether the application is complete and whether the applicant meets constitutional and statutory requirements. All voter registration applications shall be date and time stamped to establish eligibility and to establish the time lapse of not more than 21 days maximum for a completely processed voter registration. Procedures for opening mail, time stamping documents or pre-screening, to the extent that
§ 6217.5  ELECTION LAW

they are not prescribed by this Part, are left to the county boards to establish.

(c) All voter registration activity must be done by a bipartisan team of workers, to assure fairness and uniformity in the process.

(1) Bipartisan processing:

(i) Staff members(s) of one major political party review(s) and enters the information from either an individual application or a batch of applications.

(ii) The work on such application or batch of applications is proofread and reviewed by a staff member(s) of the opposite major political party.

(iii) Any edits or changes to the information initially entered must be made and approved, in a bipartisan process, by the two staff members of opposite parties.

(iv) Once completed by two staff persons of opposite parties, the information is sent from the county registration system to NYSVoter for inclusion on the statewide list of registered voters, and verification of each voter’s identity.

(d) Once an application for registration has been entered it is processed in one of three ways:

(1) Registered. The voter’s registration record has been updated with all following required information:

(i) the applicant’s name;

(ii) the applicant’s complete residence address;

(iii) the applicant’s date of birth such that the applicant is or will be 18 years of age by Election Day or not later than December 31st of the calendar year in which he or she registers;

(iv) a mark in the checkbox affirming the applicant is a citizen of the United States;

(v) verification information:

(a) the applicant’s current and valid New York driver’s license number or, the non-driver’s identification number; or

632
(b) if the applicant has not been issued a current and valid New York driver’s license or non-driver’s identification card, the last four digits of the applicant’s social security number; or

(c) in the case where an applicant has not been issued a current and valid New York driver’s license or non-driver’s identification card or social security number, the applicant shall affirm this fact in the manner prescribed in the uniform statewide voter registration application; and

(vi) original signature of the applicant swearing or affirming that the information contained in the registration application is true.

(2) Incomplete. A voter registration application is incomplete if it does not contain the required information in paragraph (a)(1) of this section; and incomplete voter records are not uploaded to the NYSVoter database, but may be maintained within the county election management system.

(3) Denied. Once an application is denied, the voter is provided a notification; denied voter records are not uploaded to the NYSVoter database, but may be maintained within the county election management system.

(4) If any of the required information is missing on the voter registration application, the county board shall take immediate steps to obtain the missing information. In any such case the county board shall notify the applicant of the reasons that the registration application is incomplete and the period of time in which the application information must be provided in order to be eligible to vote in the next election.

(5) When the missing information is necessary to verify the applicant’s identity pursuant to Election Law, section 5-210, the application shall be processed, the applicant registered, and a notice of approval which includes an indication that the county board has not been able to verify the identity of the applicant and a request for more information so that such verification may be completed shall be sent to the registrant pursuant to statute and these regulations.
§ 6217.5  ELECTION LAW

(e) Following entry into the county voter registration system, all information in the application for voter registration must be transferred electronically to NYSVoter which will then electronically notify the county voter registration system with a response that includes confirmation of the transaction, an assigned unique identifier and registration status in NYSVoter. NYSVoter shall assign a unique identifier to every voter that will remain with the voter for their voting life.

§ 6217.6  Voter identification verification

(a) The county board shall promptly, and in any event, not later than 21 days after receipt by it of the voter registration application, verify the identity of the applicant who has not previously had his or her identification verified. The voter’s registration and enrollment shall be complete upon receipt of the application by the appropriate county board. The failure of a county board to verify an applicant’s identity shall not be the basis for the rejection of a voter’s application; provided, however, that such verification failure shall be the basis for requiring county board to take the additional verification steps provided by the Election Law, section 5-210 and this Part.

(b) In order to do so, the county board shall utilize the information provided on the application and shall attempt to verify such information through NYSVoter with the information provided by the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles, or the United States Social Security Administration and any other lawfully available information source. The county board shall do so by transmitting such information to NYSVoter. The county board shall deem as verified for the purposes of this section an application received from the Department of Motor Vehicles processed simultaneously and integrated with an application for a motor vehicle driver’s license, a driver’s license renewal or an identification card if such card is issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles in its normal course of business, pursuant to section 5-212 of the Election Law.

(c) NYSVoter shall compare the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles driver license or non-driver number, name, date of birth and gender of the voter with the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles records for verification of the
voter’s identification as required by statute. The New York State Department of Motor Vehicles shall report back to NYSVoter. Based upon this report, the county board shall determine if they have sufficient information to verify the voter’s identity, or whether additional information is required to verify the voter’s identity.

(d) If necessary to verify a voter’s identity, NYSVoter shall compare the last four digits of the voter’s social security number, name and date of birth, through the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles with the United States Social Security Administration records for verification of the voter’s identification as required by statute. The United States Social Security Administration through the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles shall report back to NYSVoter. Based upon this report, the county board shall determine if they have sufficient information to verify the voter’s identity, or whether additional information is required to verify the voter’s identity.

(e) If the county board is unable to verify the identity of the applicant within 21 days of the receipt of the application, it shall immediately take steps to confirm that the information provided by the applicant was accurately utilized by such county board, was accurately verified with other information sources and that no data entry error, or other similar type of error, occurred.

(f) Following completion of the preceding steps, the county board shall mail:

   (1) a notice of its approval; or

   (2) a notice of its approval which includes an indication that such board has not yet been able to verify the identity of the applicant and a request for more information so that such verification may be completed; or

   (3) a notice of its rejection of the application to the applicant in a form approved by the State Board.

(g) The request for more information shall inform the voter that: “THE FAILURE TO CONTACT THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS AND CORRECT ANY INACCURACIES IN THE APPLICATION OR PROVIDE REQUESTED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MAY RESULT IN A REQUEST FOR IDENTIFICATION AT THE POLLS IN ORDER TO CAST A VOTE.
ON A VOTING MACHINE.” If such notice is returned undelivered without a new address, the board shall forthwith send such applicant a confirmation notice pursuant to the provisions of section 5-712 of the Election Law and place such applicant in inactive status.

(h) “Notices of approval.” Notices of approval with requests for more information or notices of rejection shall be sent by nonforwardable first class or return postage guaranteed mail on which is endorsed “ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED” and which contains a request that any such mail received for persons not residing at the address be dropped back in the mail.

(i) If the Board of Elections has been unable to verify the identity of the applicant within 45 days of the application, the board shall mail a second request for more information to the applicant. This notice shall inform the voter that “THE FAILURE TO CONTACT THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS AND CORRECT ANY INACCURACIES IN THE APPLICATION OR PROVIDE REQUESTED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MAY RESULT IN A REQUEST FOR IDENTIFICATION AT THE POLLS IN ORDER TO CAST A VOTE ON A VOTING MACHINE.”

(j) If the county board is unable to verify the identity of the applicant it shall so indicate with a notation next to the voter’s name on the registration list. Such voter may provide information to assist the county board to verify their identity at any time and such notation shall be removed by the county board upon such verification.

(k) If a voter’s identity is not verified before election day, the voter will be asked to provide identification before they vote for the first time. Forms of identification include a valid photo identification, a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, or some other form of government document that shows the voter’s name and address. If the voter provides such identification or the voter cast an affidavit ballot pursuant to Election Law, section 8-302 and the county board verifies the identity of such affidavit voter the county board shall indicate to NYSVoter that the voter’s identity has been verified.
(l) The notices of approval and notices of approval with requests for more information shall also advise the registrant:

(1) of the date when his registration and enrollment is effective;

(2) of the date and the hours of the next regularly scheduled primary or general election in which he will be eligible to vote;

(3) of the location of the polling place of the election district in which he is or will be a qualified voter, whether such polling place is accessible to physically handicapped voters;

(4) an indication that physically handicapped voters or voters who are ill or voters who will be out of the city or county on the day of the primary or general election, may obtain an absentee ballot and the phone number to call for absentee ballot applications;

(5) the phone numbers to call for location of polling places, to obtain registration forms and the phone number to call to indicate that the voter is willing to serve on election day as an inspector, poll clerk or interpreter.

(m) The notice of approval, notice of approval with request for more information or notice of rejection shall also advise the applicant to notify the Board of Elections if there is any inaccuracy. The form of such mail notification shall be prescribed by the State Board and shall contain such other information and instructions as it may reasonably require to carry out the purposes of the Election Law and this Part.

(n) The notice of rejection shall also advise the applicant with instructions on how to complete the application and the period of time which the application must be provided in order to be eligible to vote in the next election. The form of such mail notification shall be prescribed by the State Board and shall contain such other information and instructions as it may reasonably require to carry out the purposes of the Election Law and this Part.

§ 6217.7 Processing voters who move between counties

(a) NYSVoter shall identify as voters that have moved between counties those voters who have stated on their applica-
§ 6217.7 ELECTION LAW

tion that the last year they voted was in a county other than where they are applying to register to vote and the voter provided the previous address at which they were registered.

(b) NYSVoter shall notify affected counties of an apparent duplicate voter record, and thus a possible move between counties based upon a match of an applicant’s name, date of birth.

(c) NYSVoter shall provide the capability for the county to verify that a voter has moved between counties based upon a match of the applicant’s signature and either the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles driver license or non-driver number or last four digits of the voter’s social security number or matching of the previous address of the voter.

(d) NYSVoter shall notify the “from county” if a voter has moved their voter registration between the counties. After determining that the voter has moved, the “to county” will activate a new record and substitute the unique identifier with the unique identifier of the “from county”.

(e) NYSVoter shall notify the “from county” if a voter has moved their voter registration between counties. In such cases, the “from county,” upon determining that such records are for the same voter, shall cancel the voter record in their county and provide the required cancellation notice to the voter pursuant to Election Law, section 5-402. In such cases where the “from county” is unable to determine that the proposed duplicate records are from the same voter, after providing the required notice to the voter, the “from county” will inactivate their voter record.

(f) NYSVoter shall facilitate the move process if the “to county” has been informed of the registrant’s “from county” on the voter registration form or from the registrant.

(g) Effective date. Effective immediately except that subdivisions (a), (c), (d) and (f) of this section shall become effective on July 1, 2007.

§ 6217.8 Processing duplicate voters

(a) NYSVoter shall identify possible duplicate voter registrations as needed by the county board based upon a match of an applicant’s first name, last name, and date of birth.
(b) NYSVoter shall identify possible duplicate voter registrations in near real time at or near the time of data entry for all registration application transactions based upon a match of an applicant’s first three letters of the first name and the first five letters of the last name, date of birth, and, if available, the unique identification number, or the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles driver license or non-driver number or last four digits of the voter’s social security number. An image of the potential duplicate voter’s signature shall be made available to the county boards for comparison.

(c) NYSVoter shall notify the counties with matching records if voters are potential duplicate registrations between counties. The notification shall include pertinent information regarding the voter.

(d) If the information received by the Board of Elections through NYSVoter indicates that a voter is currently registered to vote more than once, the local Board of Elections containing the registration record of the earlier dated registration record, the “from county”, shall send such voter the confirmation notice prescribed by section 5-712 of the Election Law and place such voter on inactive status pursuant to section 5-213 of the Election Law.

(e) After determining that the voter is a duplicate, the “to county” will activate a new record.

(f) After determining that the voter is a duplicate, the “to county” will substitute the unique identifier with the unique identifier from the “from county”.

(g) Effective date. Effective immediately except that subdivisions (b) and (f) of this section shall become effective on July 1, 2007.

§ 6217.9 Voter registration status

(a) Each voter maintained in NYSVoter will be assigned a voter registration status by the county board which will determine the voter’s eligibility to vote. The voter registration status will be updated after an application is processed and an application disposition has been assigned. The discreet voter registration statuses and their definitions to be stored by NYS-Voter are described below.
(1) Active. The voter is properly registered and is eligible to vote in elections. There are several categories of active voters, as specified below:

(i) active;
(ii) active military;
(iii) active UOCAVA;
(iv) active special presidential; and
(v) active special Federal.

(2) Inactive. The voter is still eligible to vote in elections, but is not included in the poll book. NYSVoter shall allow a county election official to designate a voter as inactive, noting the reason for the designation, such as “election material mailed to registrant returned as undeliverable” or “moved with an out of county forwarding address”, “affidavit ballots”.

(3) Purged. The voter is no longer eligible to vote in an election, and will not appear in the list of registered voters. This list is to be utilized to prevent deceased voters from overwhelming valid voters when doing voter searches and to allow for voters who later re-register to vote to resurrect and utilize their unique identifier.

(4) Pre-registered. The voter has met all the requirements to be an active voter but has not yet attained the age of 18. Pre-registered voters that will be 18 years old on or before the election date are included in the poll book and are eligible to vote in the election. The voter must be 17 years old to pre-register.

(5) NYSVoter store reason codes for inactive and purged voters indicating or explaining the reason for a specific voter’s status, as follows:

(i) inactive status - mail check, NCOA, returned mail;
(ii) purged status - death, voter request, felon, ADF (adjudicated) incompetent, NVRA, moved out of country.

§ 6217.10 Voter registration list changes and list maintenance

(a) List maintenance activities and schedules. (1) The State Board, in consultation with local boards of elections, shall
establish minimum standards for statewide voter registration list maintenance activities and schedules for such activities.

(2) The list maintenance performed shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the Election Law and these regulations to ensure that:

(i) the name of each registered voter appears in the statewide voter registration list;

(ii) only names of persons who are not registered or who are not eligible to vote are removed from such list; and

(iii) the prior registrations of duplicate names are removed from such list.

(b) Notices of cancellation. (1) Where a county board determines that a voter’s registration shall be cancelled, the record shall be flagged with a status of purged and the appropriate purged reason code and a cancellation notice as provided for in Election Law, section 5-402, shall be sent to the voter, except that no cancellation notice shall be sent to a person whose voter registration record has been flagged as deceased or who has made a personal request for such cancellation.

(2) The county board shall electronically file with the State Board a cancellation and removal report indicating all cancellations and removal actions taken by the local board of elections from the list of eligible voters. Such report shall be filed in a format and at such intervals as directed by the State Board.

(c) Address, name and enrollment changes within a county. (1) When a review and query of a voter registration application indicates that the voter is already registered to vote within the county, and is initiating a change to their record, such change shall be processed, and the record updated and the appropriate notice shall be sent to the voter:

(i) For an address change—a transfer notice as provided for in Election Law, section 5-208(1)(5).

(ii) For a name change, or the addition or deletion of a post office box—an approval notice as provided for in Election Law, section 5-210(9).
(iii) For a change of enrollment—a letter from the county board confirming receipt of the same and stating the effective date of the enrollment change.

(2) Before an update or change can be applied to an existing voter registration record, a county board shall perform a search of existing voters to ensure that the application is not a new registration and is an update or change to an existing record within the county.

(d) Notifications of a death, felony conviction or adjudication of mental incompetence. (1) NYSVoter shall receive death notifications including the voter’s first name, middle name, last name, gender, date of death, date of birth, street address, city, and ZIP code, from New York State Department of Health and New York City Department of Health and Mental Health. NYSVoter may be matched against the United States Social Security Administration’s Master Death Index. Notification shall be sent to the appropriate county for follow-up and determination.

(2) NYSVoter shall receive notices of felons sentenced to a term of imprisonment and of persons adjudicated mentally incompetent including the voter’s last name, first name, middle name, gender, date of birth, street address, city, state, ZIP code, county, and a code indicating whether the person is a convicted felon sentenced to a term of imprisonment or a person adjudicated mentally incompetent from the New York State Office of Court Administration or any court having jurisdiction over such matters. Notifications shall be sent to the appropriate county for follow-up and determination.

(3) Each local board of elections shall, within 25 days after receiving such list of decedents or list of persons subject to forfeiture of the right to vote pursuant to section 5-106 of the Election Law, use such lists to identify and remove decedents and persons subject to forfeiture of the right to vote pursuant to section 5-106 of this article from the list of eligible voters.

(e) National change of address. National change of address processing shall be conducted with a United States Postal Service approved vendor at least annually. The processing
shall at a minimum identify voter address change information, whether permanent or temporary; provide data which can be used to standardize addresses and provide enhanced ZIP code extensions, to assist in more accurate delivery of voter mail; and notification of deceased status. Notifications shall be sent to the appropriate county for follow-up and determination.

§ 6217.11 Voter registration list security and user administration

(a) Statewide. NYSVoter relies on shared security with both the county board and State Board having responsibilities over specific system resources and administration. The State Board will be responsible for providing tools necessary for county boards to authorize local users to NYSVoter functions, verify that local users identified in transaction headers are authorized for that purpose, and for insuring that a message was not altered in transmission.

(b) County board. Security over county voter registration systems and networks, administration of local users, authentication and authorization of county board personnel will be the responsibility of each county board. Each county board will configure the local county user to have access pursuant to NYSVoter. Since access to NYSVoter will be through the county voter registration system, administration and authorization to the county voter registration system must include the assignment of a user ID and password for the county voter registration system that has a role or user-based security management. County boards will have the rights to create and modify county users as well as delete users when appropriate in their own county.

§ 6217.12 Reports and information queries

(a) NYSVoter shall provide to county board operators the ability to:

(1) query all records in the database, regardless of county;
(2) conduct user-defined searches of voter records;
(3) generate pre-defined and ad hoc queries and reports in formats as needed;
(4) filter reports based on key data fields contained in the output (e.g., date, county);

(5) provide a third party reporting tool (e.g., query by example) for ad hoc reporting requests; and

(6) sort voter registration data by county, election district, jurisdiction, birth date, and other information (e.g., last name, first name, voter registration number, unique identification number, address order).
SELECTION PROVISIONS OF ENACTING LAW
(Laws 1977, Chapter 233)


Chapter one hundred of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-nine, entitled “An act in relation to the elections, constituting chapter seventeen of the consolidated laws,” and all acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, are hereby repealed, except as follows:

a. Nothing contained in this act shall affect or impair any act done or right accruing, accrued or acquired, or any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the time when this act shall take effect, under or by virtue of the provision or provisions of the election law, as in force immediately prior to the time this act shall take effect, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted, as fully and to the same extent as if this act shall not have taken effect.

b. An act of the legislature of the year nineteen hundred seventy-six and nineteen hundred seventy-seven which, in form, amends or repeals or purports to amend or repeal any provision or provisions of the election law, as in force immediately prior to the time this act shall take effect, shall be deemed and construed as an amendment or repeal, as the case may be, of the corresponding provision or provisions of such law, as renumbered, modified or amended by this act, irrespective of whether such provision or provisions is or are contained in one or more than one title, article, section, subdivision or other part thereof and such corresponding provision or provisions shall be deemed and construed to be amended, modified, changed or repealed as though the same had been expressed and in terms so amended or repealed.

c. An act of the legislature of the year nineteen hundred seventy-six and nineteen hundred seventy-seven which adds or purports to add a new article, section, subdivision or other provision of law to the election law, as in force immediately prior to the time this act shall take effect, shall be deemed and construed as having been added to such law, as amended by this act, and shall be given full effect according to its context as if the same had been added expressly and in terms to such law,
as amended by this act, and shall be deemed and construed to have been inserted in such law, as amended by this act, in the appropriate respective position in regard to and as modifying the effect of the corresponding provision or provisions of such law, as amended by this act.

d. Reference in any act of the legislature of the year nineteen hundred seventy-six and nineteen hundred seventy-seven to an existing article, section, subdivision or other provision of the election law, as in force immediately prior to the time this act shall take effect, shall be deemed and construed to refer to the corresponding article, section, subdivision or other provision of such law, as renumbered, modified or amended by this act.

e. Reference in any general, special or local law, rule, regulation or public document to any provision or provisions of the election law, as in force immediately prior to the time this act shall take effect, shall be deemed to be and construed as a reference to the corresponding provision or provisions of such law, as renumbered, modified or amended by this act, irrespective of whether such provision or provisions is or are contained in one or more than one title, article, section, subdivision or other part thereof.

§ 7. Saving clause and miscellaneous provisions.

Commissioners of the state and county boards of elections and directors of the division of servicemen’s voting in office when this chapter takes effect shall continue in office for the term for which they were appointed, unless sooner removed. Where, by this chapter, the salaries of commissioners of election are to be fixed by the county legislative body, such commissioners shall receive their present salaries until otherwise provided by such board. The positions of subordinates in the offices of boards or commissioners of elections and their compensation shall continue until changed pursuant to law. Inspectors, clerks and other election officers shall continue in office for the terms for which they were appointed, unless sooner removed. Election districts, as now constituted, shall continue until changed pursuant to this chapter.
LAWS 1977, CHAPTER 233


If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, article, part of portion of this chapter heretofore, herewith, or hereafter enacted, or any application thereof, shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such order or judgment shall not otherwise affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, or any other clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, article, part, or portion of this chapter, but shall be construed to affect only such clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, article, part, or portion thereof, directly involved in the controversy in which such order, decree or judgment shall have been rendered.

§ 9. When to take effect.

This act shall take effect on the first day of December, nineteen hundred seventy-seven.
SELECTED PROVISIONS
OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ARTICLE I
BILL OF RIGHTS

§ 1. [Rights and privileges secured; uncontested primary elections]

No member of this state shall be disfranchised, 1 or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his or her peers, except that the legislature may provide that there shall be no primary election held to nominate candidates for public office or to elect persons to party positions for any political party or parties in any unit of representation of the state from which such candidates or persons are nominated or elected whenever there is no contest or contests for such nominations or election as may be prescribed by general law.


1 So in law.

ARTICLE II
SUFFRAGE

§ 1. [Qualifications of voters]

Every citizen shall be entitled to vote at every election for all officers elected by the people and upon all questions submitted to the vote of the people provided that such citizen is eighteen years of age or over and shall have been a resident of this state, and of the county, city, or village for thirty days next preceding an election.


§ 2. [Absentee voting]

The legislature may, by general law, provide a manner in which, and the time and place at which, qualified voters who, on the occurrence of any election, may be absent from the
CONSTITUTION  Art. 2, § 4

county of their residence or, if residents of the city of New York, from the city, and qualified voters who, on the occurrence of any election, may be unable to appear personally at the polling place because of illness or physical disability, may vote and for the return and canvass of their votes.


§ 3.  [Persons excluded from the right of suffrage]

No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election; and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged, before the officers authorized for that purpose shall receive his or her vote, shall swear or affirm before such officers that he or she has not received or offered, does not expect to receive, has not paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at such election, and has not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote, nor made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of such election. The legislature shall enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime.

(Formerly § 2, renumbered § 3, Nov. 8, 1938, eff. Jan. 1, 1939. Amended Nov. 6, 2001, eff. Jan. 1, 2002.)

§ 4.  [Certain occupations and conditions not to affect residence]

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his or her presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States;
nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison.

(Formerly § 3, renumbered § 4, Nov. 8, 1938, eff. Jan. 1, 1939. Amended Nov. 6, 2001, eff. Jan. 1, 2002.)

§ 5. [Registration of voters]

Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established, and for the registration of voters; which registration shall be completed at least ten days before each election. Such registration shall not be required for town and village elections except by express provision of law.


§ 6. [Permanent registration]

The legislature may provide by law for a system or systems of registration whereby upon personal application a voter may be registered and his or her registration continued so long as he or she shall remain qualified to vote from an address within the jurisdiction of the board with which such voter is registered.


§ 7. [Manner of voting: identification of voters]

All elections by the citizens, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved. The legislature shall provide for identification of voters through their signatures in all cases where personal registration is required and shall also provide for the signatures, at the time of voting, of all persons voting in person by ballot or voting machine, whether
CONSTITUTION

Art. 2, § 9

or not they have registered in person, save only in cases of illiteracy or physical disability.

(Formerly § 5, renumbered § 7 and amended Nov. 8, 1938, eff. Jan. 1, 1939. Amended Nov. 6, 2001, eff. Jan. 1, 2002.)

§ 8. [Bi-partisan registration and election boards]

All laws creating, regulating or affecting boards or officers charged with the duty of qualifying voters, or of distributing ballots to voters, or of receiving, recording or counting votes at elections, shall secure equal representation of the two political parties which, at the general election next preceding that for which such boards or officers are to serve, cast the highest and the next highest number of votes. All such boards and officers shall be appointed or elected in such manner, and upon the nomination of such representatives of said parties respectively, as the legislature may direct. Existing laws on this subject shall continue until the legislature shall otherwise provide. This section shall not apply to town, or village elections.


§ 9. [Residence qualification for voting at elections of president and vice-president]

Notwithstanding the residence requirements imposed by section one of this article, the legislature may, by general law, provide special procedures whereby every person who shall have moved from another state to this state or from one county, city or village within this state to another county, city or village within this state and who shall have been an inhabitant of this state in any event for ninety days next preceding an election at which electors are to be chosen for the office of president and vice president of the United States shall be entitled to vote in this state solely for such electors, provided such person is otherwise qualified to vote in this state and is not able to qualify to vote for such electors in any other state. The legislature may also, by general law, prescribe special procedures whereby every person who is registered and would be qualified to vote in this state but for his or her removal from this state to another state within one year next preceding such election shall be entitled to vote in this state solely for such
Art. 2, § 9

electors, provided such person is not able to qualify to vote for such electors in any other state.

INDEX TO
ELECTION LAW

ABBREVIATIONS
Ballots, names, ELEC 7–104
Political parties, name of, ELEC 2–124

ABSENTEE VOTING
Generally, ELEC 8–100 et seq.
Abbreviations, signatures, ELEC 8–100
Affidavits,
False statement, felony, ELEC 17–132
Officer or employee of election board, affecting disposition of application,
ELEC 8–402
Sufficiency, procedure by board after determination of, ELEC 8–402
Applications. Ballots, post attempt to vote, qualified voter, felony,
ELEC 17–132
Ballots, ELEC 7–122
Acquisition, information concerning, notice, county election boards, registration of voters by mail, ELEC 5–210
Affidavits, confined in prison after conviction of offense other than felony and qualified to vote in election district of residence, ELEC 8–400
Applications, Disposition, ELEC 8–402
False statement, felony, ELEC 17–132
Forms, ELEC 8–100
Illness or physical disability of applicant, ELEC 8–400
Mailing, ELEC 8–100
Person physically disabled or ill, distribution, ELEC 8–400
Primary elections, ELEC 8–400
Proceedings in supreme court, ELEC 16–106
Reading, inability to read, applicant, ELEC 8–100
Record of, ELEC 8–402
Review of applications, ELEC 8–402
Russian language, ELEC 3–506
Special elections, ELEC 8–400
Statements, ELEC 8–100
Supreme court proceedings, ELEC 16–106
Veterans hospital inmate or patient, ELEC 5–215
Candidates duly designated or nominated for public office or party position, determination, ELEC 7–122

ABSENTEE VOTING—Cont'd
Ballots—Cont'd
Casting, ELEC 8–506
Challenging, judicial proceedings, ELEC 16–106
Counting, ELEC 3–408
Counting machines, form, ELEC 7–122
Defective ballots not delivered to town, city or village clerk, ELEC 4–134
Delivery, ELEC 8–110
Absentee ballots, ELEC 8–402, 8–406, 8–410
Exceptions, ELEC 4–134
Exception, ELEC 4–134
Denial, judicial proceeding, ELEC 16–108
Detention in jail, qualified to vote in election district of residence, ELEC 8–100
Determination,
Ballot proposals to appear on, time limitation, ELEC 7–122
Necessity for absentee ballots, ELEC 8–402
Duplicates, canvass, ELEC 9–209
Endorsement of envelope by inspector, ELEC 8–506
Envelopes for ballots, ELEC 7–122
City of NY, filing with board, ELEC 9–124
Disposition of by city, ELEC 9–121
Endorsement on, insufficient knowledge and information to determine validity of challenges, ELEC 8–506
Fraudulently signing name of another, felony, ELEC 17–132
Insufficient knowledge and information to determine challenges, ELEC 8–506
Opening or examining, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Preservation, ELEC 3–222
Towns, filing, ELEC 9–124
False statement in application, ELEC 17–132
Form, ELEC 7–122
Application for absentee ballot, ELEC 8–100
Counting machines, ELEC 7–122
Special federal voters, ELEC 7–124
Instructions, ELEC 7–122
INDEX

ABSENTEE VOTING—Cont’d
Ballots—Cont’d
List of all persons who have applied for, delivery by village clerk to inspectors of election, registration of voters, ELEC 15–118
Mail and mailing,
One unable to appear because of illness or disability, ELEC 8–402
Request by letter, ELEC 8–400
Veteran or relative in hospital, ELEC 8–104
Military voters, ELEC 7–123
Permanently disabled voters, mailing to, ELEC 8–100
Physical condition, application for, ELEC 8–100
Preservation of envelope for ballots, ELEC 3–222
Primary care givers, application of law, ELEC 8–100
Primary elections, ELEC 8–400, 9–209
Receipt of envelope bearing postal cancelation not later than day before election, received by board within seven days following election, deadline for receiving absentee ballot, ELEC 8–412
Record of applications, ELEC 8–402
Religious scruples, special ballots on account of, ELEC 11–300
Method of casting and counting, ELEC 11–304
Residents of nursing homes, residential health care facilities, voting by, ELEC 8–407
Signatures, comparison, ELEC 9–209
Special federal voters, ELEC 7–124
Statements, applications, ELEC 8–400
Write in votes, ELEC 7–122
Canvass, ELEC 9–102
Adding to votes cast by machine, ELEC 9–102
Ballots cast by voters, ELEC 9–209
Registration poll cards missing on date of election, insufficient knowledge, to determine challenges, ELEC 8–506
Casting ballots, ELEC 8–506
Certificates and certification,
Medical certificate, false statements, felony, ELEC 17–132
Village elections, ELEC 15–120
Challenges, ELEC 8–502, 8–506
Cities, disposition of envelopes, ELEC 9–124

ABSENTEE VOTING—Cont’d
Counting system utilizing electronically tabulated punch card ballots, ELEC AP 6211.1 et seq.
Acceptance testing, ELEC AP 6211.5
Applicability, ELEC AP 6211.2
Ballot accounting, ELEC AP 6211.11
Ballots, ELEC AP 6211.8
Definitions, ELEC AP 6211.1
Maintenance logs, ELEC AP 6211.6
Personnel, ELEC AP 6211.4
Procedures, ELEC AP 6211.13
Security and retention of materials following tabulation, ELEC AP 6211.12
System management, ELEC AP 6211.3
Testing of absentee counting system for each, ELEC AP 6211.9
Vote tabulation, ELEC AP 6211.10
Voter instruction, ELEC AP 6211.7
Deadline for receipt of ballot, ELEC 8–412
Delivery of absentee ballots, ELEC 8–402, 8–406, 8–410
Determination of sufficiency of necessity for absentee ballot, ELEC 8–402
Determinations as to appropriate board, ELEC 7–122
Distribution of applications for absentee ballots to officers of political parties, county clerks colleges, libraries, ELEC 8–400
Duties or business requiring absence from county of residence, ELEC 8–400
Election Boards, this index
Envelopes for ballots. Ballots, ante
False statements, felonies, ELEC 17–132
Felony, illegal voting, ELEC 17–132
Forms,
Application for absentee ballots, ELEC 8–400
Ballot, ELEC 7–122
Special federal voters, ELEC 7–124
Fraudulently signing another name on envelope, felony, ELEC 17–132
Governor, primary, special or general election called by, qualified voter, ELEC 8–400
Hospitalized veterans or relatives, veterans or relatives in hospitals, application and mailing of ballots, ELEC 8–404
Illness,
Absentee ballots for primary elections, ELEC 8–400
Application for ballots, ELEC 8–400
Village elections, ELEC 15–122
Initials, signatures, ELEC 8–400
Inspection and inspectors,
Ballots,
Counting, ELEC 3–108
ABSENTEE VOTING—Cont’d
Inspection and inspectors—Cont’d
   Ballots—Cont’d
      Defective, not delivered to inspectors, ELEC 4–131
      Delivery, exception, ELEC 4–131
      List of all persons who have applied for, delivery by village clerk to, registration of voters, ELEC 15–118
   Duties of election inspectors, ELEC 8–506
   Endorsement of ballot envelope, ELEC 8–506
   Examination of envelopes, ELEC 8–506
   Nursing homes, residential health care facilities, voting by residents of, ELEC 8–406
   Instructions to voters, ballots, ELEC 7–122
   Insufficient knowledge and information to determine challenges, ELEC 8–506
   List, furnished to county committee, of each political party, ELEC 8–402
   Hospitalized veterans and veterans relatives to whom ballots have been sent, ELEC 8–404
   Mail, ELEC 8–400, 8–402, 8–410
   Application form, absentee ballot, ELEC 8–400
   Sending absentee ballots to permanently ill or disabled voters, ELEC 8–400, 15–122
   Sending ballots to veterans or relatives in hospital, ELEC 8–404
   Veteran or relative in hospital, ELEC 8–404
   Village elections, sending to permanently ill or disabled voters, ELEC 15–122
   Medical certificates, false statements, felony, ELEC 17–132
   Mental hygiene department, facilities operated or licensed, delivery of absentee ballots to residents, ELEC 8–406
   Voting by residents of, ELEC 8–407
   Method of voting, ELEC 8–410
   Military Forces, this index
   Misdemeanors, false statement of voter, ELEC 7–122
   Names, ballots, ELEC 7–122
   New York City, ELEC 8–400, 8–402
      Filing envelopes with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
   Nursing homes, delivery of absentee ballots to residents of, ELEC 8–406
   Voting by residents of, ELEC 8–407

ABSENTEE VOTING—Cont’d
   Official absentee ballot, printing on envelope, ELEC 7–122
   Political parties, ELEC 7–122
   County committee, list furnished to, ELEC 8–402
   Delivery of party ballot of which applicant is enrolled, ELEC 8–402
   Primary care givers, ballots, application of law, ELEC 8–400
   Primary elections, ballots, ELEC 7–122, 8–400
   Printing, names of candidates for general office, ballots, ELEC 7–122
   Provisions for recanvass of vote in every election district, ELEC 9–208
   Reasons for inability personally to appear and vote, statement of voter, ELEC 7–122
   Records, absentee ballot applications, ELEC 8–402
   Registration of voters. Elections, this index
   Rejection of ballots, proceedings in supreme court, ELEC 16–106
   Residence, duties or business requiring absence from, ELEC 8–400
   Residential health care facilities, delivery of absentee ballots to residents, ELEC 8–406
   Voting by residents of, ELEC 8–407
   Signatures, abbreviations, titles, initials, ELEC 8–400
   Special elections, voting permitted, ELEC 8–400
   Special federal and special presidential ballots, challenges, ELEC 8–506
   Special Federal Voters, generally, this index
   Special presidential voters, ELEC 11–104
      Application of law, ELEC 11–112
   State Board of Elections, generally, this index
   Statement of canvass of votes, ELEC 9–128
   Statements,
      Absentee voters statement, ELEC 7–122
   Applicants,
      For ballot unable to appear because of illness or physical disability, ELEC 8–400
      Meeting requirements entitling to vote, signing, ELEC 8–402
      Application for ballots by absentee voters, ELEC 8–400
   Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–128
   Voter, ELEC 7–122
   Supreme Court, ballots, proceedings, ELEC 16–106
   Time, deadline for receiving absentee ballots, ELEC 8–412
INDEX

ABSENTEE VOTING—Cont’d
Titles, signatures, ELEC 8–400
Town Elections, this index
Veterans, this index
Voiding, marks, writings, outside voting squares, ELEC 7–122
Voting machines, returns, sealing, ELEC 9–124
Voting squares, marks, writings, outside of, voiding, ELEC 7–122
Witnesses, statement, applicant for ballot unable to appear because of illness or physical disability, ELEC 8–400
Write in votes, ballots, ELEC 7–122

ACCOMPlices AND ACCESSORIES
Elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 11–126

ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTING
Election campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–102
Vouchers, ELEC 14–122

ACCUSED
Names, generally, this index

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
Elections, certificate, designation or nomination of candidate, acceptance or declination, ELEC 6–116

ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS
Boards of elections, majority vote of commissioners, ELEC 3–212
Drivers Licenses, generally, this index
Elections, ELEC 16–100 et seq.
State board of elections,
Enforce compliance with law, ELEC 3–102
Power to institute judicial proceedings, ELEC 3–102
Electors, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 11–126
Notice, statement of campaign receipts, failure to file, ELEC 11–127

ADJOURNMENT
Canvassing board for receiving corrected statements, ELEC 9–206

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE
Actions and Proceedings, generally, this index
Election offenses, complaints, ELEC 3–105

ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES (UNITED STATES)
Electors, United States,
Forwarding to administrator certificates of presidential electors, ELEC 12–108
Furnishing administrator with presidential electors, ELEC 12–102

ADULT CARE FACILITIES
Voting by residents of, absentee ballots, ELEC 8–407

ADVERSE OR PECUNIARY INTEREST
Voting machines, examiners or testing laboratories, ELEC 7–201

ADVERTISING
Elections,
Campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–106
Polling places, ELEC 5–204

AFFIDAVITS
Absentee Voting, this index
Election Offenses, this index
Elections, this index
Registration of voters. Elections, this index

AFFIRMATIONS
Oaths and Affirmations, generally, this index

AGE
Registration of voters, qualifications, ELEC 5–102
Application form, ELEC 5–210
Special Federal Voters, generally, this index

AGED PERSONS
Election commissioner, NYC, ELEC 3–200
Elections, polls or polling places, entrance, access by ramp or otherwise, ELEC 4–104
Polling places, designation of, access for, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6206.1
Voters, polling places, designation of, access for, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6206.1

AGENTS AND AGENCIES
Elections, candidates for office, examination of ballots and voting machines for purposes of contest, ELEC 16–112

AGING OFFICE
Voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211
INDEX

AIDING OFFICER
Arrest, generally, this index

AIR FORCE
Military Forces, generally, this index

ALBANY, CITY OF
State board of canvassers,
Mayor as member of, ELEC 9–216
Meeting by appointment of attorney general to determine effect of new or corrected statement, ELEC 9–218

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
Elections, this index
Polling places,
Business license under Alcoholic Beverage Control Law not to be designated as, ELEC 4–104
Designation of businesses licensed to sell prohibited, ELEC 8–104

ALCOHOLICS AND CHEMICALLY DEPENDENT PERSONS
Treatment, polling place, designation as, exemption, ELEC 4–104
Voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211

ALTERNATE DELEGATES
Political Convention, this index

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION
Election offenses, complaints, ELEC 3–105

AMBULANCE DISTRICTS
Voting machines, use, ELEC 3–224

AMERICAN
Political party, use of word and name, ELEC 2–124

AMERICAN FLAG
Flags, generally, this index

ANATOMICAL GIFTS
Registers and registries, registration of voters, ELEC 5–210

ANSWER
Fair campaign code proceedings, filing, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6201.3

APARTMENT HOUSES
Elections,
False report or list, felony, ELEC 17–114
Report required, failure to make, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–114

APPEAL AND REVIEW
County Courts, generally, this index
Elections, removal of member of committee, ELEC 16–118

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS
County Courts, generally, this index
Supreme Court, generally, this index

APPEARANCE
Arrest, generally, this index
Warrant of arrest. Arrest, generally, this index

APPRaisal AND appraisers
Counties, generally, this index

APPReHENSION
Arrest, generally, this index

APPROPRIATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS
Definitions, armed forces, voting by members of, ELEC 10–102

ARMED FORCES
Military Forces, generally, this index

ARMY AND NAVY
Military Forces, generally, this index

ARRAIGNMENT
Electronic arraignment. Suffolk County, generally, this index
Warrant of arrest. Arrest, generally, this index

ARREST
Board of inspectors directing, ELEC 3–102
Disorderly Conduct and Persons, this index
Elections,
Infraction affecting right to vote, ELEC 8–104
Inspectors of election, authority to direct, ELEC 5–201
Registration of voters, disorderly conduct, ELEC 5–204
Warrant, state board of elections, investigators procuring, ELEC 3–107
Warrants, investigators procuring, state board of elections, ELEC 3–107

ARTICLE 78 PROCEEDINGS
Elections, committee of political party, review of removal of member, ELEC 16–118

ASSEMBLY
Board of elections, mailing addresses of members of assembly, Power and authority of state election board to receive, ELEC 3–102
INDEX

ASSEMBLY—Cont’d
Board of elections, mailing addresses of members of assembly—Cont’d
To transmit list of persons determined elected by canvassing board, ELEC 9–214
Districts. Assembly Districts, generally, this index
Elections,
  Ballots, ELEC 7–106
  Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–206
  Canvassing boards, statements, ELEC 9–214, 9–216
  Form of voting machine ballots, ELEC 7–104
  Intimidation, of voters, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150
Mailing addresses of members, power and duties of state election board to receive, ELEC 3–102
State board of canvassers, members in, ELEC 9–216
Voting machines, opening of voting machines upon direction of committee, ELEC 3–222

ASSEMBLY CLERKS
Mailing addresses of members of assembly and senate, power of state elections board to receive, ELEC 3–102

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
Altered, maps, ELEC 4–102
Associate district leaders,
  Change of boundaries, continuation of terms and units of representation, ELEC 2–118
  Election, ELEC 2–110, 8–100
  Powers, duties, ELEC 2–110
  Titles of offices on primary election ballot, ELEC 7–116
Vacancies, ELEC 2–110
City of New York, election districts, maps of congressional, senatorial, ELEC 4–102
County committee,
  Additional member from assembly district, ELEC 2–104
  District leaders and associate district leaders as members, ELEC 2–110
  Filling vacancies and positions of district leaders, ELEC 2–110
Creation and alteration, ELEC 4–100
Delegates to convention of political party, ELEC 6–124
District leaders,
  Change of boundaries, continuation of terms and units of representation, ELEC 2–118
County committees, ELEC 2–110, 2–120
Election, ELEC 8–100

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—Cont’d
District leaders—Cont’d
Powers, duties, ELEC 2–110
Titles of office on primary election ballot, ELEC 7–116
Vacancies, county committee, circulating designating petitions, time, ELEC 2–110
Signatures, petition designating candidates, ELEC 6–136
State or judicial district convention, delegates elected from, ELEC 6–124
Territory included, ELEC 4–100
Unit representation, district containing more than one county or including portions of two or more counties, ELEC 6–124

ASSEMBLYMEN
State assemblymen. Assembly, generally, this index

ASSESSMENTS
Elections, soliciting from beneficiaries of relief funds, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154

ASSESSORS
Inspector of elections, eligibility, ELEC 3–400
Voting machines election inspectors entitled to hold office of, ELEC 3–400

ASSIGNMENTS
Villages, generally, this index

ASSISTANCE TO VOTERS
Generally, ELEC 8–306

ASSOCIATE DISTRICT LEADERS
Assembly Districts, this index

ASSOCIATIONS
Voting machines, use, ELEC 3–224

ASSUMED OR FICTITIOUS NAMES
Elections, campaign contributions, ELEC 11–120

ASYLUMS
Voters, gaining or losing residence, ELEC 5–104

ATTORNEY GENERAL
Canvassing,
  Boards, statements, transmission to, ELEC 9–214
  Votes, ELEC 9–206
Elections, this index
State board of canvassers, member of, ELEC 9–216
INDEX

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Cont’d
State board of elections, compulsion of evidence by offer of immunity, objections, ELEC 3–102

ATTORNEYS
Fair campaign code proceedings, retention, appearance, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6201.3

AUDITS AND AUDITORS
Elections, voting machines, ELEC 9–211, 16–113

AUTHENTICATION
Elections, Petition for independent nomination, ELEC 6–140
Signatures, designating petition, ELEC 6–132

BADGES, EMBLEMS AND INSIGNIA
Election boards, issuing, ELEC 4–128
Election inspector or poll clerk, identification, ELEC 17–130
Elections, this index
Political parties, restrictions on use, ELEC 2–124
Selection by state committee to distinguish political party candidates, ELEC 2–124

BALLOT BOXES
Elections, this index

BALLOT LABELS
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104

BALLOT PROPOSALS
Elections, this index

BALLOTS
Elections, this index

BANNERS
Political banners at polling places prohibited, ELEC 8–104
Political parties, posting in or upon places of registration prohibited, ELEC 5–204

BLIND PERSONS
Commission for the blind and visually handicapped, commissioner, voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211
Veterans, generally, this index
Voters, assistance, ELEC 8–306

BLUE LAWS (SUNDAY OBSERVANCE)
Sundays, generally, this index

BOARD OF CANVASSERS
Canvassing Boards, generally, this index

BOARD OF ELECTIONS
Election Boards, generally, this index

BOARD OF REGISTRATION
Residence, qualification to vote in particular districts, determination, ELEC 5–104

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS
Commission for the blind and visually handicapped. Blind Persons, this index
County Canvassing Boards, generally, this index
Election Boards, generally, this index
Elections, this index
New York City, this index
State Board of Elections, generally, this index

BOARDS OF ELECTIONS
Election Boards, generally, this index

BONDS
Village elections, person elected, ELEC 15–128

BONDS (OFFICERS AND FIDUCIARIES)
Villages, this index

BOOKS AND PAPERS
Boards of elections, public records, ELEC 3–212
Elections, this index
Mail, generally, this index

BOOTHS
Privacy booths. Elections, this index

BOUNDARIES
Assembly districts, change after election of members to state committee, ELEC 2–118
General and special elections, notices of, ELEC 4–120
Maps of congressional, senatorial, assembly districts, ELEC 4–102

BRANCH OFFICES
Board of elections, ELEC 3–214
Central file registration records, ELEC 3–220
Filing set of returns with NYC, ELEC 9–124

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION
Challenge of voter convicted of bribery, ELEC 8–504
Election Offenses, this index
INDEX

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION—Cont’d
Fair campaign code, provisions concerning, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6201.1
Registration of voters, ELEC 5–106

BROOKLYN SPORTS CENTER AUTHORITY
New York City, generally, this index

BUFFALO, CITY OF
Elections, delivery of registration record, forms, supplies and equipment, exception, ELEC 4–130

BUILDINGS
Tax exemptions, use as polling place, ELEC 4–104

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE
Registration of voters, qualifications, ELEC 5–104

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS
Corporations, generally, this index

BUTTONS
Election inspector or poll clerk, identification, ELEC 17–130

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES
Elections, this index

CAMPAIGNS
Elections, this index

CANADA
Elections,
Mailing absentee ballots, ELEC 8–406
Registration and enrollment, application form sent outside of U.S., other than, ELEC 5–210
Special federal voters, use of airmail to send ballots, addresses outside U.S., ELEC 11–214

CANVASS OF VOTES
Elections, this index

CANVASSING BOARDS
Adjournment for receiving correct statements, ELEC 9–206
Arabic numerals, total of canvass of votes to be expressed in, ELEC 9–212
Assembly districts, more than one in county, statement of votes for governor, ELEC 9–214
Certificate to give effect to order of court, As standing in lieu of original statement, certificate, ELEC 9–218

CANVASSING BOARDS—Cont’d
Certificate to give effect to order of court
—Cont’d
Transmission of new certificate of attorney general, ELEC 9–218
Certification of correctness of statements of canvass, ELEC 9–210
Certified statement of canvassing board transmitted, ELEC 9–214
City Boards of Canvassers, generally, this index
Continuance of regular session and reconvening on order of court, ELEC 9–218
Correction of statement, ELEC 9–218
County Canvassing Boards, generally, this index
Determination as to adoption or rejection of, Ballot proposal, ELEC 9–212
Proposition, ELEC 9–212
Independent bodies, statements of canvass by, ELEC 9–210
Meetings, ELEC 9–204
Reconvening by order of court, ELEC 9–218
Omission or mistake in return, ELEC 9–206
Order of court, reconvening, ELEC 9–218
Organization, ELEC 9–204
Preservation of records, ELEC 3–220
Proceedings by candidate on account of protested, blank or void ballots, ELEC 16–106
Publication of official determination and statements of canvass, certain counties excepted, ELEC 9–212
Reconvening by order of court, ELEC 9–218
Record of determinations filed in office of board of election, ELEC 9–212
Returns of, board of elections delivered to, ELEC 9–206
State Board of Canvassers, generally, this index
Statement of canvass, ELEC 9–210
Certified copies, ELEC 9–214
Publication, certain counties excepted, ELEC 9–212
Summoning of election officers before the board for correction of return, ELEC 9–206
Tally sheets delivered to, ELEC 9–206
Total of canvass of votes to be expressed in arabic numerals, ELEC 9–212
Town Elections, this index
Town or city offices, determination of persons elected, ELEC 9–212
Transmission of statements to attorney general, ELEC 9–214

I–8
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>CAUCUSES</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAUSE OF ACTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEMETERIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS</td>
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<td>CERTIFICATES AND CERTIFICATION</td>
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<td>CERTIFIED STATEMENTS</td>
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<td>CHALLENGE RECORDS</td>
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<td>CHARITIES</td>
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<td>CHARTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHECK CARDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHILD CARE</td>
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<td>CHURCHES</td>
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<td>CITIES</td>
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INDEX

CITIES—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Experimental use of voting machines, 
**ELEC 7–200**
Filing returns, papers, registers, **ELEC 9–121**
Flag, return to board of elections, **ELEC 9–121**
Identification cards, registration, **ELEC 5–214**
Identification statements, filing with board of elections, **ELEC 9–124**
Inspectors, mileage fees, **ELEC 3–120**
Meetings of canvassing board, **ELEC 9–204**
Nominating petition, councilmanic district, **ELEC 6–136**
Officers,
- Compensation, **ELEC 3–120**
- Governing law, **ELEC 1–102**
Supervisors, election returns delivered to, **ELEC 9–124**
Offices, compensation, disqualified person, **ELEC 3–120**
Outside NYC, police departments, communicating statement of canvas to board of elections, **ELEC 9–126**
Patented articles, ordinance or charter not to prohibit purchase of voting machine, **ELEC 7–203**
Places for filing petitions and certificates, **ELEC 6–144**
Primary elections,
- Compensation of officers, **ELEC 3–120**
- Voting and ballot counting machines, more than one party on single machine, **ELEC 7–205**
Protested ballots, filing with board of elections, **ELEC 9–124**
Publication,
- Lists,
  - Identify polling places which do not provide access to handicapped voters, **ELEC 4–118, 4–119**
  - Nominations in counties containing a city, **ELEC 4–122**
- Places for registration, **ELEC 4–119**
- Notice of primary election, **ELEC 4–118**
Statements of canvass,
- Delivered to police, **ELEC 9–126**
- Voting machines used, **ELEC 9–128**
Supervisors, election returns delivered to, **ELEC 9–124**
Supreme court proceedings as to casting and canvass of ballots, **ELEC 16–106**
Territory included in election districts, **ELEC 4–100**

CITIES—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Void ballots, filing with board of elections, **ELEC 9–124**
Voting and ballot counting machines,
- Adoption, **ELEC 7–200**
- Borrow or lease, **ELEC 7–200**
- Charter, prohibition against purchase of patented articles not applying to voting machines, **ELEC 7–203**
- Model of provided, time, **ELEC 7–200**
- Primary elections, more than one party on single machine, **ELEC 7–205**
- Providing, **ELEC 3–224, 7–203**
- Purchase, **ELEC 7–200**
- Use of, **ELEC 7–200**
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index
New York City, generally, this index
Primary elections.
- Election, ante
- Publication. Elections, ante
Registration of voters.
- Elections, this index
- School Elections, generally, this index
- Schools and school districts. School Elections, generally, this index
Voting and ballot counting machines.
- Elections, ante

CITIES OF LESS THAN 10,000
Elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, statements by political committee, inapplicability, **ELEC 14–121**

CITIES OF 1,000,000 OR MORE
New York City, generally, this index

CITIZENS AND CITIZENSHIP
Elections, this index
- Nominations, eligibility, **ELEC 6–122**
- Registration of voters,
  - Contents of record, **ELEC 5–500**
  - Enrollment, **ELEC 5–210**
  - Qualifications, **ELEC 5–102**

CITY BOARDS OF CANVASSERS
Generally, **ELEC 9–204**
Canvass of returns, **ELEC 9–206**
Correction of statements, **ELEC 9–218**
County board of canvassers as city board for city within county, **ELEC 9–204**
Determinations by, **ELEC 9–212**
New York City, **ELEC 9–212, 9–218**
Preservation of records, **ELEC 3–220**
Statements of canvass, **ELEC 9–210**
- New or corrected statement, **ELEC 9–218**
Supreme court proceedings as to casting and canvass of ballots, **ELEC 16–106**
INDEX

CITY CLERKS
Absentee voters ballots, defective ballots not delivered to, ELEC 4–134
Elections,
Absentee ballots, delivery, exception, ELEC 4–124
Application for absentee ballots, distribution to, approval by election board, ELEC 8–400
Copy, map or description of district filed with, ELEC 4–102
Emergency ballot, use where voting machine is to be used, ELEC 7–120
Failure to deliver official ballot to, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–124
Filing of returns, papers, registers, ELEC 9–124
Number in addition to inspectors of elections, ELEC 3–400
Poll books, filing, ELEC 9–124
Qualifications, ELEC 3–400
Returns filed with, ELEC 9–124
Supplies,
Board of elections to furnish, ELEC 4–128
Delivery to, ELEC 4–134
Time of filing returns and books with, ELEC 9–124
Voting machines, number where voting machine used, ELEC 3–400
Maps of congressional, senatorial, assembly and election districts, copies filed with, ELEC 4–102

CITY COMPTROLLER
New York City, election and nomination, maximum campaign contribution, ELEC 14–114

CITY COURT JUDGES OR JUSTICES
Boards of elections, members, ELEC 3–200

CITY OF NEW YORK
New York City, generally, this index

CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT OF NEW YORK CITY
Ballots, facsimile ballots, posting, ELEC 7–118
Candidate as including elections for certain offices, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100

CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF CITIES OF 125,000 OR MORE
Absentee voters, ELEC 8–400
Registration, ELEC 8–104
Armed forces, ballots for military voters, ELEC 10–108

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
Institutions of, voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211
Voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211

CIVIL ACTIONS
Actions and Proceedings, generally, this index

CIVIL PRACTICE LAW AND RULES
Actions and Proceedings, generally, this index
Arrest, generally, this index
Mail, generally, this index
Subpoenas, generally, this index
Villages, generally, this index

CIVIL RIGHTS
Overseas citizens, Absentee Voting, generally, this index

CLERKS
City clerks, City Clerks, generally, this index
Town Clerks, generally, this index
Village Clerk, generally, this index

CLERKS CERTIFICATE
Oaths and Affirmations, generally, this index

CLOSE CORPORATIONS
Corporations, generally, this index

COAST GUARD
Military Forces, generally, this index

COINS
Political parties, restrictions on use as emblem, ELEC 2–124

COLLEGE OF ELECTORS
Electoral College, generally, this index

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
Elections, application for absentee ballots, distribution to, approval by election board, ELEC 8–100
Registration of voters,
Boards of elections, programs to enhance voter registration, ELEC 3–212
Residence, gaining or losing, qualifications, ELEC 5–104

COLOR
Elections,
Deprival of employment, on account of, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
COLOR—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Special federal voters, forms, application
for special federal ballot, ELEC
11–202
Paper ballots, primary elections, ELEC
7–114

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS
Commissioner of elections holding party po-
sitions in office of, ELEC 3–200
Election boards, members, ELEC 3–200
Elections, petitions, false statements, misde-
meanors, ELEC 17–122
Inspector of elections, eligibility, ELEC
3–400

COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Elections, applications for absentee ballots,
distribution to, approval by election
board, ELEC 8–100

COMPELLING PRODUCTION OF BOOKS
AND PAPERS
Special investigators, state board of elec-
tions, ELEC 3–107
State board of elections, ELEC 3–102,
3–107

COMPENSATION AND SALARIES
Election Boards, this index
Election Offenses, this index
Elections, this index
Investigations and investigators, state board
of elections, ELEC 3–107
Presidential electors, ELEC 12–110
State board of elections, ELEC 3–100
Voting and ballot counting machines, prepa-
ration of, party representatives, ELEC
7–207
Voting machines, examiners and testing lab-
oratories, ELEC 7–201

COMPLAINTS
Election offenses, administrative law and
procedure, ELEC 3–165
Fair campaign code proceedings, filing,
rules and regulations, state board of
elections, ELEC AP 6201.3
State board of elections, campaign receipts
and expenditures, violations, ELEC
3–104

COMPTROLLER
Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–206
Election, intimidation, of voter, misdeme-
anor, ELEC 17–151
New York City. City Comptroller, this in-
dex

COMPTROLLER—Cont’d
Party nominations, primary runoff election,
ELEC 6–162

COMPUTERS
Software, voting machines, escrows, ELEC
7–208

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS
Elections, this index

CONFERENCES
Political conferences. Political Convention,
generally, this index

CONFIDENTIAL OR PRIVILEGED INFOR-
MATION
Domestic violence, crime victims, registra-
tion of voters,
ELEC 5–508
Voters, assistance to, privilege, information
acquired through,
ELEC 8–306
Voting secrecy, ELEC 8–300
Voting systems. Elections, this index

CONFLICT OF LAWS
Elections, ELEC 1–102

CONGRESS
Elections,
House of Representatives, ELEC 12–300
Pernicious political activities concerning
beneficiaries of funds, misdemeanors,
ELEC 17–151
Representatives In Congress, generally,
this index
United States Senate, generally, this index

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
Altered, maps, ELEC 4–102
Delegates to national convention, ELEC
2–122
Maps, ELEC 4–102
Petition designating candidate nominated,
signatures, ELEC 6–136
Presidential electors, nominations, ELEC
6–102
Signatures, petition designating candidates
nominated, ELEC 6–136
Territory included in election districts,
ELEC 4–100

CONGRESSENMEN
Representatives In Congress, generally,
this index

CONSPIRACY
Elections, promote or prevent election,
ELEC 17–152

CONSTABLES
Sheriffs, generally, this index
INDEX

CONSTATABLES—Cont’d
State board of elections, crimes against elective franchise, special investigator to call upon assistance of, ELEC 3–107

CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE
Definitions, elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100

CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK
Amendments,
Concurrent resolutions, publication, ELEC 4–116
Elections,
Attorney general, advice and preparing of abstract of constitutional amendment or proposition to be submitted, ELEC 4–108
Ballot boxes, order of opening, ELEC 9–102
Ballot proposal, abstract, submission with mail check, ELEC 4–117
Ballots, ELEC 7–110
Form, ELEC 7–110
Furnishing copies of, ELEC 5–502
State board of canvassers, determination of votes cast, ELEC 9–216
Statement of canvass, ELEC 9–126
Canvass of votes,
Ballot proposals, returns, judicial proceedings, ELEC 16–106
Ballots, ELEC 9–102
Returns, judicial proceedings, ELEC 16–106
Canvassing board,
Statement of board, ELEC 9–210
Transmission of statements of to attorney general, ELEC 9–214
Certificates and certification, Propositions, ELEC 4–108
Proposed amendments, ELEC 4–108
Clear and coherent manner using word with common and everyday meanings, certification of proposals, ELEC 4–108
Count of votes, ELEC 9–112
Form, certification of proposals, ELEC 4–108
Newspapers, publication of resolution proposing, ELEC 4–116
Proclamation of result, ELEC 9–122
Publication,
By state board of elections and secretary of state, ELEC 4–116
General and special elections, ELEC 4–120
Registration of voters, copies of proposed amendments, ELEC 5–204

CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK—Cont’d
Amendments—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
State board of canvassers, determination of votes cast, ELEC 9–216
Statement of canvass,
By canvassing board, ELEC 9–210
Communication by chairman of board of inspectors in election district outside city to county board of elections, ELEC 9–126
Delivery of to police, ELEC 9–126
Supreme court proceedings, casting and canvass of ballots, ELEC 16–106
Concurrent resolutions. Amendments, ante
Elections. Amendments, ante
Proposed amendments. Amendments, generally, ante

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
Election campaigns, limitations on contributions, adjustment, ELEC 14–114

CONTAINERS
Election boards, provision, delivery, ELEC 9–126

CONTESTED OFFICE OR POSITION
Primary elections, effect of petition for opportunity to write in name of candidate, ELEC 6–164

CONTRACTS
Voting machine purchases, ELEC 7–203

CONTRIBUTIONS
Campaign contributions and expenditures. Elections, this index
Definitions, election campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100

CONVENTIONS
Elections. Political Convention, generally, this index
Judicial District Convention, generally, this index
Political Convention, generally, this index

CONVICTIONS
Effecting right to vote, ELEC 5–106
Elections,
Cancellation of voter registration on conviction of certain felony, ELEC 5–100
Ground for challenge, ELEC 5–504
Felony, without pardon effecting right to vote, ELEC 5–106
Voters,
Change of voter status, reports, ELEC 5–708
INDEX

CONVICTIONS—Cont’d
Voters—Cont’d
Conviction oath of challenged voter, ELEC 8–504
Felony, pardon effecting right to vote, ELEC 5–106

CORPORATIONS
Change of, bank to trust company, forfeitures, intimidation of voter, ELEC 17–150
Elections,
Campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–116
Charter, forfeiture, intimidation of voter, ELEC 17–150
General, special primary, offices of funded corporations, prohibition, holding on Saturday or Sunday, ELEC 8–100
Refusal to permit employees to attend, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–118
Religious Organizations and Societies, generally, this index

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Absentee voting, inmates, ELEC 8–400

COSTS
Veterans absentee registration, apportionment among counties, ELEC 5–215

COUNCIL
New York City, this index

COUNTRIES—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Certificates and certification,
Offices to be filled, ELEC 4–106
Proposed constitutional amendments and questions, ELEC 4–108
Congressional districts, territory included, maps, ELEC 4–102
Constitutional amendment, copies to be furnished to election district by board of elections, ELEC 4–120
Containing a city, publication of list of polling places for primary elections, ELEC 4–118
County Canvassing Boards, generally, this index
Districts, territory included, maps, ELEC 4–102
Expenses, ELEC 4–136
Experimental use of voting machines, ELEC 7–200
Local registration, time to register, ELEC 5–202
Military voting costs, county charge, ELEC 10–118
Nassau County, this index
Party nomination for candidates for offices, ELEC 6–108
Preservation of records, ELEC 3–220
Publication,
Lists,
Nominations, ELEC 4–122
Polling places in cities for primary elections, identify places which do not provide access to handicapped voters, ELEC 4–118
New York City, ELEC 4–124
Notice,
General and special elections by board of election, ELEC 4–120
Primary election, ELEC 4–118
Record of county officers elected to be kept by secretary of state, ELEC 9–220
Senatorial districts, territory included, maps, ELEC 4–102
Supreme court proceedings, canvass of returns, ELEC 16–106
Veterans absentee registration, ELEC 5–215
Voting machines, borrow or lease, ELEC 7–200
New York City, generally, this index
Notaries, generally, this index
Sheriffs, generally, this index

COUNTRIES OF 120,000 OR MORE
Commissioner of elections, number, ELEC 3–200
INDEX

COUNTIES OF 300,000 OR MORE
Elections, local registration, time to register, ELEC 5–202

COUNTIES OF 750,000 OR MORE
Elections, party nominations of candidates for town offices, ELEC 6–108

COUNTIES WITHIN CITIES OF 1,000,000 OR MORE
New York City, generally, this index

COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS
County Canvassing Boards, generally, this index

COUNTY CANVASSING BOARDS
Canvass, votes by, ELEC 9–206
City board of canvassers for city within county, ELEC 9–204
Determination by, ELEC 9–212
Preservation of statements of results of elections, ELEC 9–220
Publication, official determinations and statements of canvass, certain counties excepted, ELEC 9–212
Towns, election of town officers, ELEC 9–204

COUNTY CHARGES
Servicemens voting, ballots, ELEC 10–118

COUNTY CLERKS
Application for absentee ballots, distribution to, approval by election board, ELEC 8–400
Certificates and certification, filing, appointment, commissioner of elections, ELEC 3–210
Elections, certificate, boards of elections of offices to be filled, ELEC 4–106
Offices to be filled at elections, ELEC 4–106
New York City, this index

COUNTY COMMITTEE
Assembly Districts, this index
Elections,
Additional members, ELEC 2–104
Assembly district leader, ELEC 2–110, 2–120
Associate assembly district leader, ELEC 2–110
Constitution, equal representation of sexes, ELEC 2–104
Creation, ELEC 2–104
Enrolled voters, ELEC 2–104
Assembly district leaders, ELEC 2–110
Equal representation of sexes, ELEC 2–104

COUNTY COMMITTEE—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Multiple designations of candidate for party position, ELEC 6–147
New political party, ELEC 2–108
New York City, assembly district leader, ELEC 2–110, 2–120
Officers, ELEC 2–112
Party organization, ELEC 2–100 et seq.
Primary elections, election of members, ELEC 2–106
Proportional representation, ELEC 2–104
Residents, assembly district leaders, ELEC 2–110
Rules, ELEC 2–114
Sexes,
Assembly district leaders, ELEC 2–110
Equal representation, ELEC 2–104
Term of office, ELEC 2–106
Residence affected by alteration of assembly district line, continuation of, ELEC 2–104
Time, organization, ELEC 2–112
Officers, ELEC 2–112
Organization, ELEC 2–112
Party positions to be filled, ELEC 2–120
Political parties,
Additional members, ELEC 2–104
Appointment of watchers, ELEC 5–206
Assembly district leader, as members, ELEC 2–110
Assembly districts or portions thereof within such county, additional member from, ELEC 2–104
Cancellation of enrollment of voter, proceedings, ELEC 16–110
Chairman,
Filing statement as to positions to be filled at primary, ELEC 2–120
Submitting list of election inspectors, coordinators and poll clerks, New York City, ELEC 3–104
Contributions, ELEC 2–126
Election,
Legally constituted if 25% of committeemen required to be elected have been elected, ELEC 2–104
Members, ELEC 2–106, 8–100
Equal division between sexes, ELEC 2–104
Filling vacancies, positions of district leader and associate district leader, ELEC 2–110
List of absentee voters to be furnished to, ELEC 8–102
Membership, ELEC 2–104
Nomination of candidates to fill vacancy, ELEC 6–116
INDEX

COUNTY COMMITTEE—Cont’d
Political parties—Cont’d
Positions of district leader and associate
district leader, election, ELEC 8–100
Qualification of members, ELEC 2–104
Residents in county and assembly dis-
tricts, ELEC 2–104
Rules and regulations,
   Conduct of primaries and caucuses,
   ELEC 6–108
   Participation in town or village caucuses,
   ELEC 6–108
   Party nominations of candidates for
town and village offices, ELEC
   6–108
   Towns may adopt two thirds vote,
   ELEC 6–108
   Statement as to party positions to be
   filled at primary election, ELEC
   2–120
   Time for meeting and organizing, ELEC
   8–100
   Voting meetings by district leader or as-
sociate district leader, ELEC 2–110
   Voting powers of members, ELEC 2–104
   Primary elections. Elections, this index
   Removal of members, elections, ELEC
   2–116
   Time for meeting and organizing, ELEC
   2–112
   Vacancy in office, ELEC 2–118
   Voting and ballot counting machines, prepara-
tion of, notices mailed to, ELEC
   7–207

COUNTY COURTS—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
   Preservation of ballots, contests, ELEC
   16–112
   Proceeding as to,
   Casting and canvass of ballots, ELEC
   16–106
   Registration, and voting, ELEC 16–108
   Registration of voters, proceedings,
   ELEC 16–108
   Void ballots, proceedings, ELEC 16–106

COUNTY COURTS
   Environmental control department. Suffolk
   County, generally, this index

COUNTY LAW
   Counties, generally, this index

COUNTY LEGISLATIVE BODY
   Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104

COUNTY LEGISLATURES
   Election districts, territory included within,
   ELEC 4–100
   Legislative districts, signatures, designating
   petitions, ELEC 6–136

COUNTY OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
   Canvass of votes, records, filing, ELEC
   9–220
   Sheriffs, generally, this index

COUNTY WATER, SEWER, DRAINAGE
   AND REFUSE DISTRICTS
   Suffolk County, generally, this index

COURTHOUSES
   County Courts, generally, this index

COURTS
   County Courts, generally, this index
   Elections, criminal proceedings, witness im-
munity, ELEC 17–116
   Supreme Court, generally, this index

CREDIT
   Cards and identification, devices, political
   contributions through credit cards,
   ELEC 14–118

CRIME VICTIMS
   Domestic violence, registration of voters,
   confidential or privileged information,
   ELEC 5–508

CRIMES AND OFFENSES
   Arrest, generally, this index
   Ballots, failure to deliver, ELEC 17–124
   Caucuses, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–102
   Challenge to voter convicted of crime,
   ELEC 8–504
INDEX

CRIMES AND OFFENSES—Cont’d
Convictions, generally, this index
County Courts, generally, this index
Election Offenses, generally, this index
Enrollment in political parties, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–102
Governor, generally, this index
Notice, generally, this index
Pernicious political activities, ELEC 17–154
Police or Patrolmen, generally, this index
Political assessments, ELEC 17–156
Registration of voters. Elections, this index
Sheriffs, generally, this index
State board of elections,
Fair campaign code of violations, ELEC 3–106
Subpoenas, refusal to testify, ELEC 3–107
Subpoenas, generally, this index
Supreme Court, generally, this index
Voters, effecting right to vote, conviction of, ELEC 5–106
Voting machines, opening, ELEC 3–222

CROSS MARKS
Primary elections, marking ballots, ELEC 9–112

CUSTODIAN
Voting systems. Elections, this index

CUSTODY
Arrest, generally, this index
Registration of voters. Elections, this index
State board of elections, powers and duties concerning crimes against elective franchise, warrants of arrest, ELEC 3–107

DEATH
Board of elections, notice to, ELEC 5–708
Candidate for office, filling vacancies in designations and nominations, ELEC 6–148
Elections,
Notice to board, ELEC 5–708
Presidential electors, filling vacancies, ELEC 12–104
Sentence to death for felony, right to vote, ELEC 5–106
State or county committees, vacancies in office, ELEC 2–118
Elector, cancellation of enrollment, ELEC 16–110
Nominations. Elections, this index
Registration of voters. Elections, this index
Vital Statistics, this index

DEATH CERTIFICATES
Death. Vital Statistics, this index

DECEDEENT
Death, generally, this index

DELEGATES
National conventions, ballots for special federal voters voting for, ELEC 7–124
Political Convention, this index
Primary elections. Elections, this index
State convention, ELEC 2–102

DEPOSITORIES
Elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–118

DESIGNATING PETITION
New York City civil court, separate designations for each vacancy, ELEC 6–168

DESTRUCTION
Election Offenses, this index

DIRECTORS
Appointments. Governor, generally, this index

DISABILITIES
Elections, this index

DISASTER
Additional day of election, ELEC 3–108
Elections, filing, extension of time, ELEC 3–108
Voting, additional day for in event of, ELEC 3–108

DISMISSAL
Election offenses, complaints, ELEC 3–105

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AND PERSONS
Arrest, board of inspectors directing, ELEC 3–102
Elections, registration of voters, arrest, ELEC 5–204

DISTANCE MARKERS
Polls and polling places. Elections, this index

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS
State board of elections, violations, referable to, ELEC 3–104

DISTRICT LEADERS
Assembly Districts, this index

DISTRICTS
Assembly Districts, generally, this index
Congressional Districts, generally, this index
Elections, this index
Primary elections. Elections, this index
Town Elections, this index
INDEX

DOMESTIC RELATIONS
City Clerks, generally, this index

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Crime victims, registration of voters, confidential or privileged information, ELEC 5–308
Special ballots for victims of domestic violence, ELEC 11–306

DRAINS AND DRAINAGE
Cities, generally, this index

DRIVERS
Licenses. Drivers Licenses, generally, this index

DRIVERS LICENSES
Applications, voter registration, application, ELEC 5–212
Confidential or privileged information, elections, identity and identification, voters, ELEC 3–103
Renewal, voter registration, application, ELEC 5–212

DURESS OR COERCION
Voters, ELEC 17–150
Right to vote for or against candidates, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154

EARTHQUAKES
Additional day of election, ELEC 3–108

EDUCATION
Colleges and Universities, generally, this index
Election as not including elections provided pursuant to Education Law, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100
School District Meetings, generally, this index
School Elections, generally, this index

ELECTION BOARDS—Cont’d
Absentee voting—Cont’d
Distribution of applications for absentee ballots to officers of political parties, county clerks, colleges, approval by, ELEC 8–400
Envelopes, Ballots, NYC, ELEC 9–124
Return unopened, ELEC 8–506
Investigation as to ability to appear by applicant for ballot because of illness or disability, ELEC 8–402
Mailing to veteran or relative in hospital, ELEC 8–404
New York city community school board district election, ELEC 8–400
Nursing homes, residential health care facilities, voting by residents of, ELEC 8–407
Veterans hospital, Board of registration sent to, ELEC 5–215
Voting by residents of, ELEC 8–407
Actions and proceedings, compel filing of statement of receipts, expenditures, for campaign purposes, ELEC 16–114
Additional statements of canvass, requirement, ELEC 9–128
Affidavits, officer or employee of board, affecting disposition of application for ballot by absentee voters, ELEC 8–402
Alternates to state or district convention, canvass of returns, ELEC 9–200
Amendments to election law, copies to boards, ELEC 4–126
Appearance of voters desiring to vote as absentee voter, ELEC 8–400
Application, absentee ballots, distribution, ELEC 8–400
Application forms, registration, enrollment, designing, preparing, by state board, ELEC 3–102
Appointment, Election commissioners, ELEC 3–204
Certificate of appointment, ELEC 3–210
Employees, ELEC 3–300
Veterans hospitals board of registration, ELEC 5–215
Badges, issuance, ELEC 4–128
Ballot boxes, Depositing, ELEC 9–124
Providing for election districts, ELEC 4–132

DOMESTIC RELATIONS—Cont’d
City Clerks, generally, this index

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE—Cont’d
Crime victims, registration of voters, confidential or privileged information, ELEC 5–308
Special ballots for victims of domestic violence, ELEC 11–306

DRAINS AND DRAINAGE—Cont’d
Cities, generally, this index

DRIVERS—Cont’d
Licenses. Drivers Licenses, generally, this index

DRIVERS LICENSES—Cont’d
Applications, voter registration, application, ELEC 5–212
Confidential or privileged information, elections, identity and identification, voters, ELEC 3–103
Renewal, voter registration, application, ELEC 5–212

DURESS OR COERCION—Cont’d
Voters, ELEC 17–150
Right to vote for or against candidates, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154

EARTHQUAKES—Cont’d
Additional day of election, ELEC 3–108

EDUCATION—Cont’d
Colleges and Universities, generally, this index
Election as not including elections provided pursuant to Education Law, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100
School District Meetings, generally, this index
School Elections, generally, this index

ELECTION BOARDS—Cont’d
Absentee voting—Cont’d
Distribution of applications for absentee ballots to officers of political parties, county clerks, colleges, approval by, ELEC 8–400
Envelopes, Ballots, NYC, ELEC 9–124
Return unopened, ELEC 8–506
Investigation as to ability to appear by applicant for ballot because of illness or disability, ELEC 8–402
Mailing to veteran or relative in hospital, ELEC 8–404
New York city community school board district election, ELEC 8–400
Nursing homes, residential health care facilities, voting by residents of, ELEC 8–407
Veterans hospital, Board of registration sent to, ELEC 5–215
Voting by residents of, ELEC 8–407
Actions and proceedings, compel filing of statement of receipts, expenditures, for campaign purposes, ELEC 16–114
Additional statements of canvass, requirement, ELEC 9–128
Affidavits, officer or employee of board, affecting disposition of application for ballot by absentee voters, ELEC 8–402
Alternates to state or district convention, canvass of returns, ELEC 9–200
Amendments to election law, copies to boards, ELEC 4–126
Appearance of voters desiring to vote as absentee voter, ELEC 8–400
Application, absentee ballots, distribution, ELEC 8–400
Application forms, registration, enrollment, designing, preparing, by state board, ELEC 3–102
Appointment, Election commissioners, ELEC 3–204
Certificate of appointment, ELEC 3–210
Employees, ELEC 3–300
Veterans hospitals board of registration, ELEC 5–215
Badges, issuance, ELEC 4–128
Ballot boxes, Depositing, ELEC 9–124
Providing for election districts, ELEC 4–132
ELECTION BOARDS—Cont’d
Ballot counting machines. Voting systems, generally, post
Ballot proposal, abstract submitted to registered voters with mail check, ELEC 4–117
Board of elections as meaning the board of the county or city in which applicant is qualified voter, absentee voting, ELEC 8–400
Branch offices, ELEC 3–214
Candidacy for certain officers for membership on prohibited, ELEC 3–200
Canvass of,
Ballots cast by voters with registration poll cards missing on days of election, ELEC 9–209
Returns, ELEC 9–200
Canvassing Boards, generally, this index
Caucuses, party nominations, town offices, notice, posting, public area at offices of, ELEC 6–108
Central file registration records, Discontinuance, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6207.1
Preservation and disposal, ELEC 3–220
Certificates and certification. Elections, this index
Certified copies of proposed constitutional amendments, furnishing, ELEC 4–108
Challenge of voters, list of persons to be challenged furnished by board, ELEC 5–108
Change of enrollment, duties, ELEC 5–306
Cost, installation, certain voting machines, paid for by, ELEC 9–126
Counties, ELEC 3–200 et seq.
Absentee ballot, names appearing on, candidates designated, for public office, determination, ELEC 7–122
Additional day for voting in event of certain disasters, duties, ELEC 3–108
Apportionment, expenses, boards outside NYC, ELEC 4–138
Board of canvassers, ELEC 9–204
Change of enrollment or new enrollment, applying by appearance before, ELEC 5–204
Experimental use, voting machines, suspension, provisions, ELEC 7–200
Lists, nominations, publication, ELEC 4–122
Notice, proclamation for special election, ELEC 4–106
Polling places, designation, access for handicapped or elderly, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6206.1 et seq.
Publication, lists, nominations, ELEC 4–122
Registration and enrollment of voters, Application, ELEC 5–210 et seq.
Uniform forms, delivered to local post offices for distribution, ELEC 5–210
Voters unlawfully denied right, personal mail application, powers, ELEC 5–224
Standards for computerized record keeping, ELEC 3–103
Transmission, list of persons, determination by canvassing board, ELEC 9–214
Voting and ballot counting machines, approval required, ELEC 7–200
Death, eligible voters, notice, ELEC 5–708
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
Delegates to state or district conventions, canvass of returns, ELEC 9–200
Delivery of, ballots, ELEC 4–134
Deputies, appointment and removal of, ELEC 3–300
Designating petition, printing, color selected by, ELEC 6–132
Designation, multiple designations of candidate for party position, ELEC 6–147
Determination,
Canvass of ballots cast by voters with, Party enrollment conflicts, ELEC 9–209
INDEX

ELECTION BOARDS—Cont’d
Determination—Cont’d
  Canvass of ballots cast by voters with
    —Cont’d
    Registration poll cards missing on days
    of election, objections or refusals,
    ELEC 9–209
  Order of names upon ballots, ELEC
    7–116
Disasters, additional day of elections,
ELEC 3–108
Display of flags,
ELEC 8–104
Distribution of applications for absentee bal-
  lots to political parties, county clerks,
    colleges, libraries, approval by, ELEC
    8–400
Duties of clerks at elections prescribed by,
ELEC 3–400
Election commissioners,
ELEC 3–200 et seq.
Election laws,
  Amendments, copies, ELEC 4–126
  Receipt from state board, ELEC 4–126
Election offenses,
  Fair campaign code, investigation, penal-
    ties, ELEC 3–106
  Referable to district attorney, ELEC
    3–104
Electronic voting systems.  Voting systems,
  generally, post
Emergency ballots, use where voting ma-
  chine is to be used, ELEC 7–120
Employees,
  Affecting disposition of application for
    ballot by absentee voter, affidavits,
    ELEC 8–102
  Compensation, ELEC 3–300
  Poll clerks to cast and canvass ballots by
    voters with,
    Party enrollment conflicts, ELEC
      9–209
  Registration poll cards missing on days
    of election, ELEC 9–209
  Special ballots when employee unable to
    appear at polling place due to duties
    as employee, ELEC 11–302
  Methods of casting and counting,
    ELEC 11–304
  Title of, powers to establish, ELEC 3–300
  Envelopes, absentee voters,
    Duty to furnish, ELEC 7–122
    Return unopened on sustaining of objec-
      tions, ELEC 8–506
  Equipment.  Supplies and equipment, gen-
    erally, post
  Establishment, procedures, voting machines
    with removable electronic or computer-
      ized devices, ELEC 9–126

ELECTION BOARDS—Cont’d
Examination, requiring attendance of per-
  son, ELEC 3–218
Facsimile ballots, voting machines, mailing
  to voter, ELEC 7–118
Filing,
  Duplicate receipt of return of votes,
    ELEC 9–124
  Map of election districts, ELEC 4–102
  Papers, ELEC 1–106
  Petitions, ELEC 3–502, 6–144
  Registers, returns, ELEC 9–124
  Form, statement of temporary absence of
    voter, ELEC 5–222
  General office and branches, ELEC 3–214
  Hearings, placement of names on ballots,
    candidates with similar names, ELEC
      7–102
  Holding other office by commissioners,
    ELEC 3–200
  Hours of business, ELEC 3–214
  Identification cards, authority to provide,
    ELEC 5–214
  Inducing violation of duty, ELEC 17–102
  Inventories, public inspection, ELEC 3–220
  Investigations, ELEC 3–107
  Assistance, ELEC 3–216
  Judicial proceedings, order to file statement
    of receipts, for campaign purposes,
    ELEC 16–114
  Law enforcement agencies, assistance,
    ELEC 3–216
  Lists,
    Physically disabled voters, transfer of
      election district, ELEC 5–601
    Public inspection, ELEC 3–220
    Publication,
      Nominations, ELEC 4–122
      Registered voters, ELEC 3–602
      Registered voters with computer generat-
        ed facsimile signatures, preservation,
        ELEC 3–220
      Special presidential voters, lists of quali-
        fied voters, ELEC 11–108
  Literacy test.  Elections, generally, this in-
    dex
  Mail verification of registered voters,
    ELEC 4–117
  Majority vote, ELEC 3–212
  Manner and time of delivery of supplies,
    ELEC 4–130
  Meeting to designate clerk to cast and can-
    vass ballots by voters with,
    Party enrollment conflicts, ELEC 9–209
  Registration poll cards missing on days of
    election, ELEC 9–209
  Membership, ELEC 3–200
  Method, determinations by lot, order of
    names on ballot, ELEC 7–116
INDEX

ELECTION BOARDS—Cont’d
Microphotographic film copies of records, ELEC 3–220
Name of person of new designation or nomination, ELEC 6–118
Necessary party to proceedings concerning registration of voter, ELEC 16–108
New or corrected certificate to give effect to court order, ELEC 9–218
New York City, this index, ELEC 3–200
Notice, Death of eligible voters, ELEC 5–708
Declination of designation or nomination, ELEC 6–146
Delegate and alternate of his election, ELEC 9–200
Determination of objections to certificate or petition, ELEC 6–154
Judicial proceedings as to registration or voting, ELEC 16–108
Meeting to designate clerks to cast and canvass ballots cast by voters with registration poll cards missing on days of election, ELEC 9–209
Publication, general and special elections, ELEC 4–120
Registration of voters unlawfully denied right to register, ELEC 5–224
Rejection of ballot of unqualified voter, ELEC 5–403
Special election, ELEC 4–106
Transfer of registration where voter registered in wrong district, ELEC 5–226
Oaths, power to administer, ELEC 3–218
Office and branches, ELEC 3–214
Officers, ELEC 3–212, 8–402
Order of names of candidates on ballots, determination, ELEC 7–116
Organization, ELEC 3–212
Pastors, preparation in furnishing, ELEC 7–126
Personnel, ELEC 3–300
Petitions, Designating petition, printing, color selected by, ELEC 6–132
Filing, ELEC 3–502
Places for, ELEC 6–144
Removal from office of, ELEC 3–220
Photographic film or photostatic copies of records, ELEC 3–212
Physically disabled voters, registration records, ELEC 3–601
Political Committees, generally, this index, ELEC 3–200
Political parties, registration of voters, application filed by mail, list, applicants and residences, notification to chairman of, ELEC 5–210

ELECTION BOARDS—Cont’d
Political party committees, filing certificates of names of offices, ELEC 2–114
Powers and duties, Candidates with identical or similar names, primary elections, ballots, ELEC 7–102
Commissioners, ELEC 3–300
Motor vehicle registration, voter registration vehicle applying for drivers license, ELEC 5–212
Respecting elections and crimes against elective franchise, ELEC 3–107
Preservation and disposal of books, records, ELEC 3–220
President, election, ELEC 3–212
Public inspection of ballots, ELEC 7–128
Publication, Lists, Nominations, ELEC 4–122
Places of registration, ELEC 4–119
Polling places, identify those places which do not provide access to handicapped voters, ELEC 4–118, 4–120
Registered voters, ELEC 5–602
Notice, general and special elections, ELEC 4–120
Qualifications of election commissioners, ELEC 3–200
Radial distance, measurement of, conduct of elections, ELEC 8–104
Receipt, return of votes, filing duplicate, ELEC 9–124
Recommendations for appointment, election commissioner, ELEC 3–204
Records and recordation, ELEC 3–212
Applications for ballots by absentee voters, ELEC 8–402
Ballots by absentee voters, records, ELEC 8–402
Furnishing, ELEC 3–216
Public records, ELEC 3–212
Regulations, public inspection, ELEC 3–220
Registration and enrollment of voters, ELEC 5–104 et seq., Application filed by mail, investigations by officers and employees of board, ELEC 5–210
Ballot proposal, abstract submitted to registered voters with mail check, ELEC 4–117
Certificate, Enrollment, issuance, ELEC 5–606
Registration, duties, ELEC 5–228
Certification, correctness of transcript, original entries, ELEC 5–606
ELECTION BOARDS—Cont’d
Registration and enrollment of voters—Cont’d
Change of address, duties (Contingent Eft.), ELEC 5–208
Change of enrollment, duties, ELEC 5–302
Correction of enrollment, duties, ELEC 5–306
Dates and hours, determination, filing, publication, ELEC 5–202
Direction for in case of unlawful denial of right to register, ELEC 5–224
Employment of permanent employee for purposes of checking, ELEC 5–710
Fraudulent practices, checks and investigations, ELEC 5–700 et seq.
Investigations to prevent fraudulent practices, ELEC 5–700 et seq.
Judicial proceeding, ELEC 16–108
Law enforcement agencies to assist investigation of registrations, ELEC 3–216
Lost, damaged or unusable registration records, replacement, duty, ELEC 5–608
Mail check for purposes of preventing fraud, ELEC 4–117
Mail verification of registered voters, ELEC 4–117
Motor vehicle registration, voter registration while applying for drivers licenses, ELEC 3–212
Programs to enhance voter registration, ELEC 3–212
Publication of enrollment lists, ELEC 5–604
Records, powers, ELEC 3–220
Registration poll record lost or misplaced, voting procedure, ELEC 8–302
Registration record, Dates, ELEC 5–600
Physically disabled voters, ELEC 5–601
Public inspection, ELEC 3–220
Supplies and equipment, Delivery, ELEC 4–120
Return, ELEC 5–230
Voter registration action plan, ELEC 3–212
Rejection of ballot of unqualified voter, ELEC 5–463
Religious scruples, voting by voters with certain religious scruples, special ballots, ELEC 11–300
Methods of casting and counting, ELEC 11–304
Removal, Election commissioners, ELEC 3–200

ELECTION BOARDS—Cont’d
Removal—Cont’d
Employees, ELEC 3–300
Reports, ELEC 3–212
Rescission determination as to term of election commissioner, ELEC 3–202
Return of delegate and alternate elected, certificates, ELEC 9–200
Return of blank ballots, ELEC 4–128
Rules and regulations,
County committee, nomination of candidates of town officers, filing, ELEC 6–108
Political party, reception with certificate of nomination, ELEC 6–128
Relating to filing and disposition of petitions, certificates, objects and specifications, ELEC 6–154
Sale of property, ELEC 3–220
Scanners. Voting systems, generally, post School trustees or officers, members, ELEC 3–200
Secretary, election, ELEC 3–212
Special Federal Voters, this index
Special presidential ballots received by, deadline for receipt and canvassing of ballots, ELEC 11–110
Special presidential voters,
Election, duties, ELEC 11–104
Presidential and vice presidential elections,
Application for ballots, processing, ELEC 11–106
Lists of qualified voters, designation, delivery, ELEC 11–108
Registration and application for special ballot, ELEC 11–104
Specifications of objections to petition or certificate of nominations, filing, ELEC 6–154
State Board of Elections, generally, this index
Statements,
Canvass,
Filing, ELEC 9–210
Returns, ELEC 9–200
Chairman of county committee, party positions to be filled, ELEC 2–120
Street name changes, reports to, ELEC 5–708
Suffolk County, generally, this index
Supplies and equipment,
Delivery, ELEC 4–134
Furnishing, ELEC 4–128
Manner and time of delivery, ELEC 4–130
Polling places, equipment for, ELEC 4–132
Registration records, ELEC 5–230
INDEX

ELECTION BOARDS—Cont’d
Supreme Court justices, assignment to sit at such offices in other such locations that may be designated, ELEC 16–108
Tally, unofficial delivery and tally of election results, ELEC 9–126
Term of office, election commissioners, ELEC 3–202
Time,
Additional day of election after certain disasters, ELEC 3–108
Appointment of election commissioners, ELEC 3–204
Town Elections, generally, this index
Town justice, member, ELEC 3–200
Transmission, list of persons determined elected to secretary of state, ELEC 9–214
Uniform application forms, registration, enrollment, designing, preparation, by state board, ELEC 3–102
Unofficial delivery to county boards and tally of election results, ELEC 9–126
Vacancy in office of election commissioner, ELEC 3–204
Veterans,
Absentee registration, appointment of registration board, ELEC 5–215
List of hospitalized veterans sent to veterans administration hospital for absentee voting, ELEC 8–404
Veterans hospital, board of registration sent to, ELEC 5–215
Village officers, members, ELEC 3–200
Voting systems,
Canvas of, missing registration records, ELEC 9–209
Card showing party name and emblem, ELEC 7–104
Custodians, appointment, ELEC 3–302
Devices, removable electronic computerized, establishment, procedures, ELEC 9–126
Facsimile ballots open to public inspection, ELEC 7–118
Preparation, ELEC 3–302
Provision of, ELEC 7–121
Technicians, ELEC 3–300, 3–302
Testing, ELEC 7–206
Watchers, examination of challenge list, ELEC 5–206

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS—Cont’d
Certificates and certification—Cont’d
Qualifications, Suffolk County, ELEC 3–504
Recommendation for appointment, ELEC 3–204
Compensation, ELEC 3–208
Counties of 120,000 or more, number of, ELEC 3–200
Meetings, ELEC 3–212
New York City, term, ELEC 3–202
Powers and duties, ELEC 3–300
Qualifications, ELEC 3–200
Removal from office, ELEC 3–200
Term of office, ELEC 3–202
Vacancies in office, ELEC 3–200, 3–204

ELECTION CONTESTS
Challenges. Elections, this index

ELECTION OFFENSES
Generally, ELEC 17–100 et seq., 17–130, 17–150
Abduction, voter, ELEC 17–150
Administrative law and procedure, complaints, ELEC 3–105
Advising illegal voting, ELEC 17–132
Affidavits, Destroying, ELEC 17–108
False affidavits, ELEC 17–108
Signer of petition, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
Aiding,
False registration, felony, ELEC 17–104
Illegal voting, felony, ELEC 17–132
Voters, crimes and offenses, ELEC 17–130
Alteration,
Affidavits, felony, ELEC 17–108
Enrollment blanks, envelope, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
List of register of voters, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–108
Petition, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
Alternative dispute resolution, complaints, ELEC 3–105
Answer, failure to answer questions, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–114
Application for registration by mail, destroy, suppress, mutilate, ELEC 17–108
Appropriations, federal or state, public works projects, influencing voters, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Assessments, soliciting for beneficiaries of relief laws, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Assistance, illegal voting, felony, ELEC 17–132
### ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d

#### Attorneys general
- Intimidation of voter, misdemeanor, [ELEC 17–154](#)

#### Ballot boxes
- Destruction, concealment, misdemeanor, [ELEC 17–102](#)

#### Ballots
- False canvass of ballots, felony, [ELEC 17–136](#)  
- Two or more ballots, attempting to vote, [ELEC 17–102](#)
- Removal before closing of polls, misdemeanor, [ELEC 17–130](#)
- Unofficial ballots, receipt, unaffected by misdemeanor provisions, [ELEC 17–130](#)

#### Bribery and corruption
- Authority, corrupt use, [ELEC 17–158](#)

#### Campaign contributions and expenditures
- Accomplices and accessories, [ELEC 14–126](#)
- Class A misdemeanors, [ELEC 17–126](#)
- False statements, [ELEC 14–102](#)
- Class E felony, unauthorized political committee, evading contribution limits, [ELEC 14–126](#)
- Complaints, [ELEC 3–104](#)
INDEX

ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Campaign contributions and expenditures
—Cont’d
Conversion of political funds to personal use, ELEC 14–130
Corporations, ELEC 14–116
Excess of maximum, misdemeanor, ELEC 14–126
Failure to file statements, ELEC 14–108, 14–126
Civil penalty,
Action for, ELEC 14–126
Notice, ELEC 14–127
False statements, ELEC 14–102, 14–104
Fines and penalties, ELEC 14–128, 16–120
Notice, ELEC 14–127
Inducing person to vote or refrain from voting, felony, ELEC 17–142
Inducing signing of petitions, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
Judges or judicial candidates, contributions by and soliciting from, ELEC 17–162
Owners of polling places, ELEC 17–164
Personal use, prohibiting conversion of political funds to, ELEC 14–130
Police, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–110
Procuring public employment, felony, ELEC 17–158
Public utilities, political contributions, prohibition, ELEC 14–116
Soliciting, judicial candidates, contributions, prohibition, ELEC 17–162
State board of elections, action to recover civil penalties, violations, failure to file statement, ELEC 14–126, 16–120
Statements, false statements, class A misdemeanors, ELEC 14–102, 14–104
Unauthorized political committees, formation, expenditures in connection with nomination or soliciting expenditures for purpose of evading contribution limitations, class E felony, ELEC 14–126
Willful expenditure funds or acceptance of contribution in excess of maximum, ELEC 14–126
Campaign managers, furnishing, names of beneficiaries of relief funds, ELEC 17–154
Campaigns,
Political assessments, inducing or compelling, ELEC 17–156
Polls, inducing attendance at, furnishing money, prohibited, ELEC 17–140
Canvass of votes,
Ballots, unauthorized person handling, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130

ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Canvass of votes—Cont’d
Canvassing signatures of voters to petition, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
False canvass,
Felony, ELEC 17–136
Misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
False statement of result,
Felony, ELEC 17–136
Misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Interference, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Statement of canvass, unlawful acts respecting, ELEC 17–136
Votes, removal of statement from, felony, ELEC 17–136
Carrying away enrollment blanks, tally lists, ELEC 17–102
Certificates and certification,
Election results, destroying, felony, ELEC 17–170
Return, destruction, mutilation, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Challenged affidavits, suppression, mutilation, ELEC 17–108
Challenges, false statements, affidavits, perjury, ELEC 17–108
Class A, mail verification of registered voters, false statements, ELEC 4–117
Commissioners of deeds, petitions, false statements, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–122
Communication, how or for whom a voter voted, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–126
Compensation and salaries,
Increase, corrupt use of position or authority to secure, felony, ELEC 17–158
Pay envelopes, threat, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150
Promise, reward for political activity, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Reduction, attending elections, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–118
Signing petitions, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
Competent witnesses, ELEC 17–146
Complaints, administrative law and procedure, ELEC 3–105
Comptroller, intimidation, voters, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Concealment, enrollment blanks, tally lists, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Conspiracy to promote or prevent election, ELEC 17–152
Contracts, money, for signing petitions, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
Contributions, procuring employment, to public office, ELEC 17–158
INDEX

ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Convictions,
Expiration of maximum sentence or discharge from parole, right to vote,
ELEC 5–106
First offense, ELEC 17–166
Sentence to death or imprisonment for, right to vote, ELEC 5–106
Corruption. Bribery and corruption, generally, ante
Counseling, illegal voting, felony, ELEC 17–132
Courts, procuring fraudulent documents from, ELEC 17–160
Crimes against elective franchise not otherwise provided for, ELEC 17–168
Damages, duress and intimidation of voters, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150
Declaration of affiliation, ELEC 17–102
Defacing,
Instruction cards, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–116
List of candidates, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–116
Results of election, felony, ELEC 17–170
Delaying voter, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Destroying, or delaying statements relating to election results, ELEC 17–170
Distinction,
Affidavits, felony, ELEC 17–108
Election returns, ELEC 17–170
Enrollment blanks, tally lists, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
List of candidates, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–116
List or register of voters, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–108
Results of election, felony, ELEC 17–170
Dismissing, complaints, ELEC 3–105
Districts,
Aiding, unqualified person to vote, felony, ELEC 17–132
False residence, giving, felony, ELEC 17–104
Lists, registry list, lost, destruction, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–108
Promise, as inducing to procure, plurality, felony, ELEC 17–142
Registers, lost, destruction, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–108
Registration of voters,
Disqualified persons, felony, ELEC 17–104
More than one district, felony, ELEC 17–104
Residence, legal voting, felony, ELEC 17–132

ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Districts—Cont’d
Voting in district outside of residence, felony, ELEC 17–132
Electioneering,
Misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Permitting, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Prohibited, ELEC 5–204, 8–104
Employment. Labor and employment, generally, post
Enrolled electors, disclosure of number, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Enrollment books, destruction, ELEC 17–102
Concealing, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–102
Evidence, complaints, ELEC 3–105
Exemptions, removal or discharge, public office, gifts, felony, ELEC 17–158
Failure to furnish information, ELEC 17–114
Fines and penalties,
Conviction of misdemeanor, ELEC 17–166
Penalizing employees for attending election, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–118
First offenders, conviction of misdemeanor, ELEC 17–106
Force, voters, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150
Franchise,
Crimes against, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–106
Giving consideration for franchise, felony, ELEC 17–112
Fraud, ELEC 17–102
Absentee voting, ELEC 8–400, 17–132
Cancellation of voters enrollment for false declaration, ELEC 16–110
Designating petitions, nominations, materially false, statements, penalties, ELEC 6–132
Devices, preventing free exercise of franchise, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150
Documents, procuring in order to vote, ELEC 17–160
False representation to obtain assistance, ELEC 8–306
Officers of elections, ELEC 17–106
Reassembly of convention or new primary, ELEC 16–102
Registration of voters, ELEC 17–104
Amendments, applications, penalty, ELEC 5–210
False statement as to qualifications, ELEC 5–700 et seq.
Statements, ELEC 14–102
Tending to affect result, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Voting, illegal, ELEC 17–132
INDEX

ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Fraud—Cont’d
  Witnesses statement appended to, sheet of independent nominating petition, ELEC 6–132, 6–140
Gifts,
  Agreeing to vote, felony, ELEC 17–144
  Inducing signing of petitions, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
Influencing voting, ELEC 17–142
  Procuring, employment, to public office, felony, ELEC 17–158
Giving consideration for franchise, ELEC 17–142
Guard rails,
  Unauthorized persons within, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
  Unlawful entry, remaining, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Handbills, threats, display, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150
Harm, voters, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Hearings, complaints, ELEC 3–105
Hindering voter, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Identification and identity, prompting persons answering questions, felony, ELEC 17–132
Illegal voting, ELEC 17–132
Imprisonment for conviction of felony, right to vote, ELEC 5–106
Inducement,
  Person to vote or refrain from voting, ELEC 17–142
  Signing of petitions, ELEC 17–122
  Violation of duty, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
  Voter to give or refrain from voting, ELEC 17–150
  Receiving consideration, ELEC 17–144
Influencing voters,
  Corrupt use of position or authority, ELEC 17–158
  Corruption, ELEC 17–102
  Salaries or wages to employees, ELEC 17–150
Information, failure to furnish, ELEC 17–114
Injury, voters, ELEC 17–150
Inspection and inspectors,
  Acting without qualifications, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
  Ballots, ante
  Canvass of votes, handling voted or unvoted ballots, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
  Disobeying board, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150
  Duties, inducing violation of duty, ELEC 17–102, 17–130
  English language, acting without knowledge of, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
  Enrollment blanks, numbers, books, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–102
  Fraudulent voting permitted, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
  Inducing to violate duty, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102, 17–130
  Oaths and affirmations, false oaths, perjury, ELEC 17–108
  Permitting ineligible person to vote, ELEC 17–130
  Prompting persons applying to vote, answering questions, felony, ELEC 17–132
  Refusal, omission, to do required acts, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
  Instruction cards, removing or defacing, ELEC 17–116
  Interference, ELEC 17–154
  Military service elector, ELEC 17–148
  Right to vote, ELEC 17–102, ELEC 17–154
  Intimidation, ELEC 17–150
  Right to vote for or against certain candidates, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
  Judges and justices, ELEC 17–154
  Procuring fraudulent documents from, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–160
  Labor and employment, ELEC 17–144
  Agreeding to vote, ELEC 17–144
  Corrupt use of position or authority to secure, ELEC 17–158
  Refusal to permit to attend election, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–118
  Reward for political activity, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
  Signing of petitions, inducement, ELEC 17–122
  Violation of election laws, ELEC 17–128
  Voting or refraining from, inducement, ELEC 17–142
  Large or small vote, promise, to induce, ELEC 17–142
Lists,
  Candidates, defacing or destroying, ELEC 17–116
  False information, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–114
  Furnishing, names of beneficiaries of relief funds, ELEC 17–154
INDEX

ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Lists—Cont’d
House owners, failure to make, ELEC 17–114
Registry list, willful loss, alteration, ELEC 17–108
Loans,
Agreeing to vote, ELEC 17–144
Influencing voting, felony, ELEC 17–142
Marking enrollment blanks, ELEC 17–102
Menacing voter, misdemeanor in influencing, ELEC 17–102
Messengers, election results, delaying, ELEC 17–170
Misconduct of election officers, ELEC 17–106
Money,
Agreement to vote, ELEC 17–144
Inducement,
Signing of petitions, ELEC 17–122
Voting or refraining from voting, ELEC 17–102, 17–142
Receiving or inducing voting, ELEC 17–102
Soliciting,
For newspaper support, ELEC 17–112
Police, ELEC 17–110
Multiple voting, felony, ELEC 17–132
Mutilation,
Affidavits, ELEC 17–108
Registry list of voters, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–108
Results of election, felony, ELEC 17–170
Tally lists, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Names,
Alteration of petition, ELEC 17–122
Assumed name, ELEC 17–104
Candidates, revealing, ELEC 17–130
Duress, placing, upon registry, ELEC 17–150
Furnishing, list of beneficiaries of relief funds, ELEC 17–154
Illegal voting, ELEC 17–132
Lists, reports, ELEC 17–114
Newspapers, soliciting money, for support, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–112
Nominations,
Bribery, ELEC 17–122
Certificates of nomination, misconduct related to, felony, ELEC 17–120
Coercion, voters, right to vote for or against certain candidates, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Corrupt use of position or authority, felony, ELEC 17–158
Designation of candidates, bribery, ELEC 17–122
Election as including, violations, elective franchise, ELEC 17–100

ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Nominations—Cont’d
Falsely making, certificate of nomination, felony, ELEC 17–114
Filing, false certificate, felony, ELEC 17–120
Fraudulently defacing or destroying certificate, felony, ELEC 17–120
Furnishing, names of beneficiaries of relief funds, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Lists of candidates, defacing or destroying, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–116
Names, revealing, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–128, 17–130
Pernicious political activities, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–154
Petitions,
Designation of candidates, misconduct relating to, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–122
Inducing voters to sign, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–120
Soliciting money, for newspaper support, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–112
Suppressing certificate, felony, ELEC 17–120
Nonresident voting, felony, ELEC 17–132
Notaries, petitions, false statements, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–122
Oaths and affirmations,
Bribery oaths of challenged voter, ELEC 8–504
Conviction, felony, oath of challenged voter, ELEC 8–504
Obliteration, results of election, felony, ELEC 17–170
Obstructing voter, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Office,
Agreeing to vote, ELEC 17–144
Corrupt use, ELEC 17–158
Inducing signing of petition, promising, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
Promise, inducement, voting or refraining from voting, ELEC 17–142, 17–158
Officers, ELEC 17–128
Ballots, identifying or unfolding, misdemeanor, ÉLEC 17–126
Canvass of votes, unlawful acts respecting, felonies, ELEC 17–136
Communicating how a voter voted, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–128
Enrollment blanks, numbers, books, misdemeanors concerning, ELEC 17–102
Fraud, in execution of duties, felony, ELEC 17–106
Misconduct, ELEC 17–106, 17–126
INDEX

ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Officers—Cont’d
Pastors, unlawful use, felony, ELEC 17–134
Refusal,
Omission, to do required acts, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
To record watchers or to record watchers’ rights, felony, ELEC 17–106
Removal, statement, canvass of votes, felony, ELEC 17–136
Reports by hotels, owners, failure to make, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–114
Revealing candidates name, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–126
Watchers rights, refusal to record, felony, ELEC 17–106
Pardons, felony conviction, ELEC 5–106
Pay envelopes, duress, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–150
Payment, inducing person to vote or refrain from voting, felony, ELEC 17–142
Perjury,
False affidavits, ELEC 17–108
Registration poll record lost or misplaced, affidavit stating that person was still a risk to vote, ELEC 8–302
Pernicious political activities, ELEC 17–154
Petitions,
Bribery, ELEC 17–122
Inducement of voter to sign, misconduct, ELEC 17–122
Placards, threats, display, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150
Plurality or majority vote, promise, to induce voter to procure, felony, ELEC 17–142
Police, contributions, ELEC 17–110
Political parties,
Caucuses, crimes and offenses, misdemeanors in connection with, ELEC 17–102
Destruction, mutilation, enrollment blanks, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–102
Disclosure, number of enrolled electors, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Enrollment,
False declaration, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Misdemeanors in connection with, ELEC 17–102
False declaration of affiliation, ELEC 17–102
Misdemeanors, ELEC 17–102
Police commissioners or officers, joining, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–110

ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Polls and polling places,
Absentee voters envelopes, opening or examining before close of, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Affidavits, false, felony, ELEC 17–108
Bribery, inducing attendance at polls, ELEC 17–140
Contributions, polling place owners, prohibition, ELEC 17–164
Distance markers, taking down, defacing, prohibited, ELEC 8–104
Failure to keep order within, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Inducing,
Hiring of premises, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–164
Voters to come or remain away from, felony, ELEC 17–142
Obstructing, hindering, elector on way to polling place, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Political banners, posters, or placards prohibited, ELEC 8–104
Receiving consideration to come to or remain away from polls, felony, ELEC 17–142
Registration of voters, destroyed, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–108
Watchers,
Ballots, identifying or unfolding, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–126
Communicating how a voter voted, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–126
Misconduct, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–126
Refusal of election officers, to record rights, felony, ELEC 17–106
Revealing candidates name, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–126
Position, reward for political activity, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Prevention,
Conspiracy, ELEC 17–152
Delivery, election results, felony, ELEC 17–170
Primary elections,
Ballot boxes, misdemeanors concerning, ELEC 17–102
Ballots, misdemeanors concerning, ELEC 17–102
Canvass of votes, returns, misdemeanors concerning, ELEC 17–102
Contributions by polling place owners prohibited, ELEC 17–164
 Destruction, concealing, tally list, enrollment books, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
## ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d

### Primary elections—Cont’d

- Election as including, violations, elective franchise, **ELEC 17–100**
- Election inspectors, ballots, misdemeanors concerning, **ELEC 17–102**
- False declarations, filing with, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–102**
- Enrollment of voters, blanks, numbers, books, misdemeanors concerning, **ELEC 17–102**
- False canvass of ballots, misdemeanors, **ELEC 17–102**
- False declarations, misdemeanors, **ELEC 17–102**
- Fraudulent or wrongful acts affecting results, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–102**
- Officers, tellers, to violate duty, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–102**
- Voters to sign petitions, election to party positions, misdemeanors, **ELEC 17–122**
- Influencing vote or obstructing voting, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–102**
- Interference with officers holding, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–102**
- Misdemeanors, **ELEC 17–102**
- Offers to pay money, to induce voters, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–102**
- Officers, enrollment, refusal, to do required acts, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–102**
- Party positions, inducing voters to sign petitions, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–122**
- Petitions, misconduct relating to, misdemeanors, **ELEC 17–122**
- Poll clerks, inducing violation of duty, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–102**
- Polls and polling places, misdemeanors concerning, **ELEC 17–102**
- Promises, inducing voters, misdemeanors, **ELEC 17–102**
- Voting booths, misdemeanors concerning, **ELEC 17–102**
- Voting violations, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–102**
- Procuring election of person, gifts, felony, **ELEC 17–142**
- Procuring fraudulent documents to vote, **ELEC 17–160**
- Promises, corrupt use of position or authority, felony, **ELEC 17–158**

## ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d

### Promises—Cont’d

- Employment, consideration for political activity, **ELEC 17–154**
- Influencing, person to vote or refrain from voting, felony, **ELEC 17–142**
- Signing of petition, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–122**
- Inducing signing of petition, **ELEC 17–122**
- Influencing voting, felony, **ELEC 17–142**
- Promotion, conspiracy to prevent, **ELEC 17–152**
- Corrupt use of position or authority to secure, felony, **ELEC 17–158**
- Property, soliciting for newspaper support, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–112**
- Public officer or employee, felony, **ELEC 17–128**
- Public works projects appropriations, misdemeanor, interfering with voters, **ELEC 17–154**
- Publication, soliciting money, for support, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–112**
- Qualifications to vote, failure to furnish information or false information, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–114**
- Permitting, unqualified person to vote, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–130**
- Prompting persons answering questions, felony, **ELEC 17–132**
- Voting or attempting to vote when not qualified, felony, **ELEC 17–132**
- Receiving consideration for franchise, **ELEC 17–144**
- Refusal to permit employees to attend elections, **ELEC 17–118**
- Registration of voters, absentee voting, false statements in applications, **ELEC 17–108**
- Affidavits, false statements, **ELEC 17–108**
- Willful suppression, felony, **ELEC 17–108**
- Aiding, assisting, false registration, felony, **ELEC 17–104**
- Application, absentee voters, false statements, **ELEC 17–108**
- Signed application for registration by mail, destroy, suppress, mutilate, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–108**
- Assumed name, felony, **ELEC 17–104**
- Banners, posters, placards in or upon places of registration prohibited, **ELEC 5–204**
- Bribery or corruption, **ELEC 5–106**
ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
Class E felonies, registration, application by mail, ELEC 5–210
Contributions by owners of registration places prohibited, ELEC 17–164
Disqualified voter, felony, ELEC 17–104
Duplicate registration, felony, ELEC 17–104
Duress, placing, upon registry, ELEC 17–150
Electioneering, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Failure to, furnish information, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–114
False information, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–114
False registration, ELEC 17–104, 17–114
Fraud,
Checks against fraudulent practices, ELEC 5–700 et seq.
Members of board, felony, ELEC 17–106
Harboring or concealing persons falsely registered, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–114
Hindering voters, ELEC 17–130
Inducing hiring of premises, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–164
Lists,
Destruction, ELEC 17–108
False information concerning, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–114
Lost, alteration, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–108
Oaths and affirmations, false oaths, perjury, ELEC 17–108
Obstructing, hindering, elector on way to register, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–120
Perjury,
Application by mail, ELEC 5–210
False statements, application for absentee registration, ELEC 17–108
Receiving consideration to register or refrain from, felony, ELEC 17–142
Registers,
Duress, placing, name upon registry, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150
False information, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–114
Promise, to place or refrain from placing name upon, felony, ELEC 17–142
Willful loss, alteration, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–108
Removal, public copy of registration, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–108

ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
Residence and residents, false residence, felony, ELEC 17–104
Unlawful, registration, renting rooms, for purpose of, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–114
Relief, pernicious political activities concerning, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–154
Remedies, complaints, ELEC 3–105
Removal,
Instruction cards, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–116
Public offices, corrupt use of position or authority, felony, ELEC 17–158
Reports, Election results, destroying, felony, ELEC 17–170
False report, felony, ELEC 17–114
House owners, failure to make, ELEC 17–114
Representations, signing petitions, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
Residence and residents, voter,
Failure to furnish information or false information, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–114
False residence, felony, false registration, ELEC 17–104
Voting in district outside of residence, felony, ELEC 17–132
Results of election, destruction, felony, ELEC 17–170
Returns,
Destroying, or delaying, felony, ELEC 17–170
False returns, ELEC 17–136
Revealing candidates name, ELEC 17–126
Salaries. Compensation and salaries, generally, ante 17–166
Sentence and punishment, conspiracy to promote or prevent election, ELEC 17–152
Signatures, petition, paying money, for services in canvassing, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
Soliciting and solicitors,
Contributions, for beneficiaries of relief laws, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Money, for newspaper support, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–112
Police, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–110
Statements,
Campaign expenditures, false statements, class A misdemeanors, ELEC 14–104
Destroying, or delaying election results, felony, ELEC 17–170
ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Statements—Cont’d
False statement, signer of petition, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
Striking enrolled member from enrollment book, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Subscriptions, soliciting for beneficiaries of relief laws, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Suppression, affidavits, felony, ELEC 17–108
Taking away election results, felony, ELEC 17–170
Tally lists, at secreting, mutilating, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Tearing, results of election, felony, ELEC 17–170
Tellers, False canvass of ballots, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Inducing violation of duty, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Refused, to do required acts, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
Threats, voters, Misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150
Right to vote for or against certain candidates, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Time, residence, false reports, felony, ELEC 17–114
Transcripts, complaints, ELEC 3–105
Violation of law by public officer or employee, ELEC 17–128
Violence, voters, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150
Voting booths, Admission, offer or attempt deemed doing of act, ELEC 17–132
Defacing or injuring, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–116
Entry with voter, Influencing vote, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Misdemeanor, primaries, ELEC 17–102
Memorandum of occurrences within booth, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Permitting another person to enter, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–116
Voting systems, Defacing, injuring, destroying, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Fraud in use of, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–120
Keys, unlawful possession, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Watchers, Polls and polling places, ante

ELECTION OFFENSES—Cont’d
Witnesses, subscribing witness, petition, false statements, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
Work, reward for political activity, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Wrongful acts, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–102

ELECTIONEERING
Election Offenses, this index

ELECTIONS
Generally, ELEC 1–100 et seq.
Abbreviations, candidates name, ELEC 7–104
Absentee Voting, generally, this index
Advertisements, payment, ELEC 4–136
Affidavits, Ballots, Affidavit ballots, ELEC 8–302
Initial voters, ELEC 8–303
Independent nominating petitions for public office, ELEC 6–110
Mutilation, destruction or loss, ELEC 17–108
Party enrollment, ELEC 8–302
Registration of voters, ELEC 5–210
Registration poll record lost or misplaced, voting procedure, ELEC 8–302
Rejection of unqualified voter, ELEC 5–103
Affirmations. Oaths and affirmations, generally, post
Age. Qualifications to vote, post
Aiding, voters, Assisting disabled voters, ELEC 8–306
Entry and challenge report or computer generated registration list, on requesting aid, ELEC 8–302
Alcoholic beverages, designation of place where liquor business is located as place for registration of voters, ELEC 4–104
Alternates. Primary elections, post
Alternative polling place. Polls and polling places, post
Amendments, Election Law, copies to boards, ELEC 4–126
Answer, challenge at election other than primary, ELEC 8–504
Apartment Houses, this index
Applicability of chapter governing, ELEC 1–102
Apprehension for crime affecting right to vote, ELEC 8–104
Arrest, this index
Assembly, this index
Assembly Districts, generally, this index
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Assistance, ELEC 8–302, 8–306
Illiterate or disabled voter, ELEC 8–306
Associate assembly district leader. Primary elections, post
Attorney general,
Court proceeding concerning returns of canvass by inspectors, ELEC 16–106
New or corrected certificate given to give effect to order of court transmitted to, ELEC 9–218
Audits and auditors, voting machines, ELEC 9–211, 16–113
Badges, emblems and insignia,
Ballots, post
Certification of nominations, ELEC 4–112
Independent nominations, ELEC 6–138
Inspector or clerk, identification, ELEC 17–130
Printing, ELEC 7–106
Proceedings in supreme court to use, ELEC 16–104
Registration of voters, board of elections, ELEC 5–204
Village elections, political parties, village independent nomination petition, ELEC 15–108
Ballot boxes, ELEC 8–104
Ballot in wrong ballot box not rejected, ELEC 9–108
Ballot proposals, order of opening, ELEC 9–102
Board of elections to furnish, ELEC 4–132
City of New York, disposal of after returns of canvass, ELEC 9–124
Delivery to police, at conclusion of canvass, ELEC 9–124
Disposal, ELEC 9–124
Election Offenses, this index
Examination prior to opening of polls, ELEC 8–102
Excess ballots to be placed in box for defective ballots, ELEC 9–108
Furnishing, ELEC 4–132
Inspection and inspectors,
Arrangement within guardrails, ELEC 8–102
Deposit with, ELEC 9–124
Duties, ELEC 8–102
Unlocking, ELEC 8–102
Locking, ELEC 8–104
Opening,
Before closing of polls prohibited, ELEC 8–104
Examining contents, ELEC 3–222
Order, ELEC 9–102
Order of opening, ELEC 9–102
Payment of expenses, ELEC 4–136

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Ballot boxes—Cont’d
Polls and polling places, ELEC 8–104
Primary elections, order of opening and canvass, ELEC 9–102
Village elections,
Canvass of election, ELEC 15–126
Trustees elected by wards, ELEC 15–130
Wrong ballot box, ballots not rejected, ELEC 9–108
Ballot counting machines. Voting systems, generally, post
Ballot proposals,
Assistance to certain persons upon request, ELEC 8–306
Counting ballots, objections, ELEC 9–114
Definitions, ELEC 1–104
Election as including, elective franchise, ELEC 17–100
Placing on ballots, ELEC 7–102
Ballots, ELEC 7–100 et seq.
Abbreviation, candidates name, ELEC 3–108
Absentee Voting, this index
Additional day for voting in event of certain disasters, providing, ELEC 3–108
Adhesive pasters, affixing ballots to, ELEC 7–102
Affidavit ballots, ELEC 8–302
Free access system, ELEC 9–212
Initial voters, ELEC 8–303
Affidavits, officer or employee of election board, affecting disposition of application for ballot by absentee voter, ELEC 8–402
Application of statute, ELEC 1–102
Assistance in voting, ELEC 8–312
Badges, emblems and insignia,
Candidates, distinguished by emblems, ELEC 2–124
Designation in official ballot for primary election, ELEC 7–114
Independent nomination, ELEC 6–140
Instructions to voter on use of voting machines, ELEC 7–130
Nomination by new party, ELEC 6–128
Political parties, ELEC 6–132
Absentee voters, ELEC 7–122
Counting machine, emblem not required, ELEC 7–122
General officers, ELEC 7–106
Selection, ELEC 2–124
Primary ballots, ELEC 7–114
Printing, ELEC 7–106
Ballot label programming, definitions, ELEC 1–104
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d

Ballots—Cont’d

Ballot label programming data, definitions, ELEC 1–101
Blanks,
Casting and canvass, proceedings in supreme court, ELEC 16–106
Cities, filing with board of elections, ELEC 9–121
City of New York, filing with board of elections, ELEC 9–121
Endorsement by inspectors, ELEC 9–114
Marking other than as provided, ELEC 9–112
Sealing after canvass, ELEC 9–124
Towns, filing with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
Blind persons, assistance, ELEC 8–306
Boards and commissions,
Applications for registration by mail, ELEC 4–134
Delivery of, ELEC 4–134
Furnishing to town or village clerks, ELEC 4–128
Candidates to conventions, order of names, ELEC 7–116
Candidates with identical or similar names, biographical information, leaflet, distribution by board of elections, ELEC 7–124
Casting, ELEC 8–300 et seq.
Certificates and certification, color selected for ballots, ELEC 7–116
Commencement of act of voting, ELEC 8–312
Conduct of elections, paper ballots, ELEC 8–312
Containers. Ballot boxes, generally, ante
Contents, supreme court proceeding, ELEC 16–104
Correction of error in canvass, proceedings in supreme court, ELEC 16–106
Counting machines. Voting systems, generally, post
County judges, proceedings relating to, ELEC 16–106
Deadline for receipt of special presidential ballots, ELEC 11–110
Defacing,
Effect, ELEC 9–112
Facsimile ballots, distance markers, ELEC 8–104

ELECTIONS—Cont’d

Ballots—Cont’d

Defacing—Cont’d
Right to other set, ELEC 8–312
Defective ballots, disposition, ELEC 8–316
Definitions, ELEC 1–104
Delegates, national conventions, ballots for special voters voting for, ELEC 7–121
Delivery, ELEC 4–128, 8–312
Board of elections, ELEC 4–134
Preparation, ELEC 4–134
 Destruction,
Preparation of ballots, ELEC 4–128
Use of emergency ballot where voting machine was to be used, ELEC 7–120
Determination of candidates and questions, ELEC 4–114
Directions, printing, ELEC 7–106
Disabled person, assistance, ELEC 8–306
Display, ELEC 7–104
Domestic violence, victims of, special ballots, ELEC 11–306
Duties of inspectors, ELEC 8–102
Election districts, number of clerks where paper ballots are used, ELEC 9–100
Election Offenses, this index
Electoral college, ELEC 12–106
Electronic voting systems. Voting systems, generally, post
Emergency ballots,
Canvass, return of, ELEC 9–128
Preservation, ELEC 2–222
Returns, ELEC 9–124
Use where voting machine is to be used, ELEC 7–120
Voting machine out of order, ELEC 7–120
Endorsements,
Necessity for deposit in ballot box, ELEC 8–312
Verifying number cast, ELEC 9–108
Envelopes,
Absentee voters, ELEC 3–222, 8–412
Military voters, ELEC 7–123
Preservation, ELEC 2–222
Special federal voters voting for presidential and vice presidential electors, ELEC 7–124
Equal representation of sexes, rules of state committee providing for, ELEC 7–116
Erasures, effect, ELEC 9–112
Examinations and examiners,
Election contests, supreme court to direct, ELEC 16–112
Judicial proceedings, ELEC 16–112
ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Ballots—Cont’d
Examinations and examiners—Cont’d
Voters, ELEC 7–130
Excess ballots, ELEC 9–108
Exhaustion of supply, use of unofficial
ballots, ELEC 7–120
Expenses and expenditures,
Apportionment, ELEC 4–136
Payment, ELEC 4–136
Facsimile ballots, ELEC 7–118
Display, polling places, ELEC 8–104
Taken away from polling place, ELEC
8–306
Taking or defacing prohibited, ELEC
8–104
Final orders, ELEC 16–104
Folding, disposition of excess ballots,
ELEC 9–108
Forms, ELEC 7–104, 7–110; ELEC AP
6210.7
Ballot proposal, ELEC 7–110
General officers, ELEC 7–106
Paper ballots, ELEC 7–106
Rejection of ballot of unqualified voter,
form of application for personal
registration by mail, ELEC 5–103
Special federal ballot, application,
ELEC 11–202
Supreme court proceeding, ELEC
16–104
General officers, ELEC 7–106
Method of canvassing, ELEC 9–110
Governing law, ELEC 1–102
Guard rails, location within, ELEC 8–104
Illiterate voters, assistance,
ELEC 8–306
Inspection and inspectors,
Announcement, voter and number of
ballots received, ELEC 8–312
Central board of inspectors, poll clerks
designated to cast and canvass bal-
lots cast by voters, certain cases,
ELEC 9–209
Challenging voters, insufficient knowl-
edge and information to determine
challenge, ELEC 8–506
Defective, mutilated or spoiled ballots,
duties, ELEC 8–316
Delivery, ELEC 4–128
To election inspectors, ELEC 4–134,
8–312
Deposit in wrong ballot box, ballots not
to be rejected, ELEC 9–108
Emergency ballots, use, ELEC 7–120
Endorsement of blank ballots, ELEC
9–114
Inspection, ELEC 7–128

Inspection and inspectors—Cont’d
Method of canvassing ballots by elec-
tion inspectors, ELEC 9–110
Proceeding by candidate on account of
protested, blank or void ballots,
ELEC 16–106
Receipt for delivery, ELEC 4–134,
4–136
Receiving ballots, ELEC 8–312
Return of ballots improperly marked,
defaced or torn, ELEC 8–312
Sealing of ballots after canvass, ELEC
9–121
Signature of ballot returns, ELEC
9–106
Special ballots for board of election em-
ployees unable to appear at polling
place due to duties as employee,
ELEC 11–302
Methods of casting and counting,
ELEC 11–304
Instructions, ELEC 7–106, 7–110
Absentee voter ballots, ELEC 7–122
Multiple casting of votes, ballot instruc-
tions, ELEC 7–108
Stub, ELEC 7–106
Labeling by clerks or inspectors and re-
turn to ballot box, ELEC 9–106
Lieutenant Governor, printing of names
of candidates for, ELEC 7–104
Listing of officers, order, ELEC 7–108
Location, ELEC 8–104
Loss, preparation of other ballots, ELEC
4–128
Lot, determination of order of names by,
ELEC 7–116
Machine counted, punching of hole, excep-
tion to defacing prohibition, ELEC
9–112
Manner of voting, ELEC 8–312
Marks, ELEC 8–312
Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–112
Defective, mutilated or spoiled ballots,
ELEC 8–316
Disposition of ballots wrongly marked,
ELEC 8–316
Effect, ELEC 9–112
More names marked than there are
persons to be elected, count of
votes, ELEC 9–112
Other than as provided, ELEC 9–112
Paper ballots, ELEC 7–106, 8–312
Printing instructions on ballots, ELEC
7–106
Rules for counting votes, ELEC 9–112
Methods, determinations by lot, order of
names on ballot, ELEC 7–116
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Ballots—Cont’d
Multiple casting of votes,
Instructions on certain ballots, ELEC 7–106
Voting instruction, ELEC 7–108
Mutilation,
Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–112
Disposal, ELEC 8–316
Names,
Abbreviation on ballots, ELEC 7–104
Candidates, order of names upon ballots, ELEC 7–102, 7–116
Name stamp, use, write in votes, paper ballots, ELEC 7–106
Order of, primary ballot, ELEC 7–116
Candidates with identical or similar names, hearings, ELEC 7–102
Person voted for written upon ballot, counting, ELEC 9–112
Political party, abbreviation, ELEC 2–124
Printing ballots for general officers, ELEC 7–106
Printing names of candidates, ELEC 7–104, 7–116
Similar names, numbering, order on ballot, ELEC 7–116
Time for court decisions with respect to names of candidates on, ELEC 16–102
Names of candidates,
Order upon ballots, ELEC 7–116
Size and style of type, ELEC 7–104
Newspapers, publication, facsimile ballot for voting machines, ELEC 7–118
Numbers and numbering,
Ballot proposals, ELEC 7–110
Entering and registering, ELEC 15–112
Official ballots and sample ballots, ELEC 4–128
Oaths and affirmations, special federal voter, ELEC 7–124
Official ballots,
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
Number, ELEC 4–128
Public inspection, ELEC 7–128
Special federal voters, ELEC 7–124
Opening and examining on order of court, ELEC 3–222
Order of names on ballot, ELEC 7–102, 7–116
Paper ballots,
Delivery to voter, ELEC 8–312
Marking, ELEC 8–312
Pasteers,
Affixing to, ELEC 7–126
Preparation in furnishing, ELEC 7–126

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Ballots—Cont’d
Pasteers—Cont’d
Use, ELEC 7–126
Perforations, separating stub, ELEC 7–106
Exception to defacing prohibition, ELEC 9–112
Political parties,
Abbreviations, party name, ELEC 2–124, 7–104
Delivery of party ballot of which applicant is enrolled, ELEC 8–102
Printing, ELEC 7–106
Preparation, ELEC 4–134
Ballot returns, ELEC 9–106
Preservation, ELEC 3–222
Contests, judicial proceedings, ELEC 16–112
Presidential ballots, preservation, ELEC 2–122
Primary elections, post Printing, ELEC 7–104, 7–106
Ballot for party whose primary is uncontested not to be printed, ELEC 7–111
General officers, ballot for, ELEC 7–106
Names of candidates for general officers, ELEC 7–106
Paper ballots, ELEC 7–106
Protest,
Filing with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
City of New York, ELEC 9–124
Towns, ELEC 9–124
Preservation and disposal, ELEC 3–220, 3–222
Proceedings in supreme court, ELEC 16–106
Provisions for ballots, ELEC 7–100
Public inspection, ELEC 7–128
Publication,
Facsimile ballots, ELEC 7–118
Newspapers, facsimile ballot for voting machines, ELEC 7–118
Publication of copy of facsimile ballot, ELEC 7–118
Punch cards, ELEC 7–209
Recanvass, supreme court proceedings to direct, ELEC 16–106
Reconciliation forms, ELEC 9–106
Registration by mail, applications for, ELEC 4–134
Registration poll cards lost or misplaced, Canvass of voters ballots, ELEC 9–209
Voting procedure, ELEC 8–302

I–36
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Ballots—Cont’d
Registration poll record,
  Lost or misplaced, registration by mail,
  applications for, ELEC 8–302
  Not enrolled in party, ELEC 8–302
Rejection of ballots, notice, ELEC 5–103
Religious scruples against voting or polling places located on premises for
  religious purposes, special ballots, ELEC 11–300
Methods of casting and counting,
  ELEC 11–304
Returns, generally, post
Samples,
  Arrangement at polling place, ELEC 8–102
  Board of elections, furnishing to town
    or village clerks, ELEC 4–128
  Delivery, ELEC 4–134
  Duty to supply, ELEC 4–128
  Inspection and inspectors, ELEC 7–128
  Arrangement at polling place, ELEC 8–102
  Duties, ELEC 8–102
  Mailing, ELEC 7–118
  Polling places, display, ELEC 8–104
Scanners. Voting systems, generally,
  ELEC 7–116
  Right to other set,
  ELEC 8–312
  Theft, preparation of other ballots,
  ELEC 4–128
Time,
  Absentee ballot, deadline for receiving,
  ELEC 8–412
  Application for absentee ballots,
  ELEC 8–400
  Court decisions with respect to names
    of candidates on ballots, ELEC 16–102
  Supreme court proceedings as to form
    and contents, ELEC 16–104
  Tearing,
  Effect, ELEC 9–112
  Right to other set, ELEC 8–312
  Theft, preparation of other ballots, ELEC 4–128
  Town Elections, this index
  Type, ELEC 7–106
  Unofficial ballots, ELEC 4–128
  Use permitted, ELEC 7–120
  Court decisions with respect to names
    of candidates on ballots, ELEC 16–102
  Void ballots,
  Casting, proceedings in supreme court,
  ELEC 16–106
  Cities, filing with board of elections,
  ELEC 9–124
  Preservation and disposal of, ELEC
    3–220, 3–222
  City of New York, filing with board of
elections, ELEC 9–124
  Preservation and disposal, ELEC
    3–220, 3–222
  Marks or writings made outside voting
  squares, ELEC 7–106, 7–122
  Photographic, microphotographic or
    photographic film copies, ELEC
    3–220
  Verification of number,
  Before canvass, ELEC 9–108
  Excess ballots, ELEC 9–108
  Void ballots,
  Casting, proceedings in supreme court,
  ELEC 16–106
  Cities, filing with board of elections,
  ELEC 9–124
  City of New York, filing with board of
elections, ELEC 9–124
  Marks or writings made outside voting
  squares, ELEC 7–106, 7–122
  Photographic, microphotographic or
    photographic film copies, ELEC
    3–220
  Preservation and disposal, ELEC
    3–220, 3–222
  Voting for person other than nominated
  candidate, ELEC 8–308
## ELECTIONS—Cont’d
### Ballots—Cont’d
- Voting square, filling or punching, exception to defacing prohibition, **ELEC 9–112**
- Voting systems, generally, post
- Wording of abstract of submitted proposed amendment, contested in supreme court proceedings, **ELEC 16–104**
- Write in votes, **ELEC 8–308**
- Definitions, Election Law, **ELEC 1–104**
- Names of candidates, **ELEC 7–104**
- Name stamp, use, paper ballots, **ELEC 7–106**
- Primary elections, **ELEC 6–164**
- Write in ballot, definitions, Election Law, **ELEC 1–104**
- Wrong marking, right to others, **ELEC 8–312**

#### Blanks
- Ballots, ante
- Duty to provide, **ELEC 4–128**

#### Boards and commissions
- Ballots, ante
- Canvassing Boards, generally, this index
- Central registration, provisions for central registration of voters, **ELEC 5–202 et seq.**
- Election Boards, generally, this index
- Primary elections, post
- State Board of Elections, generally, this index

#### Books and papers
- Filing of, **ELEC 1–106, 9–124**
- Photostatic, microphotographic or photographic film copies, preservation, **ELEC 3–220**
- Preservation and disposition, **ELEC 3–220**
- Time of filing with city clerk, town clerk, **ELEC 9–121**

#### Boundaries
- Districts, post
- Buffalo, city of, delivery of registration record, forms, supplies and equipment, exception, **ELEC 1–130**

#### Campaign contributions and expenditures
- **ELEC 14–100 et seq.**
- Accomplishes and accessories, **ELEC 14–126**
- Accounts and accounting, **ELEC 14–102**
- Vouchers, **ELEC 14–122**
- Actions and proceedings, **ELEC 14–126**
- Statement of campaign receipts, failure to file, civil penalties, **ELEC 14–127**
- Advertisements, **ELEC 14–106**
- Aggregate amount of contributions, limitations, **ELEC 14–114**

---

## ELECTIONS—Cont’d
### Campaign contributions and expenditures—Cont’d
- Allocating contributions expended on non-candidate expenditures to candidates, **ELEC 14–111**
- Amount, **ELEC 14–112**
- Contributions, statement to include, **ELEC 14–102, 14–104**
- Relatives, **ELEC 14–114**
- Anonymous contributions, disposition of, **ELEC 14–128**
- Assumed or fictitious names, **ELEC 14–120**
- Books and papers, treasurer to maintain, **ELEC 14–118**
- Bound accounts, candidate receiving or expending money or valuable things, **ELEC 14–118**
- Candidates,
  - Limitation of contributions, **ELEC 14–114**
  - Reports, crimes and offenses, **ELEC 14–104**
- Checks, **ELEC 14–118**
- Cities of less than 10,000, statements by political committee, application of law, **ELEC 14–124**
- Communications, **ELEC 14–106**
- Constituted committee, contribution and receipt limitations, **ELEC 14–114**
- Credit cards, **ELEC 14–118**
- Definitions, **ELEC 14–100**
- Candidate, **ELEC 14–100**
- Constituted committee, **ELEC 14–100**
- Contribution, **ELEC 14–100**
- Contribution other than money, **ELEC AP 6200.6**
- District, **ELEC 14–100**
- Duly constituted subcommittee of a county committee, **ELEC 14–100**
- Election, **ELEC 14–100**
- Guarantee, **ELEC 14–114**
- Independent of the candidate or his agents or authorized political committees, **ELEC 14–100**
- Legislative leader, **ELEC 14–100**
- Loan, **ELEC 14–114**
- Noncandidate expenditures, **ELEC 14–100**
- Party committee, **ELEC 14–100**
- Political committee, **ELEC 14–100**
- Transfer, **ELEC 14–100**
- Election Offenses, this index
- Electronic reporting system, **ELEC 3–102, 14–102, 14–104**
- Exemptions, **ELEC 14–124**
- Filing,
  - Requirements, **ELEC 14–104**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELECTIONS—Cont’d</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign contributions and expenditures—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filing—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirements—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceptions, ELEC 14–124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules and regulations, reporting requirements, ELEC AP 6200.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statements, ELEC AP 6200.1 et seq. Deemed proper, ELEC 14–106, 14–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to file, notice requirements, Civil penalties, ELEC 14–127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State board of elections, ELEC 14–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons and committees from which statements not received, list of, preparation and availability for public inspection, state board of elections, ELEC 14–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules and regulations, state board of elections, Candidates for party positions and political committees supporting same, ELEC AP 6200.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution other than of money, definition, determination, ELEC AP 6200.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures not exceeding $50.00, exception, ELEC AP 6200.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund raising events, requirements concerning food, costs, ELEC AP 6200.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Places for filing, ELEC AP 6200.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time for filing, ELEC AP 6200.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer of political committee, resignation, requirements, ELEC AP 6200.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer and depository, time, ELEC 14–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial disclosure statements, Exemptions from filing, ELEC 14–124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent expenditures, ELEC AP 6200.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formula, noncandidate expenditures to candidates, ELEC 14–114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund raising events, food, costs, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6200.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent expenditures, ELEC AP 6200.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet, electronic reporting system, ELEC 3–102, 14–102, 14–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint stock associations, ELEC 14–116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial proceedings, order to file statement, ELEC 16–114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation to adjust expenditure limitations, ELEC 3–102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELECTIONS—Cont’d</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign contributions and expenditures—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitations of contributions, ELEC 14–114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporations, ELEC 14–116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules and regulations, ELEC AP 6214.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans in excess of $1,000, reports, time, ELEC 14–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names, Contributors, ELEC 14–129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donors, statement to include, ELEC 14–102, 14–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City, mayor, comptroller and public advocate, contribution and receipt limitations, ELEC 14–114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of registered or enrolled voters, determination, ELEC 14–114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership, maximum contribution, not attributed to members, ELEC 14–120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party, Contribution and receipt limitations, ELEC 14–114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum contribution per annum, ELEC 14–114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party positions, statements of receipts and expenditures, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6200.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodic statements, Application of law, ELEC 14–124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6200.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Places, filing, statements of receipts and expenditures, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6200.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political advertisements and literature, statements of receipts, ELEC 14–106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political committees, Authorization statements, ELEC 14–112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application of law, county committee member to judicial district convention, ELEC 14–124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee from which statement not received, lists, disclosure, state board of elections, ELEC 14–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions expended for lawful purpose, ELEC 14–130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent expenditures, ELEC AP 6200.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records and recordation, ELEC 14–118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Campaign contributions and expenditures—Cont’d
Political committees—Cont’d
Regulating, promote success or defeat of ballot proposal submitted to vote at public election, ELEC 14–102
Supporting candidates for party positions, filing, statements of receipts and expenditures, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6200.3
Termination, ELEC AP 6200.10
Treasurer,
Accounts and accounting, persons receiving or expending money, vouchers, ELEC 14–122
Depository provisions concerning, ELEC 14–118 Filing statement, receipts, expenditures, contents, ELEC 14–102 Maintaining books, records, receipts, expenditures, ELEC 14–118 Nonapplicability, county committee members to judicial district convention, ELEC 14–124 Powers and duties, ELEC 14–118 Regulating, promote success or defeat of ballot proposal submitted to vote at public election, ELEC 14–128 Resignation, requirements, filing, statement of receipts and expenditures, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6200.7 Preservation, Facsimiles, copies, sketches and scripts, filing, time, ELEC 14–106 Statements of receipts, expenditures, time, ELEC 14–108 Primary elections, post Primary or general election ballot, qualification, failure of, time to file statements, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6200.2 Public records, statement of campaign receipts, ELEC 14–108 Records and recordation, treasurer to maintain, ELEC 14–118 Reports, ELEC 14–102, 14–104 Contributions in excess of $1,000, ELEC 14–108 Depository, ELEC 14–118 Electronic reporting system, ELEC 3–102, 14–102, 14–104 Loans in excess of $1,000, ELEC 14–108

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Campaign contributions and expenditures—Cont’d
Reports—Cont’d
Place of filing, ELEC 14–110, 14–118 Time, ELEC 14–108 Anonymous contributions, disposition before filing, ELEC 11–128 Uncontested primary election, ELEC 14–124 Rules and regulation,
Campaign contribution limits, ELEC AP 6214.0 State board of elections, filing statements of campaign receipts and expenditures, reporting requirements, ELEC AP 6200.8 Severability of provisions, ELEC 14–102 State board of elections, Forms for statements prescribed by, ELEC 14–104 Notice, parties failing to file statement of receipts, ELEC 14–108 Place of filing statements of campaign receipts, rules for, ELEC 14–108 Rules and regulations, concerning statement of, ELEC 14–102 Statements, Contents, ELEC 14–102, 14–104 Electronic reporting system, ELEC 3–102 Filing, ELEC 14–118 Judicial proceedings, ELEC 16–114 Persons and committees from which statements not received, lists, disclosure, state board of elections, ELEC 14–108 Place for filing, ELEC 14–108, 14–110 Political advertisements and literature, copies to accompany, ELEC 14–106 Political committees, application of law, campaigns for election, public offices in city, town or village of less than 10,000, ELEC 14–124 Rules and regulations, ELEC AP 6200.1 et seq.
Time, filing, ELEC 14–108 Time,
Filing statements, ELEC 14–108 Rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6200.2 Reports, ELEC 14–108 Towns of less than 10,000, statements by political committee, inapplicability, ELEC 14–124 Transfer, statements of, ELEC 14–104 Uncontested primary elections, reports, ELEC 14–121

I–40
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Page</th>
<th>ELECTIONS—Cont’d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Campaign contributions and expenditures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Campaign contributions and expenditures—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>Campaigns,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>Election Boards, generally, this index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>Election Offenses, this index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>Filing, name and addresses, treasurer and depository, signature, <strong>ELEC</strong> 14–118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>Nominations, generally, post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>Political advertisements and literature, exception, as inducing attendance at polls, ELEC 17–140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>Cancellation of enrollment of votes, residents, <strong>ELEC</strong> 16–110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>Candidates,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>Nominations, generally, post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>Primary elections, post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>Canvass of votes, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–100 et seq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>Alternates, contested election for, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Attorney general, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>Boards of elections, filing with, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>Books and papers, disposition after completion of canvass, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>Comptroller, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>Conduct of canvass, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>Definitions, method of canvass, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291</td>
<td>Election districts,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291</td>
<td>Incorrect districts, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Election districts using voting machines, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>Election Offenses, this index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>Electronic or computerized removal device, voting machines provided with, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>Emergency ballots, returns, canvass, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348</td>
<td>Canvassing boards, <strong>ELEC</strong> 9–210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX

### ELECTIONS—Cont’d

- **Canvass of votes—Cont’d**
  - Statements—Cont’d
    - **Canvassing board—Cont’d**
      - Transmission to state board of elections, **ELEC 9–214**
      - Delivery, **ELEC 9–126**
      - Filed with state board of canvass, **ELEC 9–216**
  - Supreme court proceedings to direct re-canvass or correction of error in canvass, **ELEC 16–106**
  - Tallying ballots, **ELEC 9–116**
  - Time, **ELEC 9–102**
  - Filing with city clerk, town clerk, returns of canvass, **ELEC 9–124**
  - Towns, filing with board of elections, **ELEC 9–124**
  - United States senators, **ELEC 9–206**
  - Unofficial tally, **ELEC AP 6210.3**
  - Validity of ballots, **ELEC 9–112**
  - Verification, **ELEC 9–116**
  - Verification of number of ballots, **ELEC 9–108**
  - Vice President of United States, **ELEC 9–206**
  - Village elections, **ELEC 15–126**
  - Void ballots, returns of inspectors, **ELEC 9–111**
  - Voting systems, post
    - Canvassing Boards, generally, this index
    - Casting of vote, **ELEC 8–312**
    - Caucuses. Political parties, post
    - Central High School Districts, this index
    - Central registration board, provisions for central registration, **ELEC 5–202 et seq.**
    - Certificates and certification, Enrollment issued by board to vote in primary of another party, **ELEC 8–302**
    - Inspection and inspectors, post
    - Marking enrollment blank not entered in register, **ELEC 8–314**
    - Name and residence of delegate and alternate elected, **ELEC 9–200**
    - Name of person of new designation or nomination, **ELEC 6–148**
    - Nominations, **ELEC 4–112**
    - Filing, **ELEC 3–502**
    - Offices to be filled at election, **ELEC 4–106**
    - Photostatic, microphotographic or photographic film copies, preservation, **ELEC 3–220**
    - Political parties, post
    - Preservation and disposition, **ELEC 3–220**

### ELECTIONS—Cont’d

- **Certificates and certification—Cont’d**
  - Presidents electors, disposition, **ELEC 12–108**
  - Proposed constitutional amendments and questions, **ELEC 4–108**
  - Public inspection, **ELEC 3–220**
  - Voting systems, post
    - Write in candidates for president and vice president of the U.S., **ELEC 4–112**
    - Certificate of candidacy, contents, filing, **ELEC 6–153**
  - Certificates of nomination. Nominations, post
    - Challenges, **ELEC 8–500 et seq.**
    - **ELEC AP 6216.1 et seq.**
  - Alternative dispute resolution, **ELEC AP 6216.3**
    - Answer, challenges at election other than primary, **ELEC 8–504**
    - Comparison of signatures, **ELEC 8–304**
    - Entry of challenge, **ELEC 8–504**
    - Lists,
      - City of New York, delivery to police at close of canvass, **ELEC 9–124**
      - Duty of inspector to challenge person appearing on, **ELEC 8–502**
    - Oaths and affirmations, post
    - Persons challenged, **ELEC 8–504**
    - Registration of voters, post
  - Reports,
    - Placed in ledger of registration records, **ELEC 8–510**
    - Signing certificate by election inspectors, **ELEC 8–510**
    - To conduct of elections, **ELEC 8–302**
    - Use at election, **ELEC 8–302, 8–508, 8–510**
    - Verification of entries after close of polls, **ELEC 8–510**
  - Rights refused, **ELEC 17–106**
  - Supreme Court, examination of ballots or voting machines and preservation of ballots for contests, **ELEC 16–112**
  - Voting machines, intellectual property rights, waiver, **ELEC 7–208**
  - Changing residence, registration and enrollment upon application filed by mail, transfers, **ELEC 5–208, 5–210**
  - Cities, this index
  - Citizens and citizenship,
    - Absentee Voting, generally, this index
    - Contents, central file registration records, **ELEC 5–500**
    - Naturalization, citizenship obtained through derivation, voter registration, **ELEC 5–210**
    - Qualifications, **ELEC 5–102**
## Index

**Elections—Cont’d**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citizens and citizenship—Cont’d</td>
<td>ELEC 5–500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration of voter, Central file registration records, contents</td>
<td>ELEC 5–210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship obtained through derivation</td>
<td>ELEC 5–106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration to rights of citizenship as essential to right to register for vote at election</td>
<td>ELEC 5–106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special federal voters, ELEC 11–200 et seq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Clerks, this index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks. Inspection and inspectors, generally, post</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commencement of act of voting, ELEC 8–312</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioners. Election Commissioners, generally, this index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committees, Definitions, ELEC 1–104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political parties, post</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of members or officers, ELEC 2–116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacancies in office, ELEC 2–118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison of signatures, ELEC 8–304</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compelling offender to testify, ELEC 17–146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation and salaries, Absence of employee for voting, ELEC 3–110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election commissioners, ELEC 3–208</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspection and inspectors, post</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential electors, ELEC 12–110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time allowed employees to vote, ELEC 3–110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complaint, Help America Vote Act, ELEC AP 6216.1 et seq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termination of sympathy of enrolled voter with party, ELEC 16–110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer generated registration lists.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration of voters, post</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct of elections, ELEC 8–100 et seq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance in voting, ELEC 8–306</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenge report, ELEC 8–302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenging voters, voters signatures identification, ELEC 8–304</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates of elections, ELEC 8–100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud, voter seeking to obtain assistance in voting, ELEC 8–306</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification, voter signature, ELEC 8–304</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manner of voting, ELEC 8–300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oaths and affirmations, persons assisting voters, ELEC 8–306</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secrecy, ELEC 8–300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature identification, ELEC 8–304</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voters, identification, ELEC 8–302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confidential or privileged information, Assistance to voters acquired through assistants, ELEC 8–306</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity and identification, voters, ELEC 3–103, 3–220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict of law, ELEC 1–102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress, relief, funds, depriving, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Districts, generally, this index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conspiracy to promote or prevent, ELEC 17–152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contests. Challenges, generally, ante</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions. Campaign contributions and expenditures, generally, ante</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventions. Political Convention, generally, this index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conviction, felony, expiration of maximum sentence or discharge from parole, right to vote, ELEC 5–106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies of election law, delivery to boards, ELEC 4–126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporations, this index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporations funded by public moneys, election of officers, prohibition, holding on Saturdays or Sundays, ELEC 8–100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties, this index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Canvassing Boards, generally, this index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Clerks, this index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Committee, this index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Courts, this index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County legislative body, definitions, ELEC 1–104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court orders, permitting challenged registrant to vote, ELEC 8–302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes and offenses. Election Offenses, generally, this index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates and hours for voting, ELEC 8–100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death, eligible voters, notice, ELEC 5–708</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions, ELEC 1–104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violations of elective franchise, ELEC 17–100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaying election returns, ELEC 17–170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegates. Political Convention, this index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery, Ballots, ante</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election laws to boards, ELEC 4–126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designating and independent nominating petitions, ELEC AP 6215.1 et seq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample form, ELEC 6–132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifications of objections to, ELEC AP 6204.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules and regulations, ELEC AP 6204.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Designation of candidates. Nominations, post
Determination by board, qualification to vote in particular districts, domicile and residence, ELEC 5–104
Determination of candidates and questions, ELEC 4–114
Disabilities,
Aiding person to vote, ELEC 8–306
Assistance, ELEC 8–306
Notation, ELEC 5–216
Registration, assistance, ELEC 5–216
School elections, permanently disabled, absentee ballots, board member elections, ELEC 5–612
List of registered voters, permanently disabled indicated on list, ELEC 5–612
Disasters,
Additional day of election, ELEC 2–108
Filing, extension of time, ELEC 5–108
Disclosing name of beneficiaries of relief funds, ELEC 17–154
Disorderly conduct, ELEC 5–204
Districts,
Alteration, ELEC 4–100
Boundaries, change in affecting county or state committee, ELEC 2–118
Canvass ballots cast by voters with registration poll cards missing or not showing party enrollment, ELEC 9–209
Certificate of appointment of election inspectors and poll clerks, ELEC 3–400
Chairman of inspectors, ELEC 3–400
Compensation, ELEC 3–420
Change or alteration, ELEC 4–100
Boundaries after election of members to state committees, ELEC 2–118
Registration where voter registered in wrong district, ELEC 5–226
Clerks, ELEC 3–100
Combining two districts, ELEC 4–104
Computer generated registration lists, transfer of record, requirements, physically disabled voters, ELEC 5–601
Congressional districts, territory included, ELEC 4–100
Consolidation, ELEC 4–100
Contiguous election district, designation of polling place where public convenience to be served, ELEC 4–104
County committee, constitution of, ELEC 2–104
County legislative districts, territory included, ELEC 4–100

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Districts—Cont’d
Creation and alteration of, ELEC 4–100
Definitions, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100
Description, ELEC 4–102
Divisions, ELEC 4–100
Election as not including elections provided for special district elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100
Election Offenses, this index
Equipment, ELEC 4–132
Inspectors and poll clerks, ELEC 3–400
Cast and canvass ballots by voters with registration poll cards missing or not showing party enrollment, ELEC 9–209
Maps, ELEC 4–102
Local registration, ELEC 5–202
Maps, posting in registration place, ELEC 5–204
Number, clerks in addition to inspectors of election, ELEC 3–100
Outside a city, unofficial delivery and tally of election results, ELEC 9–126
Physically disabled voters, transfer of, records, ELEC 5–601
Polls and polling places,
Designation, distance may not be unreasonable, ELEC 4–104
Methods of casting and counting, ELEC 11–304
Moving of, notice to voters by mail, ELEC 4–104
Multiple districts, ELEC 4–104
Premises used for religious purposes, religious scruples against voting, special ballots, ELEC 11–300
Posting, maps, ELEC 4–102
Provisions for recanvass of vote in every election district, ELEC 9–208
Publication, list of places for registration, ELEC 4–119
Registration of voters, ELEC 4–100
Board of elections, transfer of registration records on creation, abolition or transfer of election district, ELEC 5–610
Designation of places for, ELEC 4–104
Maps, ELEC 4–102
Mistake in enrollment, ELEC 5–306
New election districts, registration records for, ELEC 5–610
Oath of challenged voter, contents, ELEC 8–504
Party enrollment, record in conflict with claim, ELEC 8–302
Polling places, list, ELEC 4–104
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Districts—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
Records and recordation,
New district, ELEC 5–610
Physically disabled voters, transfer of district, ELEC 5–601
Registration poll record lost or misplaced, voting procedure, ELEC 8–302
Transfer of registration records, creation, abolition or alteration of election district, ELEC 5–610
Sale of surplus copies of maps, ELEC 4–102
Special Federal Voters, generally, this index
Street name changes, reports, ELEC 5–708
Term of office of inspectors of elections, ELEC 3–400
Territory included in, ELEC 4–100
Transfer of registration, new or altered district, notice, ELEC 5–610
Vacancy in state committee, change in district, ELEC 2–118
Voting machines,
Different machines for different districts, ELEC 7–205
Use, ELEC 3–224
Drivers licenses, identity and identification, voters, ELEC 3–103
Duress, voters, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–150
Election Boards, generally, this index
Election commissioners, ELEC 3–200
Election inspectors. Primary elections, post
Election officer, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Electioneering. Election Offenses, this index
Elective Franchise, generally, this index
Electoral College, generally, this index
Electronic voting systems. Voting systems, generally, post
Emblems. Badges, emblems and insignia, generally, ante
Emergency ballots. Ballots, ante
English language, name of independent body making nomination to be in, ELEC 6–138
Enrollment lists, local boards to furnish published copies of, ELEC 5–604
Enrollment of voters, ELEC 5–300
Affidavits, ELEC 5–103
Correction or transfer of enrollment, ELEC 5–306

Enrollment of voters—Cont’d
Blanks,
Enrollment not shown on register by accident, right to vote at primary, ELEC 8–314
Furnishing, ELEC 4–128
Incorrect entry of enrollment on registry, ELEC 8–314
Misdemeanors, alteration, ELEC 17–102
Boxes,
Board of elections to provide election districts, ELEC 4–132
Opening and completion of enrollment, ELEC 5–302
Cancellation, ELEC 16–110
Completion, ELEC 5–302
Correction, ELEC 5–306
Enrollment and change of same upon application filed by mail, uniform statewide application form, information requirements, ELEC 5–210
Enrollment not shown on entry, ELEC 8–314
Incorrect entry of enrollment on registry, ELEC 8–314
Mail and mailing,
Affidavits on application for enrollment, ELEC 5–310
Enrollment and change of same upon application filed by mail, uniform statewide application form, information requirements, ELEC 5–210
Mistakes, correction, ELEC 5–306
Primary elections, post
Proceedings for cancellation by supreme court justice or county judge, ELEC 16–110
Registration of voters, post
Requirements, ELEC 5–100
Right to vote of one whose enrollment was not entered in register, ELEC 8–314
Special Federal Voters, generally, this index
State or county committees, vacancies in office, enrollment in another party, ELEC 2–118
Transfer, change of address, ELEC 5–208
Entertainment, furnishing to induce voting, ELEC 17–140
Entries opposite registrants name on challenge report or in computer generated registration list, ELEC 8–302
Envelopes. Ballots, ante
Equipment. Machinery and equipment, generally, post

I–45
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Evidence, photostatic, microphotographic or photographic film copies of original records, ELEC 3–220
Examinations and examiners. Ballots, ante
Expenses and expenditures,
Campagne contributions and expenditures, generally, ante
Legal expenditures. Judicial candidates, permission, ELEC 17–162
Payment, ELEC 3–226, 4–136
Facsimile ballots. Ballots, ante
Family or household members, definitions, absentee ballots, ELEC 11–306
Felonies. Election Offenses, generally, this index
Filing,
Campaign expenditures, requirements, ELEC 14–104
Electronic reporting system, ELEC 3–102, 14–102, 14–104
Declinations or acceptances, time for filing notification, ELEC 6–146
Extension of time, disasters, ELEC 3–108
Names, registry, placing, upon, promises, payment, ELEC 17–142
Papers, ELEC 1–106, 9–124
Fire Districts, this index
First nominations of by new party, ELEC 6–128
Flags, this index
Forms,
Applications,
Physically disabled voters, registration records, ELEC 5–601
Registration, enrollment, designing, preparation, by, ELEC 3–102
Ballots, ante
Challenge affidavits, ELEC 5–218
Content of independent nominating petitions, ELEC 6–110
Designating petition, ELEC 6–132
Petition making independent nomination, ELEC 6–138
Franchise,
Elective Franchise, generally, this index
Powers and duties, ELEC 3–107
Violations of, ELEC 17–100 et seq.
Fraud. Election Offenses, this index
Free access system, affidavit ballots, ELEC 9–212
Furnishing names of beneficiaries of relief funds, ELEC 17–154
Furniture, payment of expenses, ELEC 4–136
Governor, this index
Guard rails, ELEC 8–104
Arrangement, duties of election inspectors at polls, ELEC 8–102

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Guard rails—Cont’d
Leaving space enclosed by, before deposit of ballot in ballot box, ELEC 8–312
Handicapped persons, ELEC 5–216, 8–306
Absentee ballots, application, ELEC 8–100
Aiding disabled voters to vote, ELEC 8–306
Alternative accessible polling place, districts, ELEC 4–104
List of polling places, identify polling places which do not provide access to handicapped voters, ELEC 4–118, 4–119, 4–120
Polls and polling places, post
Registration records, transfer of districts, ELEC 5–601
Hearings,
Cancellation of enrollment of voter, ELEC 16–110
Committees, removal of member, ELEC 2–116
Sub committee of sympathy with party by enrolled voter, ELEC 16–110
Sympathy with principles of party by enrolled voter, ELEC 16–110
Help America Vote Act, complaints, ELEC AP 6216.1 et seq.
Hotels and Motels, this index
Hours of voting, conduct of elections, ELEC 8–100
Husband and Wife, this index
Identity and identification,
Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–209
Conduct of elections, identification of voter, ELEC 8–302
Drivers licenses, ELEC 3–103
Initial voters, ELEC 8–303
Signatures, ELEC 8–304
Social Security, ELEC 3–103
Statements,
Filing, ELEC 9–124
Photostatic, microphotographic or photographic film copies, ELEC 3–220
Voter signature, conduct of elections, ELEC 8–304
Immunity of witnesses, ELEC 17–146
Inability of voter to sign registration poll record, ELEC 8–302
Inactive status, ELEC 5–213
Definitions, ELEC 1–104
Independent body, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Independent candidates. Nominations, post
Independent expenditures, campaign contributions and expenditures, ELEC AP 6200.10
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Independent nominating petition, sample form, preparation and distribution, ELEC 6–140
Influencing voters. Election Offenses, this index
Initial voters, identity and identification, ELEC 8–303
Initiating,
  Computer generated registration list before permitting voting, ELEC 8–304
  Registration poll record before permitting voting, ELEC 8–304
Inspection and inspectors, ELEC 3–400 et seq., 8–202
  Absence, ELEC 3–402, 3–418
  Emergency provisions for filling, ELEC 3–418
  Absentee Voting, this index
  Additional inspectors, list, ELEC 3–406
  Admission of voters within guardrail, ELEC 8–104
  Announcement, name of voter and number of ballots received, ELEC 8–312
  Appointment, ELEC 3–404
    Filling vacancy of absence inspector, ELEC 3–418
  Term, ELEC 3–400
  Arrest, inspectors of election, authority to direct, ELEC 5–204
  Assignment of duties, ELEC 8–202
  Assistance to voters, ELEC 8–306
  Authority, ELEC 3–402
  Badges,
    Affixing, ELEC 8–102
    Identification, issuance, ELEC 4–128
  Ballot boxes, ante
  Ballots, ante
  Blanks, arrangement, duty of election inspectors, ELEC 8–102
  Board of inspectors,
    Ballots and election supplies, delivery, ELEC 4–134
    Chairman, unofficial delivery and tally of election results in election district outside city, ELEC 9–126
    Challenging voters, insufficient knowledge and information to determine challenge, ELEC 8–506
    Delivery of material supplies, to, ELEC 4–130
  Meetings, registration, voters, ELEC 5–202
  Nursing homes, residential health care facilities, residents of, voting by, absentee ballot, ELEC 8–407
  Books, arrangements by election inspectors, ELEC 8–102
  Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–100 et seq.

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Inspection and inspectors—Cont’d
  Canvass of votes—Cont’d
  Returns of canvass, ELEC 9–120
    Entry as to blank and void ballots, ELEC 9–114
    Certificates and certification, ELEC 3–220, 3–410
    Appointment, ELEC 3–414
    Examination, ELEC 3–412
    Service as to board of inspectors, ELEC 3–420
  Signature on absentee voters envelope, ELEC 8–506
  Use of voting machines, ELEC 3–412
  Chairman,
    Board of inspectors, furnishing certificate of service, ELEC 3–420
    Designation, ELEC 3–400
    Unofficial delivery and tally of election results in election district outside city, ELEC 9–126
    Challenges, generally, ante
  Change,
    Duties by board, ELEC 8–202
    Registration, voter registered in wrong district, ELEC 5–226
    Compensation and salaries, ELEC 3–420
    Additional inspectors to receive, ELEC 3–406
    Person appointed to fill vacancy, ELEC 3–420
  Contiguous districts, clerks and inspectors to act as election officers, ELEC 4–104
  Counties of over 300,000, meetings, registration of voters, ELEC 5–202
  Defective, mutilated or spoiled ballots, duties, ELEC 8–316
  Designation, ELEC 3–404
  Chairman, ELEC 3–400
  Directions to clerks to perform duties of inspector, ELEC 3–402
  Disqualification, compensation, ELEC 3–420
  Distance markers, duties at polling place, ELEC 8–102
  Duties, election inspectors, ELEC 8–102
  Election coordinators, appointment, ELEC 3–404
  Election Offenses, this index
    Emergency, filling vacancies or absences, ELEC 3–418
  Entry of party enrollment on register, ELEC 8–314
  Flag, display, duty of election inspectors, ELEC 8–102
  Half day shifts, ELEC 3–400
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Inspection and inspectors—Cont’d
High schools or secondary schools, students, ELEC 3–400
Initialling
Computer generated registration list before permitting voting, ELEC 8–304
Registration poll record before permitting voting, ELEC 8–304
Tally sheets, ELEC 9–116
Instruction booklet, board of elections shall reproduce, availability, ELEC 3–412, 4–128, 5–502
Lists, ELEC 3–406
Publication, ELEC 3–226
Meetings, absent inspectors, authority of remainder, ELEC 3–418
Mileage, expenses, ELEC 3–420
Name of person not challenged, ELEC 8–504
Notice, examination, ELEC 3–412
Number in each election district, ELEC 3–400
Oaths and affirmations, ELEC 3–402
Administration,
By election inspectors, ELEC 5–204, 8–202
Persons challenged, ELEC 8–504
Registration, ELEC 5–204
Oath of office, ELEC 3–414
Persons appointed to fill vacancy, ELEC 3–418
Preliminary oath to person applying to vote upon name of person challenged, ELEC 8–504
Objections, counting of votes, ELEC 9–114
Opening of polls, duties, ELEC 8–102
Opposite political faith, voter assistance, ELEC 5–306
Payment, ELEC 3–420
Political parties, post
Privacy booths, supplies, ELEC 8–102
Procedures as to casting and canvass of ballots, Supreme Court, ELEC 16–106
Proclamation, results of election, ELEC 9–122
Qualifications, ELEC 3–400
Questioning person applying to vote upon name of person not challenged, ELEC 8–504
Recanvass of votes, ELEC 9–116
Records, powers, ELEC 3–220
Registration of voters, post
Removal from office, ELEC 3–416
Return of ballots improperly marked, defaced or torn, ELEC 8–312

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Inspection and inspectors—Cont’d
Returns of canvass, subscription, ELEC 9–120
Returns of vote, ELEC 9–110
Signatures, post
Special federal voters, registration poll records of eligible voters, delivery to inspectors, ELEC 11–206
Special presidential voters, duties, ballots cast, ELEC 8–506, 9–102
Stationery, arrangement, duty of election inspectors, ELEC 8–102
Supplies and equipment, delivered to election inspectors, ELEC 4–128, 4–134, 4–136
Term of office, ELEC 3–400
Time of filing of returns with city clerk, town clerk, ELEC 9–124
Training, ELEC 3–412
Transfer, ELEC 3–404
Vacancy in office, ELEC 3–404, 3–406, 3–418
Appointees to fill vacancies, compensation, ELEC 3–420
Emergency provisions for filling, ELEC 3–418
Failure to qualify, ELEC 3–410
Verification, number of ballots, ELEC 9–108
Voting systems, post
Instructions,
Duty to furnish, ELEC 4–128
Privacy booths, ELEC 9–102
Russian language, ELEC 3–506
Intimidation. Election Offenses, this index
Judges and justices, United States court of the northern district of New York, certificates of votes and lists of presidential electors delivered to, ELEC 12–108
Judicial District Convention, generally, this index
Judicial proceedings, ELEC 16–100 et seq.
Labor and employment,
Consideration for signing petition, ELEC 17–122
Election Offenses, this index
Time allowed to vote, ELEC 3–110
Ledger of registration records,
Completing challenge of report placed in, ELEC 8–510
Party enrollment, ELEC 8–302
Printed lists with computer generated facsimile signatures, poll records supplied to election officials, ELEC 4–134
Registration poll record lost or misplaced, voting procedure, ELEC 8–302
Libraries, this index

I–48
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Lieutenant Governor, this index
Lists,
Alternates to convention of political party,
ELEC 6–121
Candidates, publication, ELEC 4–122
Election Boards, this index
Election Offenses, this index
Photostatic, microphotographic or photographic film copies, preservation,
ELEC 3–220
Public inspection, ELEC 3–220
Publication,
Newspapers, nominations, ELEC 4–122
Places of registration, ELEC 4–119
Special federal voters, signed applications for special federal ballots, ELEC 11–204
Local boards of elections. Election Boards, generally, this index
Local registration. Registration of voters, post
Lot, determination of order of candidates by lot, ELEC 7–116
Machinery and equipment,
Delivery, ELEC 4–134
Envelopes, furnishing, ELEC 4–128
Expenses for equipment, payment, ELEC 4–136
Filing, ELEC 9–124
Furnished by city, town or village clerk, ELEC 4–128
Manner and time of delivery, ELEC 4–130
Payment of expenses, ELEC 4–136
Mail,
Affidavit of ballot, ELEC 8–302
Distribution of military ballots, ELEC 10–108
Filing papers, ELEC 1–106
First class notice, time and place of inspection of voting machines or ballots to be used on primary day, ELEC 7–128
Registration of voters, post
Rejection of ballot of unqualified voter, notice, ELEC 5–103
Sample ballots, ELEC 7–118
Major political parties, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Manner of voting, ELEC 8–312
Conduct of elections, ELEC 8–300
Maps,
Furnishing, ELEC 4–128, 4–132
Polls and polling places, ELEC 8–302
Menace to influence vote, ELEC 17–102
Elector in military service, ELEC 17–148
Method of election, determinations by lot, order of names on ballot, ELEC 7–116
ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Military Forces, this index
Misdemeanors. Election Offenses, generally, this index
Municipal court districts, independent nominating petitions, ELEC 6–112
Name stamp, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Write in votes, ELEC 1–104
Names,
Change of name,
Challenge, signing registration poll record or computer generated registration list, ELEC 8–302, 8–508
Notice to board of elections, voter status, ELEC 5–708
Election Offenses, this index
Independent party making nomination of candidate, ELEC 6–140
Petition for independent nomination for public office to state full name of signer, ELEC 6–140
Political parties, post
Similar names, numbering, order on ballot, ELEC 7–116
Streets, change in name, reports of, ELEC 5–708
Nassau County, this index
National party conferences, delegates, ELEC 2–122–a
National party conventions, delegates, ELEC 2–122–a
New York City, this index
Newspapers,
Local registration, dates and hours for, ELEC 5–202
Necessitated by law, ELEC 4–124
Notice, general and special elections, ELEC 4–120
Registration places, ELEC 4–119
Towns, list of registration and polling places, ELEC 4–119
Nominations, ELEC 6–100
Acceptance, ELEC 6–146
Authorization, ELEC 6–146
Application of statute, ELEC 1–102
Authentication, signatures, Designating petition, ELEC 6–132
Independent nominating petition, ELEC 6–138
Authorization, time of filing, objections to certificate of authorization, ELEC 6–154
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Nominations—Cont’d
Board of elections,
- Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–200
- Publications, ELEC 4–122
Certificates of nomination, ELEC 6–144
Acceptance or declination of independent nomination, ELEC 15–108
Declination, time of filing, ELEC 6–158
Filing,
- Board of elections, ELEC 3–502
- Time, ELEC 6–158
Vacancies in nominations, ELEC 6–148, 6–158
First nomination by new political party, ELEC 6–128
Party nomination, time of filing, ELEC 6–158
Places for filing, ELEC 6–144
Time for filing, ELEC 6–120, 6–158
Objections, ELEC 6–154
Vacancy in designation, ELEC 6–148, 6–158
Certified copy of tabulated statements filed with state board of elections, ELEC 9–200
Committee other than state or county committee, certificate of nomination, ELEC 6–116, 6–156
Constitutional statutory qualification not met, nomination prohibited, ELEC 6–122
Convention, failure to file designation or nomination of candidate for party position, ELEC 6–158
County judges, proceedings relating to, ELEC 6–106
County legislative district holding within town, designating petition, number of signatures required, ELEC 6–142
Death,
- Filling vacancies, ELEC 6–148, 6–150
- Vacancy unfilled at time of primary, ELEC 6–152
Declination,
- Certificate of declination of independent nomination, time of filing, ELEC 6–158
Designation, ELEC 6–146
Time of filing, ELEC 6–158
Filing time, notification, ELEC 6–146
Filling vacancies in designation at nominations, ELEC 6–148
Objections to certificate of declination, time of filing, ELEC 6–154
Party nomination, time of filing certificate, ELEC 6–158

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Nominations—Cont’d
Definitions,
- Designation, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
- Election Law, ELEC 1–104
- Independent candidates, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
- Violations, elective franchise, ELEC 17–100
Designation of candidates,
- Contest, supreme court proceeding, ELEC 16–102
- Declination, time of filing, ELEC 6–158
- Election commissioners, ELEC 3–200
- Failure to file petition or certificate, ELEC 1–106
- Filling vacancies in, ELEC 6–148
- Multiple designation of candidate for party position, ELEC 6–147
- Objections to certificate of designation, time of filing, ELEC 6–154
- Petitions, ELEC AP 6215.1 et seq.
- Village candidates, ELEC 15–108
Determination, ELEC 4–114
Disqualification, candidate, filling vacancies in designations and nominations, ELEC 6–148
Election commissioners, ELEC 3–200
Election Offenses, this index
Eligibility, ELEC 6–122
Emblems, independent bodies, ELEC 6–138
Endorsements, certificates and petitions of designation for nomination, ELEC 6–144
Enrolled members of party, designation limited to, ELEC 6–120
Failure to file,
- Designation or nomination of candidate for party position, ELEC 6–158
- Petition or certificate, ELEC 1–106
Filing, petitions and certificates, places, ELEC 6–144
Filling vacancies,
- Death, ELEC 6–150
- In nominations, ELEC 6–148
- Governing law, ELEC 1–102
- Independent candidates, ELEC 6–138
- Certificate of acceptance or declination, time of filing, ELEC 6–158
- Declination, ELEC 6–116
- Emblems, independent bodies, ELEC 6–138
- Filling vacancy in nomination, ELEC 6–148
- Number of signatures, ELEC 6–142
- Oaths and affirmations, ELEC 6–110
- Petitions, ELEC 6–140
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Nominations—Cont’d
Independent candidates—Cont’d
   Petitions—Cont’d
      Name of body making nomination to
      be in English language, ELEC 6–138
   Objections to designating, petitions,
   specification, rules and regulations, state board of elections,
   ELEC AP 6204.1
   Signatures, ELEC 6–140
      Number, ELEC 6–142
      Time of filing, ELEC 6–158
      Validity of names on, ELEC 6–138
   Supreme court proceedings, ELEC 16–102
   Time of filing,
      Certificate of acceptance or declination,
      ELEC 6–158
      Certificate to fill vacancy caused by
      declination, ELEC 6–158
      Objection to petition, ELEC 6–154
   Petition, ELEC 6–158
   Vacancy in nomination, filling, ELEC 6–148
   Validity of names on petition, ELEC 6–138
   Village officers, ELEC 15–108
      Petitions, ELEC 6–206
   Ineligibility for election, nomination prohibited, ELEC 6–122
   Inspection, petitions and certificates of
   designation for nomination, public inspection,
   ELEC 6–144
   Judicial district convention, time of holding,
   ELEC 6–158
   Justices of the supreme court, party nomination of candidates,
   ELEC 6–106
   Limitation of right to designate party candidates, ELEC 6–120
   Lists of candidates, publication, ELEC 4–122
   Minutes of convention filed with election board, NYC, exception,
   ELEC 6–158
   More names marked than persons to be elected, count of votes,
   ELEC 9–112
   Multiple designations of candidate for
   party position, ELEC 6–147
   Municipal court districts or city council districts, all voters offices to be filled
   in NYC, ELEC 6–142
   New party, first nominations by, contents of certificates, ELEC 6–128
   Newspapers, publication, list of nominations, ELEC 4–122
   Notice,
      Acceptance, ELEC 6–146

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Nominations—Cont’d
Notice—Cont’d
   Determination, objections to certificate
   or petition, ELEC 6–154
   Filing declinations or acceptances,
   ELEC 6–146
   Persons, of nomination to public office,
   ELEC 6–144
   Objections and exceptions, ELEC 6–154
   Designating, petitions, specification, rules and regulations, state board of elections,
   ELEC AP 6204.1
   Petition, proceedings in supreme court,
   ELEC 16–102
   Offices to be filled, at general election,
   primary election, ELEC 6–110
   Party office or committee membership,
   vacancy due to failure to nominate, filling, ELEC 2–118
   Petition, ELEC AP 6215.1 et seq.
      Construction of rules, ELEC AP 6215.6
      Contents, ELEC 6–130
      Councilmanic district, any city other
      than NYC, ELEC 6–136
      Cover sheets, ELEC AP 6215.2, 6215.8
      Deficiencies, curing, ELEC AP 6215.7
   Designation of candidates, ELEC 6–130;
      ELEC AP 6215.1 et seq.
      Form, ELEC 6–132
      Content of independent nominations,
      ELEC 6–140
      Independent nomination, emblem or
      name of independent party,
      ELEC 6–138
      Listing candidates by sex, primary
      ballots, ELEC 2–104
      Proceedings in supreme court as to
      objections, ELEC 16–102
      Public office, ELEC 6–110
      Rules concerning, ELEC 6–136
      Sheets designating petition, ELEC 6–130
      Signatures, in ink, ELEC 6–132
      State committees, sexes, equal representation, listing candidates for
      party positions separately by
      sexes, ELEC 2–102
      Statements in lieu of affidavits, materially false, penalties,
      ELEC 6–132
      Time of filing, ELEC 6–158
      Objections, ELEC 6–154
      Validity of name on petition, ELEC 6–138
   Village elections, ELEC 6–204, 6–206
   Written objections, ELEC 6–154
   Determinations, ELEC AP 6215.7
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Nominations—Cont’d
Petition—Cont’d
  Expenses of preparing, contributions, permitted, ELEC 17–140
  Failure to file designation or nomination of candidate for party position, ELEC 6–158
  Filing, ELEC AP 6215.5
  Form, ELEC 6–132
  Identification numbers, ELEC AP 6215.3
  Independent candidates, ELEC 6–140, 6–146
  Time of filing, ELEC 6–158
  Validity of names on petition, ELEC 6–138
  Long Island power authority, time for filing, ELEC 6–158
  Multiple candidates, ELEC AP 6215.4
  Oaths and affirmations, ELEC 6–132
  Objections to designating, petitions, specification, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6204.1
  Places for filing, ELEC 6–144
  Signatures,
    Independent nomination, ELEC 6–110 et seq.
    Long Island power authority, number required, ELEC 6–142
    Number, ELEC 6–136
    Time for filing, ELEC 1–106, 6–158
    Supreme court proceeding, ELEC 16–102
    Witness identification information, ELEC 6–132, 6–140
  Political parties, ELEC 6–116, 6–156
    Canvass of votes by board of elections, ELEC 9–200
    Designating petitions, last day for filing, ELEC 6–120
    First nominations by new party, ELEC 6–128
    Form of designating petition, ELEC 6–132
    Limitation on right, ELEC 6–132
    List of nominations, publication, newspapers, ELEC 4–122
    Primary runoff elections, ELEC 6–162
    Time of filing, objection to petition, ELEC 6–154
    Two or more political parties, count of ballots marked in two squares, ELEC 9–112

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Nominations—Cont’d
Preservation and disposition, ELEC 3–220
  President of U.S., write in candidates, certificate of candidacy, contents, filing, ELEC 6–153
  Presidential electors, party nominations, ELEC 6–102
  Proceedings, supreme court as to objections, ELEC 16–102
  Public inspection, petitions and certificates filed, ELEC 6–144
  Publication, lists, ELEC 4–122
  Qualifications, ELEC 6–120
  Residence of signer of,
    Designating petition, ELEC 6–130
    Independent nomination petition, ELEC 6–140
  Runoff primaries, New York City, special proceedings, ELEC 16–116
  Party nominations, ELEC 6–162
  Sheets, designating petition, ELEC 6–130, 6–134
  Signatures,
    Authentication of, designating petition, ELEC 6–132
    Certificate, filling vacancy in nomination or designation, ELEC 6–148
    Designating candidates for office, ELEC 6–134
    Designating petition, ELEC 6–130, 6–132, 6–136
    Validity of name on, ELEC 6–138
    Independent nomination petition, ELEC 6–138, 6–142
    Nominating petition, number, ELEC 6–135
    Validity of names on designating and independent nominating petitions, ELEC 6–138
    Special elections, ELEC 6–114
    Independent nomination petition, ELEC 6–138
    Party nomination for office to be filled at special election, ELEC 6–114
    State committee, political party, ELEC 6–104
    State convention, time, ELEC 6–158
    State offices, ELEC 6–104
    Statements,
      Canvass by canvassing board, ELEC 9–210
      In lieu of affidavit, materially false, penalties, ELEC 6–132
      Name of candidate appearing on ballot, notice by board, ELEC 6–144
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont'd
Nominations—Cont'd
Substitution, time of filing, objections to certificate substitution, ELEC 6–154
Tie vote, primaries, filling vacancies in designations and nominations, ELEC 6–148
Time,
Declination of designation, filing, ELEC 6–158
Failure to file designation or nomination of candidate for party position, ELEC 6–158
Filing,
Certificates, party nomination, ELEC 6–158
Objections to petitions or certificate of nomination, ELEC 6–154
Judicial district convention, ELEC 6–158
Objections to petition, proceedings as to designations and nominations, ELEC 16–102
Titles, names on designating and independent nominating petitions, ELEC 6–134
Uncontested office, primary election, ELEC 6–164
Vacancies, ELEC 6–150
Application of law, ELEC 6–156
Death or disqualification, time of filing certificate to fill, ELEC 6–158
Declination of an independent nomination, time of filing certificate to fill, ELEC 6–158
Designation or nomination,
Determination of order of names of candidates, ELEC 7–116
Filing, ELEC 6–148
Primary elections, ELEC 6–150, 6–152
Time of filing certificate to fill, ELEC 6–158
Filling, exceptions, ELEC 6–158
In office, ELEC 6–116, 6–148
Death until the time of primary, ELEC 6–152
Time for filling independent petition to fill office, ELEC 6–158
Vice President of U.S., write in candidates, ELEC 6–153
Voting systems,
Ballots, form, ELEC 7–104
Time for court decisions with respect to names of candidates on, ELEC 16–102
Voting for person other than nominated candidate, ELEC 8–308

ELECTIONS—Cont'd
Nominations—Cont'd
Watchers, ELEC 5–206
Write in candidates, President, Vice President, certificate of candidacy, contents, filing, ELEC 6–153
Write in votes, time for filing petition, ELEC 6–158
Writing, objection to petition or certificate of designation or nomination, time of filing, ELEC 6–154
Notice,
Audits and auditors, voting machines, ELEC 9–211
Cancellation of enrollment of voter, ELEC 16–110
Death of eligible voters, ELEC 5–708
Employee to employer of intended absence for voting, ELEC 3–110
Expenses, payment, ELEC 4–136
General and special elections, ELEC 4–120
Judicial hearings, ELEC 16–116
Newspapers, ante
Nomination to public office, ELEC 6–144
Order, names of candidates by lot, ELEC 7–116
Proclamation for special election, ELEC 4–106
Publication, generally, post
Registration of voters, post
Oaths and affirmations,
Assistance to illiterate or disabled voter, ELEC 8–206
Challenges, voters, ELEC 8–504
Name and residence of challenger to be entered on register of poll book, ELEC 8–504
Special presidential ballots, ELEC 8–506
Conduct of, voters requiring assistance, ELEC 8–306
Election district registration requirement, contents, oath of challenged voter, ELEC 8–504
Inspection and inspectors, ante
Military voter, ballot, ELEC 7–123
Persons assisting voters, ELEC 8–306
Registration of voters, oath of person challenging, ELEC 5–220
Residence requirement, contents of oath of challenged voter, ELEC 8–504
Voters,
Applying to vote upon name of person, challenged, ELEC 8–504
Insisting on right to vote after challenge, ELEC 8–504
Requiring assistance, ELEC 8–306
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Objections, petitions, proceedings or to designations, ELEC 16–102
Offenses. Election Offenses, generally, this index
Office, state or local, general election, prohibition, holding on Saturday or Sunday, ELEC 8–100
Officers,
Assistance to voter, choice, ELEC 8–306
Ballots,
Order of names upon ballots, determination, ELEC 7–116
Public inspection, ELEC 7–128
Committees, convention of political party, appointment, ELEC 6–126
Compensation and salaries,
Disqualification, ELEC 3–420
Forfeitures for neglect of duties, ELEC 3–416
Payment, ELEC 4–136
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
Disqualification, compensation, ELEC 3–420
Inspection and inspectors, generally, ante
Neglect or refusal to discharge duties, removal, ELEC 3–416
Notice,
Determination of objections to certificate or petition, ELEC 6–154
Removal, ELEC 3–416
Pasters, preparation and furnishing, ELEC 7–126
Payment, ELEC 3–420
Influencing voter, ELEC 17–122
Political parties,
Convention of political party, ELEC 6–124
Division between parties based on votes cast for governor, ELEC 3–400
Removal, ELEC 3–416
Poll clerks. Inspection and inspectors, generally, ante
Primary or caucus, ELEC 6–108
Register of voters, penalties for failure to deliver by removed officer, ELEC 3–416
Rehearing of charges against removed officer, ELEC 3–416
Removal, neglect of duty, penalties, ELEC 3–416
Rules and regulations of political party to be received with certificate of nomination, ELEC 6–128
Secrecy as to voting by person requiring assistance, ELEC 8–306
Suffolk County, list of persons qualified to serve, filing with board of elections, ELEC 3–504

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Officers—Cont’d
Summoning before canvassing board for correction of return, ELEC 9–206
Vacancies, ELEC 3–118
Voting machines,
Opening of envelope containing keys to voting machine, ELEC 8–102
Part of polling place to be in plain view of officers, ELEC 8–202
Written determination on hearing for removal, ELEC 3–416
Official ballots. Ballots, ante
Overseas citizens. Absentee Voting, generally, this index
Party, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Party officer, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Party position, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Pasters. Ballots, ante
Payment, election expenses, ELEC 4–136
Permanent personal registration, hospitalized veterans or relatives, ELEC 5–215
Personal application, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Persons who may challenge, ELEC 8–502
Petition,
Assembly district leaders, vacancies, circulating designating petitions, time, ELEC 2–110
Contents for independent nominations for public office, ELEC 6–110
Failure to file, ELEC 1–106
Independent nomination, ELEC 6–138
Judicial hearings, ELEC 16–116
National party conventions, delegates, ELEC 2–122–a
Nominations, ante
Preservation and disposition of, ELEC 3–220
Primary elections, post
Signatures,
Independent nomination for public office, ELEC 6–110
Paying money for services in canvassing, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–122
Photostatic, microphotographic or photographic film copies, original records, introduction in evidence in any proceeding, ELEC 3–220
Police commissioner, misdemeanors concerning, ELEC 17–110
Police or Patrolmen, this index
Political committees,
Campaign contributions and expenditures, ante
Political parties, generally, post
Regulating, promote success or defeat of ballot proposals submitted to vote at public election, ELEC 14–100
ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Political Convention, generally, this index
Political parties, ELEC 2–100 et seq.
Abbreviation of name, ELEC 2–124
Absentee Voting, this index
Acceptance of designation by another
party or parties, ELEC 6–116
Amendments, rules by committee, ELEC
2–114
American, use of word in name of political
party, ELEC 2–124
Article 78 proceedings, review of removal
of member of committee, ELEC
16–118
Assembly district leader, eligibility for
election, ELEC 2–110
Assistance to voter, choice as to election
officer, ELEC 8–104
Associate assembly district leader, eligi-
bility for election, ELEC 2–110
Ballots, ante
Banners, posters,
Place of registration, ELEC 5–204
Polling places, ELEC 8–104
Board of elections,
New York City, number of commis-
ioners in same party, ELEC 3–200
Registration of voters and change of
same upon application filed by
mail, list, applicants and resi-
dences, notification to party chair-
man, ELEC 5–210
Campaign contributions and expendi-
tures, generally, ante
Cancellation of enrollment of voters,
ELEC 16–110
Caucuses,
Party nominations, towns, notice, date,
posting, ELEC 6–108
Party rules, election of delegates to
national convention, alternative
methods, ELEC 2–122
Proceedings as to designations and
nominations, primary elections,
ELEC 16–102
Towns and villages, ELEC 6–108
Village elections, designation and nomi-
nation of candidates, ELEC
15–108
Certificates and certification,
Declination of nomination, death or dis-
qualification, time of filing, ELEC
6–158
Qualification for commissioners of elec-
tions, ELEC 3–504
Recommendation for appointment as
election commissioner, ELEC
3–204

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Political parties—Cont’d
Certificates and certification—Cont’d
Tabulated statement filed with state
board of elections, copy, ELEC
9–200
Certiorari to review proceeding for re-
moval of member of committee,
ELEC 16–118
Chairman, registered voters in county,
list, forward to chairman by county
elections board, ELEC 5–210
Change of enrollment, ELEC 5–302,
5–304
Cities, appointment of watchers, ELEC
5–206
Clerks of election, ELEC 3–400
Commissioner of elections, right to hold
party position, ELEC 3–200
Committees, ELEC 2–100
Appointment, ELEC 6–128
Contribution by polling place owners
prohibited, ELEC 17–164
Filling vacancies, ELEC 6–148
Formation, ELEC 2–110
Organization, ELEC 2–112
Other committees allowed, ELEC
2–100
Other than state or county committee
making nomination, certificate of
nomination, ELEC 6–156
Removal, ELEC 2–116
Review of proceeding for removal of
member, ELEC 16–118
Rules, ELEC 2–110, 2–114
Sex of member, ELEC 2–102
Time for meeting and organizing,
ELEC 2–112
Vacancies, filling in designation or nom-
imination, ELEC 6–148
Count of vote if name of person for party
position is written on ballot, ELEC
9–112
County chairman, list of registration can-
cellations and reinstatements to,
ELEC 5–101
County Committee, this index
Declination of designation or nomination,
ELEC 6–146
Definitions, ELEC 1–104
Designating candidate, public office,
ELEC 6–110
Election Offenses, this index
Empire state, partys name containing
words, ELEC 2–124
English language, name to be in, ELEC
2–124
Enrollment,
Change, ELEC 5–302, 5–304
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Political parties—Cont’d
Enrollment—Cont’d
   Correction, ELEC 5–206
   In another party, vacancies in offices, state or county committee, ELEC 2–118
   Not shown on registry, entry, ELEC 8–314
   Equal division between parties, election inspectors, ELEC 3–400
   First nomination of new party, ELEC 6–128
   Funds, expenditures, ELEC 2–126
   Governing law, ELEC 1–102
   Governor, state board of elections to transmit to of certified statements of canvass of votes, ELEC 9–214
   Incorrect entry of enrollment on registry, ELEC 8–314
   Independent nominations, ELEC 6–138
   Insignias, restrictions on use, ELEC 2–124
   Inspection and inspectors, ELEC 3–400
   Canvass of votes of voting machine, ELEC 9–102
   Designation as chairman of inspector named by political party in election districts in NYC, ELEC 3–400
   Performance of duty, ELEC 8–202
   Selection of election inspectors to render assistance to voter, ELEC 8–306
   Vacancies in offices or absence, appointments, ELEC 3–418
   Judicial office, statewide, candidate, limitation on rights to designate or nominate, party membership, exception, ELEC 6–120
   Justices of supreme court, nomination of candidates, ELEC 6–106
   Lists,
      Alternates to convention of political party, ELEC 6–124
      Election inspectors, coordinators and poll clerks, filling, ELEC 3–404
   Major political parties, definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
   Party emblem, supreme court proceedings, ELEC 16–104
   Party names,
      Selection, ELEC 2–124
      Supreme court proceedings, ELEC 16–104
   Party positions,
      Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
      Failure to file petition or certificate, ELEC 1–106
      Primary election, statements, candidates, time, filing, special provisions, ELEC 2–120
      Statement of position to be filled, ELEC 2–120
      Supreme court proceedings, ELEC 16–102
   Petition designating candidate, ELEC 6–130
   Form, ELEC 6–132
   Rules concerning, ELEC 6–134
   Placards, posting in or upon places of registration prohibited, ELEC 5–204
   Platforms, state committee, convention to adopt, ELEC 2–102
   Political Convention, this index
   Poll clerks, canvass of ballots cast by voters with poll cards missing or whose poll records did not show them enrolled in the party claimed, notice, meeting, ELEC 9–209
   Poll watchers, ELEC 8–500
   Portraits, restrictions on use, ELEC 2–124
   Primary elections, post

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Political parties—Cont’d
New party, ELEC 2–108
Nominations, ELEC 6–128
Nominations, ante
Notice,
   Caucus for making nominations for town or village offices, ELEC 6–108
   Meeting for amendment of rules by committee, ELEC 2–114
   Officers and employees,
      Applications for absentee ballots, distribution to, approval by election board, ELEC 8–100
   Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
   Organization, ELEC 2–100 et seq.
   Party emblem, supreme court proceedings, ELEC 16–104
   Party names,
      Selection, ELEC 2–124
      Supreme court proceedings, ELEC 16–104
   Party positions,
      Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
      Failure to file petition or certificate, ELEC 1–106
      Primary election, statements, candidates, time, filing, special provisions, ELEC 2–120
      Statement of position to be filled, ELEC 2–120
      Supreme court proceedings, ELEC 16–102
   Petition designating candidate, ELEC 6–130
   Form, ELEC 6–132
   Rules concerning, ELEC 6–134
   Placards, posting in or upon places of registration prohibited, ELEC 5–204
   Platforms, state committee, convention to adopt, ELEC 2–102
   Political Convention, this index
   Poll clerks, canvass of ballots cast by voters with poll cards missing or whose poll records did not show them enrolled in the party claimed, notice, meeting, ELEC 9–209
   Poll watchers, ELEC 8–500
   Portraits, restrictions on use, ELEC 2–124
   Primary elections, post

Names, ELEC 2–124
   Independent bodies, ELEC 6–138
   Printing on ballot for general officers, ELEC 7–106
   Proceedings in supreme court as to right to use, ELEC 16–104
   Village independent nomination petition, ELEC 15–108
   National, names, ELEC 2–124

I–56
### Elections—Cont’d

#### Political parties—Cont’d

- Procedure in printing names of candidates on ballots, ELEC 7–106
- Proclamation of result of canvass, ELEC 9–122
- Qualifications,
  - County committee, ELEC 2–104
  - State committee, ELEC 2–102
- Registration of voters,
  - Judicial proceedings relative to, ELEC 16–108
- Watchers, ELEC 5–206
- Removal,
  - Election officer on request of political party officer, ELEC 3–416
- Member of committee, ELEC 2–116
- Review of proceeding for removal of member or committee, ELEC 16–118
- Rules and regulations,
  - Filing in office of village clerk, ELEC 2–114
  - First nominations by new party, ELEC 6–128
  - Formation of committees other than state and county committees, ELEC 2–110
  - Sex, state committee of political party, membership, equal representation, ELEC 2–102
  - Special elections, party nominations for office to be filled at special election, ELEC 6–114
  - State, party name containing phrase, ELEC 2–121
  - State board of canvassers, membership, ELEC 9–216
- State committees, ELEC 2–100 et seq.
  - Alternate delegates, state convention, ELEC 2–102
  - Board of elections, to furnish to chairman list of members of committee elected, ELEC 9–200
- Change of boundaries of assembly districts after election of members, ELEC 2–118
- Contributions, ELEC 2–126
- Convention, ELEC 2–102
- Creation political party organization, ELEC 2–102
- Delegates, state convention, ELEC 2–102
- Election of members, ELEC 2–102, 2–106
- Elections,
  - Delegates and alternates to national convention, ELEC 2–122
  - Alternative methods, ELEC 2–122
  - Members, ELEC 8–100

### Elections—Cont’d

#### Political parties—Cont’d

- State committees—Cont’d
  - Eligibility, election, residence, ELEC 2–102
  - Enrolled member of party, ELEC 2–102
  - Equal representation of sexes, ELEC 2–102
  - Limitation on right to nominate party candidate, ELEC 6–120
  - Members, ELEC 2–102
  - New political party, ELEC 2–108
  - Nominations, ELEC 6–104
    - Candidates, presidential electors, ELEC 6–102
  - Officers, ELEC 2–112
  - Organization, ELEC 2–112
  - Other than state committee, creation, ELEC 2–110
  - Party name and emblem, selection, ELEC 2–124
- Political party organization, general provisions concerning, ELEC 2–100 et seq.
- Powers and duties, ELEC 2–110
- Primary election, election of members, ELEC 2–106
- Removal of members, ELEC 2–116
- Representation on committee where boundary or district is changed, ELEC 2–118
- Residence, election eligibility, ELEC 2–102
- Resident of unit, ELEC 2–102
- Rules, ELEC 2–114
- Sex of member, ELEC 2–102
- Sexes, equal representation, ELEC 2–102
- State convention, ELEC 2–102
- Statewide judicial office, nomination or designation of candidate, party membership, exception, ELEC 6–120
- Supreme court proceedings concerning returns of canvass by inspectors, ELEC 16–106
- Term of office, ELEC 2–106
- Time, organization, ELEC 2–112
- Time for,
  - Holding, ELEC 6–126
  - Meeting and organization, ELEC 2–112
- Vacancy in office, ELEC 2–118
- Voting by members, ELEC 2–102
- When member deemed elected as assembly district leader, ELEC 2–110
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Political parties—Cont’d
Statement,
   Canvass by canvassing board, ELEC 9–210
Party chairman as to party position,
   ELEC 2–120
Supreme court proceedings as to right to
   use of emblems, color, party name,
   ELEC 16–104
Symbols, restrictions on use, ELEC 2–121
Tally of votes, method, ELEC 9–116
Time, filing certificate of party nomination,
   ELEC 6–158
Treasurer of committee, resignation, require-
   ments, rules and regulations, state board of elections,
   ELEC AP 6200.7
United States, use of words in name of,
   ELEC 2–121
Units of representation, ELEC 2–102, 6–124
Vacancies in office,
   Assembly district leaders, ELEC 2–110
   State or county committees, ELEC 2–118
Village clerks, filing party rules in office of,
   ELEC 2–114
Village committee, appointment of watch-
   ers for polling places, ELEC 5–206
Village election, designation and nomina-
   tion of candidate, duties, ELEC 15–108
Voting systems, post
Political unit, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Poll clerks. Inspection and inspectors, gen-
   erally, ante
Poll lists,
   Candidates, defacing, before closing, mis-
   demeanor, ELEC 17–116
Polling places, publication in towns, ELEC 4–119
Publication, identify places which do not
   provide access to handicapped voters,
   ELEC 1–118, 4–119, 4–120
Submitting, ELEC 4–104
Polls and polling places,
   Absentee voters envelopes, examination,
   ELEC 5–506
   Additional day for voting in event of cer-
   tain disasters, information concern-
   ing, ELEC 3–108
   Advertisements, ELEC 5–201
   Aged persons, ELEC 4–104
   Access, rules and regulations, ELEC AP 6206.1 et seq.
   Alcoholic beverages, business licensed un-
   der Control Law not to be designated as polling place,
   ELEC 4–101
   Alternative polling place,
   Designating, distance may not be un-
   reasonable, ELEC 4–104
   On account of religious scruples, special
   ballots, ELEC 11–300
   Methods of casting and counting,
   ELEC 11–304
   American flag, display, ELEC 8–104
   Apprehension for crime, voting rights,
   ELEC 8–104
   Assistance in voting, ELEC 8–312
   Blanks, duties of inspectors, arrange-
   ment, ELEC 8–102
   Books, duties of inspectors, arrangement,
   ELEC 8–102
   Booths, duties of inspectors as to sup-
   plies, ELEC 8–102
   Candidates, polling places on property
   held by, ELEC 4–104
   Challenges,
   At polling place, ELEC 8–504
   Report, verification of entries after
   close of polls, ELEC 8–510
   Closing,
   Persons entitled to vote at closing,
   ELEC 8–104
   Special presidential voters, closing of
   polls, deadline for receipt and can-
   vassing of ballots, ELEC 11–110
   Community school board elections, as-
   signment of police officers to polling
   places, ELEC 8–104
   Completion of elections after close of
   polls, challenge report, ELEC 8–510
   Consolidation, ELEC 4–104
   Contiguous election district,
   Physically disabled voters, ELEC 4–104
   Use for registration and voting where
   public convenience would be
   served, ELEC 4–104
   Criteria, state board of elections, designa-
   tion, polling places, access for handi-
   capped or elderly, ELEC AP 6206.1
   Designation, alternative polling place des-
   ignated, distance may not be un-
   reasonable, ELEC 4–104
   Distance markers, ELEC 8–104
   Board of elections to furnish to city,
   town or village clerk, ELEC 4–128
   Duty to provide, ELEC 4–128
   Districts, ante
   Educational observation, ELEC 8–106
   Elderly voters, ELEC 4–104
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Polls and polling places—Cont’d
Election boards, voting by voters with
certain religious scruples, special bal-
lots, ELEC 11–300
Methods of casting and counting,
ELEC 11–304
Election Offenses, this index
Equipment for, ELEC 4–132
Expenses of providing, payment, ELEC
4–136
Facsimile ballots,
Display, ELEC 8–104
Taken away by voter, ELEC 8–104,
8–306
Flags,
Displayed, ELEC 8–104
Duty of inspector, ELEC 8–102
Guard rails, duty of inspectors as to,
ELEC 8–102
Handicapped persons,
Access,
Compliance date, county board of
elections, ELEC AP 6206.2
Indication of by cities or towns,
ELEC AP 6206.1
Petitions for waiver, ELEC AP
6206.1, 6206.4
Reports by county board of elections,
ELEC AP 6206.3
Review, petitions for waiver, ELEC
AP 6206.1
Rules and regulations, ELEC AP
6206.1 et seq.
Alternative accessible polling place,
election districts, ELEC 4–104
Entrance providing access by ramp or
otherwise, ELEC 4–104
Notice, accessibility of polling place,
ELEC 5–210
Registration records, ELEC 5–601
Hindering voters, ELEC 17–130
Hours for voting, ELEC 8–100
House of worship, polling places located
in, ELEC 4–104
Inspection and inspectors, generally, ante
Ledger of registration records or comput-
er generated registration lists, clos-
ing and sealing after close of polls,
ELEC 8–510
Location of polling place, ELEC 4–104,
8–302
Merger and consolidation, ELEC 4–104
Minors, educational observation, ELEC
8–106
Moving of, notice to voters by mail,
ELEC 4–104
Multiple districts, ELEC 4–104

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Polls and polling places—Cont’d
Nearest district designated where district
has less than a certain number eligi-
ble voters in less than one square
mile preliminary proceedings, ELEC
4–104
Opening and preparations therefore,
ELEC 8–102
Payment of expenses, ELEC 4–136
Pencils for voting booth, duties of inspec-
tors, ELEC 8–102
Places used for registration of voting,
completion of functions of election in-
spectors, ELEC 4–104
Police officers, assignment, ELEC 8–104
Political contributions by owner, ELEC
17–164
Presidencies for opening of polls, duties
of election inspectors, ELEC 8–102
Preservation of order, ELEC 8–104
Presidential ballots, special presidential
voters, deadline for receipt and can-
vassing ballots, ELEC 11–110
Primary elections, post
Proceedings, use of buildings as polling
places, Supreme Court, ELEC
16–115
Public buildings,
Convenient entrance, room suitable for
registration, ELEC 4–104
Registration and polling place, ELEC
4–104
Public convenience, establishing polling
place outside election district in ward
or town when necessary to serve,
ELEC 4–104
Public officer, polling places on property
held by, ELEC 4–101
Public schools, registration and polling
place, provisions made available,
ELEC 4–104
Publication of lists, towns, ELEC 4–119
Radial distance, measurement of from
polling place, ELEC 8–104
Ramp, temporary ramp to help physically
disabled voters, ELEC 4–104
Registration of voters,
Contiguous election district, ELEC
4–104
Designation of by districts, ELEC
4–104
Election records, party enrollment in
conflict, ELEC 9–209
Furniture, ELEC 4–136
List, publication, towns, ELEC 4–119
Poll cards, lost or misplaced, not show-
ing party in which claimed to be
enrolled, ELEC 9–209
ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Polls and polling places—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
Poll ledgers,
Completion at closing, ELEC 8–510
Record not found in, permission to vote, ELEC 8–302
Registration poll records voters not rejected by board to be placed in ledger, ELEC 5–302
Poll records,
Challenge date entered in, ELEC 8–504
Contents, ELEC 5–500
Custody and filing, ELEC 5–600
Delivery, For use at election, ELEC 4–134
To election district polling places, ELEC 5–600
To police at place of registration, ELEC 5–230
Disposition, ELEC 5–230
Lists, ELEC AP 6212.9
Maintenance, inactive status, ELEC 5–213
Missing on election day, ELEC 9–209
New address of voter, ELEC 8–302
New districts, ELEC 5–610
Party enrollment, conflict, ELEC 8–302
Photostated copies, preservation, disposal, ELEC 3–220
Placing in custody of town or village clerk for delivery to board of inspectors, ELEC 5–612
Poll ledger,
Placing in, ELEC 5–302
Registration not found in, permission to vote, ELEC 8–302
Removal from poll ledgers, inactive status, ELEC 5–213
Signatures, ELEC 5–500
Signing by voter before being permitted to vote, ELEC 8–304
Use at elections, ELEC 8–302
Runoff primaries, New York City, time, ELEC 8–100
Sample ballots, ELEC 8–101
Arrangement by inspectors, ELEC 8–102
Duties of inspectors, ELEC 8–102
Saturday, polling places located in religious organizations, open for voter registration on, ELEC 4–104, 5–202
Special ballots for board of election employees unable to appear at polling place due to duties as employee, ELEC 11–302
Special ballots for board of election employees unable to appear at polling place due to duties as employee—Cont’d
Methods of casting and counting, ELEC 11–304
Special federal voters, special federal ballots, delivery, ELEC 11–212
Standards, ELEC 4–104
Students, educational observation, ELEC 8–106
Subsidy, grant or loan for building, designation as polling place, power to deny subsidy, on refusal, ELEC 4–104
Supreme court or justice, proceedings with respect to use of buildings as, ELEC 16–115
Tax exemption or abatement provided for building, designation as polling place, power to deny exemption or abatement on refusal, ELEC 4–104
Time,
Change of polling place, ELEC 4–104
Opening and closing, ELEC 8–100
Voting by persons in polling places before closing time, ELEC 8–104
Training, workers, ELEC 3–412
Voter information, posting, ELEC 8–102, 8–104
Voting in, contiguous election district, ELEC 4–104
Waiver, accessibility requirements, physically disabled voters, entrance providing access by ramp or otherwise, ELEC 4–104
Watchers,
Appointment, qualifications, ELEC 8–500
Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–102
Certificate of appointment, ELEC 8–500
Challenged lists, examination by, ELEC 5–206
Challenging voters, ELEC 8–500
Examinations, challenged lists, ELEC 5–206
Independent bodies, ELEC 5–206
Inspectors, duty to permit examination of ballots by watchers, ELEC 8–102
Local registration, enrollment box examined by, ELEC 5–204
Number permitted, ELEC 8–500
Presence at polling place, ELEC 8–500
Primary elections, challenge of voters, ELEC 8–502
Qualification, ELEC 5–206
ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Polls and polling places—Cont’d
Watchers—Cont’d
   Rights refused, ELEC 17–106
Voting machines
   Audits and auditors, ELEC 9–211
   Opening of counting compartments of
   voting machines in presence of, ELEC 9–102
Plain view, ELEC 8–202
Preliminary oath, challenging voters, ELEC 8–504
Preservation of books, records, ELEC 3–220
Presidential Electors, generally, this index
Presidential primaries, ELEC 8–100
Primary elections,
Absentee voting, ELEC 7–122
   Qualified voter, governor calling elections, ELEC 8–400
Alternates,
   Appearance of names on ballots, ELEC 7–116
   Certificate of name and residence by board, ELEC 9–200
   State and judicial district conventions, ELEC 9–202
   Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–200
   Alternative methods for electing national convention delegates and alternates,
   office of President of U.S. appearing on ballot, ELEC 2–122
Assembly district leaders, ELEC 2–110, 2–120, 8–100
   Time for filing statements as to party positions, ELEC 2–120
Titles on ballot, ELEC 7–116
   Associate assembly district leader, election, ELEC 2–110, 8–100
   Time for filing statement as to party positions, ELEC 2–120
   Titles of offices on ballot, ELEC 7–116
Ballot boxes, order of opening and canvass, ELEC 9–102
Ballots, ELEC 6–166, 7–114
   Absentee ballots, ELEC 8–100
   Certification of primary election candidates, ELEC 2–122–b, 4–110
   Declination of nomination by person whose name is printed on ballots, ELEC 6–116
Examination, ELEC 7–128
Form, ELEC 7–114
   Petition to write in name of undesignated candidate, ELEC 6–166
   Listing candidates by sex, ELEC 2–104
   Marking, ELEC 7–114, 9–112
   Numbers to be entered in registers, ELEC 15–112

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Primary elections—Cont’d
   Votes used, ELEC 9–200
   Rikert, ELEC 6–166
   Filing of certified copy of tabulated statements with state election board, ELEC 9–200
   Furnishing of ballots, ELEC 7–116
   Party nominations, primary runoff elections, ELEC 6–162
   Publication,
   List of polling places in cities, ELEC 4–118
   Notice of primary, ELEC 4–118
   Voting machines,
   Directions for use, ELEC 7–116
   Providing, ELEC 7–205
   Books, records, preservation and disposal of, ELEC 3–220

INDEX

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ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Primary elections—Cont’d
Campaign contributions and expenditures,
Number of registered or enrolled voters, determination, ELEC 14–114
Reports,
Time of filing, ELEC 14–108
Uncontested elections, ELEC 14–124
Cancellation of enrollment of voter, time, ELEC 16–110
Candidates,
Biographical information, candidates with identical or similar names, distribution, contents, ELEC 7–102, 8–302
Certification, ELEC 4–110
Definitions, violations, elective franchise, ELEC 17–100
Designation, petition, form, ELEC 6–132
Identical or similar names, biographical information, distribution, ELEC 7–102, 8–302
Canvass of votes, ELEC 2–122–a, 9–200, 9–202
Ballots cast by voters with missing registration poll cards, ELEC 9–209
Returns, ELEC 9–202
Board of elections, ELEC 9–200
Time for completion of canvass, ELEC 9–200
Uncommitted preference where office of President of U.S. appears on ballot, ELEC 2–122
Votes, ELEC 9–102
State board, ELEC 9–202
Caucus, supreme court proceedings, ELEC 16–102
Certificates and certification,
Canvass of returns, ELEC 9–200
Enrollment permitting voter to vote in primary of another party, ELEC 8–302
Chairman of political party, filing statement of party positions to be filled, ELEC 2–120
Challenges, ELEC 8–502
Check of registrants, notice of local registration, changes in polling place, ELEC 4–117
Committeemen, order of positions on ballot, ELEC 7–116
Contested office or position, effect of petition for opportunity to write in name of candidate, ELEC 6–164
Corporations funded by public moneys, officers, election, prohibition, holding on Saturday or Sunday, ELEC 8–100

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Primary elections—Cont’d
Count of votes, ELEC 9–112
County committee,
Application of rules to nomination for town officers, ELEC 6–108
Election, ELEC 8–100
Members, ELEC 2–106
Term of office, ELEC 2–106
Inspection of ballot for voting machines, exceptions, candidates for members of, ELEC 7–128
Order of party positions on ballots, ELEC 7–116
Statement, positions to be filled at primary, ELEC 2–122
Two thirds vote, members from a town may adopt, ELEC 6–108
Dates of elections, ELEC 8–100
Election of 1980, ELEC 2–122
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
Delegates,
Appearance of name on ballot, ELEC 7–116
Certificate of name and residence by board, ELEC 9–200
State and judicial district conventions, canvass of votes, ELEC 9–200
Titles of party positions on ballot, ELEC 7–116
Designation, candidates, petition, form, ELEC 6–132
District delegates and alternates to national convention, election, ELEC 2–122, 2–122–b
Districts,
Creation, alteration, ELEC 4–100
Party ballot to contain no part for candidate for uncontested offices, ELEC 7–114
Primaries of all parties, to be held when primaries uncontested, ELEC 8–100
Election inspectors, ELEC 3–400
Challenge of voter, ELEC 8–502
Distribution of biographical information, candidates assigned numbers by board of elections because of identical or similar names, ELEC 7–102, 8–302
Entry of party enrollment on register where enrollment not shown, ELEC 8–314
Election Offenses, this index
Enrollment of voters,
Not shown on registry, entry, ELEC 8–314
Voters, application, filing by mail, eligibility for, ELEC 5–210
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Primary elections—Cont’d
Fall primaries, time, holding, ELEC 8–100
Filling vacancies in nominations, ELEC 6–148
Form of petition for opportunity to ballots, ELEC 6–166
Fraud or irregularities, Supreme Court, direction of new elections, ELEC 16–102
Funds of party, expenditure for primary purposes, ELEC 2–126
Hours for voting, ELEC 8–100
Incorrect entry of enrollment or registration, ELEC 8–314
Ink, sheet of petition requesting opportunity to write in candidates name to be signed, ELEC 6–166
Instructions on ballots, ELEC 7–114
Limitation, right to designate or nominate party candidates, ELEC 6–120
Lists, polling places, cities, publication, ELEC 4–118
Lot, determination of order of names of candidates upon ballot, ELEC 7–116
Marking of ballots, ELEC 7–114
Method of canvassing ballot, ELEC 9–108, 9–110
Names, similar names, numbering, order on ballot, ELEC 7–116
Newspapers, publication, Lists of polling places, ELEC 4–118
Notice of primary election, ELEC 4–118
Nominations, ELEC 6–160
Canvass of primary returns, ELEC 9–200
Declination, ELEC 6–146
Notice, ELEC 6–146
Party nomination, Candidates, designation, ELEC 6–110
Designated candidates, ELEC 6–118
Primary runoff elections, ELEC 6–162
Primary elections, uncontested office, ELEC 6–164
Uncontested offices or positions, ELEC 6–160, 6–164
Vacancies caused by death or disqualification and unfilled at time of primary, ELEC 6–152
Notice, Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–200
Delegate and alternate election, ELEC 9–200
Publication, ELEC 4–118

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Primary elections—Cont’d
Notice—Cont’d
Time, place and purpose, cities, towns and villages, ELEC 6–108
Oaths, ballots, ELEC 6–166
Office, state or local, prohibition, holding on Saturday or Sunday, ELEC 8–100
Officers, ELEC 3–100
Official ballot, ELEC 7–114
Order of,
Names on ballots, ELEC 7–116
Titles of positions, ELEC 7–116
Party ballot to contain new part for candidate for uncontested office and positions, ELEC 7–114
Party positions,
Designating petition, ELEC 6–134
Election of district leader and associate district leader, ELEC 2–110
Filled, statement by chairman of county committee, ELEC 2–120
Inclusion in returns of persons deemed elected to party position, ELEC 9–200
Petition for opportunity to write in name of candidate, ELEC 6–158, 6–164
Titles of offices on ballot, ELEC 7–116
Pasters, preparation in furnishing, ELEC 7–126
Payment, expenses of polling places, ELEC 4–136
Petition,
Designating petition, president of the U.S., ELEC 2–122–b
Signatures, ELEC 2–122
Designation of candidates, form, ELEC 6–122
Enrolled party members requesting opportunity to write in name of candidates, ELEC 6–164
Undesignated candidate, ELEC 6–158
Form of petition, Request that uncommitted space be listed on ballot, ELEC 2–122
Requesting opportunity to write in name of undesignated candidate, ELEC 6–164
Police officers, assignment to polling places, ELEC 8–104
Political parties,
Delegates and alternates to national convention, election, ELEC 2–122, 2–122–b
Funds, expenditure for primary purposes, ELEC 2–126
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Primary elections—Cont’d
Political parties—Cont’d
Newspapers, publication, list of polling places in city for primary election, ELEC 4–118
Petition of enrolled members for opportunity to write in name of candidate, ELEC 6–158, 6–164
Statement by party chairman as to party position, ELEC 2–120
Polls and polling places, Contiguous district, ELEC 4–104
Designation, premises owned or leased by person holding public office or candidate for public office, ELEC 4–104
Equipment, ELEC 4–132
Hours for voting, ELEC 8–100
Lists of, publication, ELEC 4–118
Not to be opened when primaries uncontested, ELEC 8–100
Notice, publication, ELEC 4–118
Payment, expenses of, ELEC 4–136
Positions, certification, ELEC 4–110
Preservation and disposition of books, records, ELEC 3–220
President of U.S., ELEC 8–100
Office of appearing on ballot, ELEC 2–122–a, 2–122–b
Election of delegates to national convention, alternative methods, ELEC 2–122
Write in candidates, certificate of candidacy, contents, filing, ELEC 6–153
Primary, definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
Public inspection of ballots, ELEC 7–128
Publication, Notice of primary, Board of elections, ELEC 4–118
Party nominations for city offices, ELEC 6–108
Polling places in cities for primary elections, ELEC 4–118
Registers, reference to for determination of right to vote, ELEC 15–112
Registration of voters, post
Rules, election of delegates and alternates to national convention, alternative methods, ELEC 2–122
Runoff primaries, New York City, Judicial proceeding, ELEC 16–116
Time held, ELEC 8–100
Party nominations, ELEC 6–162
Sheets of designating petition, ELEC 6–130

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Primary elections—Cont’d
Signatures, Designating petition, ELEC 6–130
Voter, comparison with signature at last general election, ELEC 8–304
Similar names, numbering, order on ballot, ELEC 7–116
Special Federal Voters, generally, this index
Special proceedings, runoff primaries, New York City, ELEC 16–116
State committee, election, ELEC 8–100 Members, ELEC 2–106
Stationery, duty to provide, ELEC 4–128
Supplies, duty to provide, ELEC 4–128
Supreme Court,
Directing new primary election, ELEC 16–102
Proceedings to determine questions with respect to uncontested primary, ELEC 16–102
Tie vote, nomination to fill vacancies, ELEC 6–148
Time,
Completion of canvass of returns, ELEC 9–200
Declination of nomination, ELEC 6–146
Filing, Certificate to fill vacancy in designation caused by declination, ELEC 6–158
Declination of designation, ELEC 6–158
Designating petition, ELEC 6–158
Petition requesting opportunity to write in name of candidate, ELEC 6–158
Holding, ELEC 8–100
Proceeding for new primary or irregularity, ELEC 16–102
Towns, Counties of over 750,000, party nominations, ELEC 6–108
Party nominations of candidates for office, ELEC 6–108
Transfer of voters, application, filing by mail, eligibility for, ELEC 5–210
Uncontested elections, ELEC 6–164,
8–100
Ballot for party whose primary is uncontested not to be printed, ELEC 7–114
Certification, ELEC 4–110
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
Notice of polling places, ELEC 4–118
Official compilation of returns, ELEC 9–200

I–64
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Primary elections—Cont’d
Uncontested elections—Cont’d
Party ballot to contain no part for candidate, ELEC 7–114
Persons deemed nominated or elected, ELEC 6–160
Primaries to be held in case of, ELEC 8–100
Printing of names or proposals on ballots, ELEC 7–102
Supreme court proceeding, ELEC 16–102
Unofficial delivery and tally of election results, election district outside a city, ELEC 9–126
Vacancies, designation or nomination, order of names of candidates upon ballot, ELEC 7–116
Vice President of U.S., write in candidates, certificate of candidacy, contents, filing, ELEC 6–153
Villages,
Conducted by boards of elections on day of general election, resolutions, ELEC 15–104
Offices to be filled, designation, ELEC 15–104
Party nominations of candidates for office, ELEC 6–108
Special elections, ELEC 15–106
Voting square, definitions, marking ballots, ELEC 9–112
Voting systems, ELEC 7–116
Examination, ELEC 7–128
New York City, candidates and offices, ELEC 7–116, 7–205
Use, ELEC 7–205
Watchers, challenge of voters, ELEC 8–502
Withdrawal, run off primary, ELEC 6–162
Write in,
Ballots, ELEC 7–114
Petition requesting opportunity to write in candidates name, ELEC 6–158, 6–164
President and vice president, certificate of candidacy, contents, filing, ELEC 6–153
Writing, form of petition requesting opportunity to write in candidates name, ELEC 6–166
Printing, Ballots, ante
Privacy booths,
Duty of inspectors as to supplies, ELEC 8–102
Payment of expenses, ELEC 4–136

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Privacy booths—Cont’d
Time,
Allowed for marking ballots, ELEC 8–312
Permitted voter at voting machine, ELEC 8–300
Protective counter, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Publication,
Additional day for voting in event of certain disasters, notice, ELEC 3–108
Campaign receipts and expenditures, inapplicability, ELEC 14–121
Constitutional amendments, publication in newspapers, resolution proposing, ELEC 4–116
Determinations, ELEC 9–212
General and special elections, ELEC 4–120
Lists, ELEC 4–119
Candidates, ELEC 4–122
Maps of congressional, senatorial, assembly and election districts, ELEC 4–102
Nassau County, official determinations as to officers elected and statements of canvass of votes, ELEC 9–212
Newspapers, generally, ante
Orange County, official determinations and statements, ELEC 9–212
Party caucus, nominations, town or village offices, ELEC 6–108
Places of registration, ELEC 4–119
Primary elections, ELEC 4–118
Qualifications to vote, ELEC 5–102
Age,
Qualifications, ELEC 5–102
Registration of voters, content of record, ELEC 5–500
Citizenship, restoration to rights of citizenship as essential as right to vote, ELEC 5–106
Election commissioners, ELEC 3–200
Felony, conviction of, ELEC 5–106
Incompetency oath, ELEC 5–106
Naturalization, ELEC 5–708
Seamen gaining or losing residence, ELEC 5–104
Wealth or title to property, ELEC 5–104
Radial distance, measurement of, ELEC 8–104
Recanvass, Canvass of votes, ante
Records and recordation,
Canvass, ballots cast by voters with party enrollment conflict, ELEC 9–209
Destruction after photostatic, microphotographic or photographic film copies thereof have been made, ELEC 3–220
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Records and recordation—Cont’d
Examination and copying, ELEC AP 6202.1
Filing, ELEC 9–124
Preservation and disposition of, ELEC 3–220
Statements recorded in office of department of state, ELEC 9–216
Registration of voters, ELEC 5–100, 5–300; ELEC AP 6213.1 et seq., 6217.1 et seq.
Absentee voting,
Acquisition, ballots, notice, ELEC 5–210
Appearance before board of central registration, ELEC 8–400
Application forms, ELEC 8–100
Applications, furnishing, ELEC 5–502
Canvass of ballots cast by voters, deadline for receipt, ELEC 8–412
Compelling registration, ELEC 16–108
Entries on register at time of deposit of ballot, ELEC 8–506
Illness or disability, ELEC 8–400
Temporary absences, ELEC 5–222
Affidavits, ELEC 5–210, 5–403, 8–302
Challenge of registration, ELEC 5–220
Correction of enrollment, ELEC 5–306
Enrollment, ELEC 5–510
Age requirement, qualification of voters, ELEC 5–102
Agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211
Anatomical gifts, registry, ELEC 5–210
Applicants, challenges to right to vote or register, inspector questions, ELEC 5–218
Application,
Affidavits, ELEC 8–302
Cancellation of, ELEC 5–402
Challenge, ELEC 5–218
Enrollment blank, forms of, furnishing, ELEC 5–502
Form, ELEC 5–302
Statewide application form, design, content, ELEC 5–210
Motor vehicle registration, voter registration while applying for drivers licenses, ELEC 5–212
Transfer of record, physically disabled voters, ELEC 5–601
Arrest, disorderly conduct, ELEC 5–204
Assistance to applicant, ELEC 5–216
Badges, ELEC 5–204
Blank, filing unused blank, ELEC 5–600
Board of inspectors,
Certificate of registration, duties, ELEC 5–228
Registration of voters—Cont’d
Board of inspectors—Cont’d
Meetings, ELEC 5–202
Business and trade, qualifications, ELEC 5–104
Canada, registration and enrollment, application form sent outside of U.S., to country other than, ELEC 5–210
Cancellation, ELEC 5–100, 5–404
Ballot, rejection of ballot, ELEC 5–403
Conviction of certain felony, ELEC 5–400
Death of voter, ELEC 5–400
Destruction of records, ELEC 5–404
Notice, ELEC 5–402
Voter or relative changing residence after leaving hospital, ELEC 8–404
Wrong district, ELEC 5–226
Canvass of votes,
Ballots cast by voters, registration poll cards missing registration poll records not showing enrollment in party claimed, ELEC 9–209
Voters, missing records, records conflicting with party enrollment claim, ELEC 9–209
Carrying cases, ledgers and forms, furnishing, ELEC 5–502
Central file registration records, ELEC 3–220, 5–500
Board of elections, approval of application to discontinue, ELEC 5–504
Discontinuance, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6207.1
Central high school districts, meetings, registration of voters, records, use, ELEC 5–612
Certificates and certification, Board of elections, local registration, ELEC 5–228
Correctness of transcript of original enrollment entries, ELEC 5–606
Enrollment, ELEC 5–606
Lists, ELEC 5–606
Registration, ELEC 5–228
Challenges, ELEC 5–204, 5–218, 5–614
Affidavits, ELEC 5–220
Form, ELEC 5–218
Furnishing, ELEC 5–502
After registration, ELEC 5–220
Applicants for registration, inspector questions, ELEC 5–218
Certified mail notifying person whose registration is challenged, ELEC 5–220
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
Challenges—Cont’d

Date, entry in voters registration poll record, ELEC 8–504
Notice of registered mail, ELEC 5–220
Oath refused, ELEC 5–204
Permission to vote, ELEC 8–504
Question not answered, ELEC 5–204
Registrants permitted to vote, ELEC 8–302
Reports, ELEC 4–117
Delivery for use at election, ELEC 4–134
Preparation, ELEC 8–508
Recording fact of assisting voter, ELEC 8–306
Verification of entry after close of polls, ELEC 8–510
Voter, ELEC 8–504
Watchers, ELEC 5–206
Change,
Address, transfer of registration and enrollment, ELEC 5–208
Enrollment,
Applicability, new enrollment by previously registered voters, ELEC 5–304
By registered voters, ELEC 5–302
Previously registered voters, ELEC 5–304
Status, reports, ELEC 5–708
Voters status, report, ELEC 5–708
Where voter registered in wrong district, ELEC 5–226
Charities, residents, gaining or losing, ELEC 5–104
Check of registrants, ELEC 5–710
Mail and mailing, presumptions, ELEC 4–117
Notice stating whether polling place is accessible to physically disabled voters, ELEC 4–117
Checks against fraudulent practices, ELEC 5–700 et seq.
Cities,
Identification cards, ELEC 5–214
Limiting places for local registration, ELEC 5–202
Publication of lists of places, ELEC 4–119
Registration cards for identification, ELEC 5–211
School meetings and elections, certain cities, records, use, ELEC 5–612
Citizenship,
Requirement, qualification of voters, ELEC 5–102

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
Citizenship—Cont’d
Restoration of rights of citizenship as essential to right to register, ELEC 5–106
Closing time, voters in meeting place permitted to register, ELEC 5–204
Colleges, ELEC AP 6213.2
Residents, gaining or losing, qualifications, ELEC 5–104
Compelling registration, ELEC 16–108
Compliance,
Directions to register qualified voters after unlawful denial of right to register, ELEC 5–224
Local boards of election, optional discontinuation, central file registration records, ELEC 5–504
Computer generated registration lists, Board of election inspectors to have charge of, ELEC 8–202
Completed challenge report placed in, ELEC 8–510
Enrollment, registration poll records entered in, ELEC 5–302
Filing after returns of canvass, ELEC 9–121
Military voter, records, entry and removal, ELEC 10–106, 10–109
New address of voter, ELEC 8–302
Optional use of, requirements, ELEC 5–506
Sealing after close of polls, ELEC 8–510
Signing by voter before being permitted to vote, ELEC 8–304
Special federal voters, ELEC 11–206, 11–208
Statewide, ELEC 5–614
Transfer of record, requirements, physically disabled voters, ELEC 5–601
Use at election, ELEC 8–508
Verification of registration, ELEC 8–302
Conditional release, discharge, ELEC 3–102
Conduct of elections, affidavits of registration, ELEC 8–302
Confidential or privileged information, crime victims, domestic violence, ELEC 5–508
Confirmation notices, mailing by board of elections to registered voter, ELEC 5–712
Conviction of crimes,
Cancellation of registration on, ELEC 5–400
**INDEX**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELECTIONS—Cont’d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registration of voters—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conviction of crimes—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of voter status, report, ELEC 5–106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration of maximum sentence or discharge from parole, right to register, ELEC 5–106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence to death or imprisonment for, right to register, ELEC 5–106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction, Enrollment, ELEC 5–306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List, ELEC 5–614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter registered in wrong district, ELEC 5–226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records, ELEC 8–304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional institutions, discharge, ELEC 3–102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties, over 300,000, dates and hours, determination, filing, publication, ELEC 5–202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County boards of elections, duties, ELEC AP 6213.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County court proceedings, ELEC 16–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime victims, domestic violence, confidential or privileged information, ELEC 5–508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes and offenses, Application by mail, ELEC 5–210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancellation, conviction of certain felony, ELEC 5–400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of status, reports, ELEC 5–708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional discharge, notification by court, ELEC 5–708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifications, ELEC 5–106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody, Enrollment boxes, ELEC 5–230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration records, ELEC 5–500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and equipment, ELEC 5–230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates and hours of registration, determination, filing, publication, ELEC 5–202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death, Cancellation of registration, ELEC 5–100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice not required, ELEC 5–402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal from lists, ELEC 5–614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report of, ELEC 3–220, 5–708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial of rights, ELEC 5–224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of persons, contents of records, ELEC 5–500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of records, ELEC 3–220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled voters, Assisting in voting, ELEC 8–306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicating permanently disabled, school district elections, ELEC 5–612</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELECTIONS—Cont’d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registration of voters—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure, voter registration information, prohibition, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discontinuance, central file registration records, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6207.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorderly conduct, arrest, ELEC 5–204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Districts, ante</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division of election districts on excessive registration, ELEC 4–100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence, crime victims, confidential or privileged information, ELEC 5–508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door to door investigation, ELEC 5–710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers license, voter registration while applying for, motor vehicle registration, ELEC 5–212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate voters, ELEC AP 6217.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election boards, ELEC 5–104 et seq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election Offenses, this index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment of voters, Affidavits, ELEC 5–310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application form, ELEC 5–302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxes, sealing, ELEC 5–230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancellation, judicial proceedings, ELEC 16–110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change, Previously registered voters, ELEC 5–301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered voters, ELEC 5–302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction, ELEC 5–306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspection and inspectors, ELEC 5–302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lists, publication of, ELEC 5–604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing record, ELEC 8–314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening of enrollment box and completion, ELEC 5–302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication of lists, ELEC 5–604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of records, ELEC 5–608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special enrollment, application filed by mail, ELEC 5–210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer, ELEC 5–210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of address, ELEC 5–208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence of nonresidence, ELEC 16–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusion, ELEC 5–106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to vote, Cancellation, ELEC 5–400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within certain period, requirement of reregistration, registration by mail, form to include certain information, ELEC 5–210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False information, enrollment of voters, transfer upon application filed by mail, applications, penalty, ELEC 5–210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False statement, qualification for registration, ELEC 5–702</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
  Family or household members, definitions, ELEC 5–508
  Filing, Cabinets for records, ELEC 5–502
  Registration records, ELEC 5–600
  Flag, furnishing, ELEC 5–502
  Foreign languages, assistance, ELEC AP 6213.2, 6213.3
  Foreign states, crimes and offenses, ELEC 5–106
  Forfeiture, right to vote, removal from lists, ELEC 5–614
  Form and contents, Application for, Change of enrollment, ELEC 5–302
  Mail registration, ELEC 5–500
  New enrollment by previously registered voters, ELEC 5–304
  Certificates of local registration, ELEC 5–228
  Oath, challenge after registration, ELEC 5–220
  Registration record, ELEC 5–500
  Special federal voter, ELEC 11–202
  Uniform forms, delivery to local post offices, distribution, ELEC 5–210
  Uniform statewide change of residence registration form, ELEC 5–210
  Gaining or losing residence, institutions of learning, attendance as student, ELEC 5–104
  Gambling, results, ELEC 5–106
  Hotline, lists, statewide, ELEC 5–614
  Identification cards, ELEC 5–214
  Identity and identification, Canvas of votes, ELEC 9–209
  Verification, ELEC 3–103, 5–210, 8–302, ELEC AP 6217.6
  Implementation by state board of elections, ELEC AP 6213.5
  Inability of voter to sign registration poll record, ELEC 8–302
  Inactive status, ELEC 5–213
  Challenge, certain elections, ELEC 5–612
  Separate listing of, registration records, ELEC 5–612
  Incompetency, ELEC 5–106
  Notice to board of adjudication of voters incompetency, ELEC 5–708
  Inspection and inspectors, Action of election inspectors as board, ELEC 5–204
  Challenge to applicant, questions concerning, ELEC 5–218
  Instructions in taking of registrations, ELEC 3–412

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
  Inspection and inspectors—Cont’d
  Mail, applications for, ELEC 8–302
  Meetings, voters, ELEC 5–202
  Records, supervision of use, ELEC 8–302
  Watchers, appointment to attend meetings, ELEC 5–206
  Intimate relationships, definitions, ELEC 5–508
  Investigations and investigators, Affidavit of nonresidence, ELEC 16–108
  Assistance of boards, ELEC 3–216
  Discrepancies between registration records and blanks and inventory record and certificate, ELEC 5–600
  State board of elections, qualifications, ELEC 3–107
  To prevent fraudulent practices, ELEC 5–700 et seq.
  Jewish holidays, prohibition, holding meetings for local registration on certain holidays, ELEC 5–202
  Jurisdiction, notification, appropriate elections board, prior registration of voter, ELEC 5–704
  Keys, ledger carrier cases, delivery to local board, ELEC 4–130
  Ledgers, Board of elections furnishing, ELEC 5–502
  Containing registration poll records or printed list with computer generated facsimile signatures, supplied to election officials, ELEC 4–134
  Custody and disposition, ELEC 5–230
  Records and recordation, ELEC 5–502
  Completed challenge report, placing, ELEC 8–302
  Sealing and locking after close of polls, ELEC 8–510
  Seals, ELEC 4–134
  Lists, ELEC AP 6217.1 et seq.
  Access, ELEC AP 6217.11
  Appeal and review, ELEC AP 6217.3
  Certification, ELEC 3–606
  Changes, ELEC AP 6217.10
  Creation, ELEC AP 6217.2
  Entry of information, ELEC AP 6217.4
  Maintenance, ELEC AP 6217.10
  Participating agencies, ELEC AP 6213.1
  Polls and polling places, ELEC AP 6212.9
  Queries, ELEC AP 6217.12
  Registered voters, publication and distribution of, ELEC 5–602
ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
Lists—Cont’d
Reports, ELEC AP 6217.12
Security, ELEC AP 6217.11
Statewide, ELEC 5–614
Voters currently registered in election district, records, ELEC 5–502
Local registration, ELEC 5–202
Certificates, forms, ELEC 5–228
Conduct, ELEC 5–204
Disposition of records and supplies, ELEC 5–230
Locations, limitation, ELEC 5–202
Time to register, ELEC 5–202
Watchers, enrollment boxes examined by, ELEC 5–204
Locking devices for ledgers or cabinets, ELEC 5–502
Loss, mutilation, or destruction of records, reregistration, ELEC 5–608
Mail,
Application, ELEC 5–210
Cancellation of registration, ELEC 5–402
Check for purposes of preventing fraudulent practices, ELEC 4–117
Checking registrants, ELEC 4–117
Confirmation notice, board of elections, ELEC 5–712
Form of application for registration by, ELEC 5–500
Initial voters, ELEC 8–303
Transfer of registration, ELEC 5–210
Maintenance and repairs, list, statewide, ELEC 5–614; ELEC AP 6217.10
Maps,
Certified description of election district, furnishing, ELEC 5–502
Election district, ELEC 4–102
Posting in places of registration, ELEC 5–204
Married women, challenge report to contain names of women not voting under married names, ELEC 8–508
Meetings, board of, inspectors, local registration, ELEC 5–202
Mentally competent to vote, certification upon release or discharge from institution, qualifications for registration, ELEC 5–106
Mentally ill persons, ELEC 5–106
Change of status, reports, ELEC 5–708
Merchant Marine, residents, gaining or losing, qualification, ELEC 5–104
Mexico, registration and enrollment, application form sent outside of U.S., to country other than, ELEC 5–210

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
Missing records, canvass of votes, ELEC 9–209
Mistake in enrollment, ELEC 5–306
Motor vehicle department, duties, ELEC AP 6213.3
Motor vehicle registration, voter registration while applying for drivers licenses, ELEC 5–212
Moving, requirement of reregistration, registration by mail, form to include requirements, ELEC 5–210
Mutilation,
List or poll ledger, ELEC 17–108
Records and recordation, ELEC 3–220
Reregistration or replacement, ELEC 5–608
Registration blank, ELEC 5–204
Names,
Change, challenge, signing registration poll record or computer generated registration list, ELEC 8–302, 8–508
Notice of order changing, voter status, ELEC 5–708
Naturalization, change of voter status, ELEC 5–708
Navigators of waters of state or high seas, ELEC 5–104
Loss or mutilation of registration, ELEC 5–608
NonEnglish speaking individuals seeking services, assistance, ELEC AP 6213.2, 6213.3
Notice,
Absentee ballots, acquisition, ELEC 5–210
Cancellation of registration, ELEC 5–402
Conditional discharge, ELEC 5–708
Death, person of voting age, change of voter status, ELEC 5–708
Judicial proceeding concerning registration, ELEC 16–108
Local registration, ELEC 5–202
Location of polling place, ELEC 5–210
Physically handicapped voters, accessibility of polling place, ELEC 5–210
Probation, revocation of, ELEC 5–708
Reregistration, ELEC 5–608
Transfer of registration,
Change of address, ELEC 5–208
New or altered district, ELEC 5–610
Voter registered in wrong district, ELEC 5–226
Unoccupied residences, NYC, ELEC 5–708
Oaths and affirmations, ELEC 5–204
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
  Oaths and affirmations—Cont’d
    Administration by inspectors, ELEC 5–204
  Application by mail, ELEC 5–210
  Challenges, ELEC 5–218
  Person challenged, ELEC 8–504
  Obliteration of signatures put in wrong places, ELEC 8–304
  Office of court administration, powers, duties, reports, change of voter status, ELEC 5–708
  Optional discontinuation of central file registration records, ELEC 5–504
  Order, state board shall issue, withdrawing permission to discontinue use of central file records, ELEC 5–504
  Orders of court, ELEC 5–204
  Completion records of voters, ELEC 16–108
  Permitting challenged registrant to vote, ELEC 8–510
  Registration poll record lost or misplaced, voting procedure, ELEC 8–302
  Registration records, party enrollment in conflict with claim, ELEC 8–302
  Pardon, felony, ELEC 5–106
  Parole, Convicted felon, effecting rights, ELEC 5–106
  Discharge, ELEC 3–102
  Participating agencies, duties, ELEC AP 6213.2
  Particular districts, determination by board, ELEC 5–104
  Parties, Designation, ELEC 5–210
    Lists, approved voter applications, provision to party chairman by board of elections, ELEC 5–210
    To proceedings to compel registration, ELEC 16–108
  Permanently disabled, Board of elections shall indicate, ELEC 5–612
    Indicating on registration lists, school district elections, ELEC 5–612
    Photostatic, microphotographic or photographic film copies of records, preservation, disposal, ELEC 3–220
    Physically handicapped voters, Notice, accessibility of polling place, ELEC 5–210
    Records, transfer of, applications, ELEC 5–601

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
  Police or patrolmen, Delivery, Certificates of registration, ELEC 5–228
  Registration records, supplies and equipment, at end of each day of local registration, ELEC 5–230
  Investigation of check cards, ELEC 5–702
  Political banners, posters or placards in or upon places of registration prohibited, ELEC 5–204
  Political parties, watchers, ELEC 5–206
  Polls and polling places, ante
    Preliminary oath of challenged voter, ELEC 5–204
    Preservation of records, ELEC 3–220
    Presidential Electors, generally, this index
    Presumptive evidence of nonresidence, ELEC 16–108
  Primary elections, Application, filing by mail, eligibility, ELEC 5–210
    Party designation, ELEC 5–210
    Registration poll record of voter that is not eligible to vote in, placement of poll ledger, ELEC 5–302
  Prior registration, notification to appropriate elections board, ELEC 5–704
  Probation, revocations of, election boards, notification by court, ELEC 5–708
  Proceedings, ELEC 16–108; ELEC AP 6217.5
  Prohibition, holding meetings for local registration on certain Jewish holidays, ELEC 5–202
  Propositions and questions to be submitted to voters, furnishing, ELEC 5–502
  Publication, Enrollment lists, ELEC 5–604
    List of registered voters, ELEC 5–602
    Qualifications, ELEC 5–102, 5–700
    Bipartisan team to investigate, ELEC 5–702
    Checks and investigations of, ELEC 5–702
    False statement affecting qualification for registration, ELEC 5–702
    Investigation, state board of elections, ELEC 3–107
    Oaths and affirmations, challenged voters, ELEC 8–504
    Persons adjudged incompetent, ELEC 5–106
ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
Qualifications—Cont’d
Presumptive evidence of nonresidence, ELEC 16-108
Vote in particular districts, determination of board, residency, ELEC 5-104
Queries, lists, ELEC AP 6217.12
Receipts, issuance, person receiving registration records, supplies and equipment, ELEC 5-230
Records and recordation, ELEC 5-500 et seq.
Cancellation, ELEC 5-401
canvass of votes, missing records or those with party enrollment conflict, ELEC 9-209
Contents, ELEC 5-500
Custody, ELEC 5-600
Delivery, ELEC 4-128
Disposition, ELEC 5-230
Filing, ELEC 5-600
Lost records, replacement, ELEC 5-608
Military voters, ELEC 10-106
Permanently disabled voters shall indicate, ELEC 5-612
Physically disabled voters, ELEC 5-601
Placing poll records in custody of village clerk for use in town or village election, ELEC 5-612
Public inspection, ELEC 3-220
Registration and enrollment of voters and change of same upon application, maintenance, ELEC 5-210
Replacement of lost, damaged or unusable records, ELEC 5-608
Reregistration on loss, mutilation or destruction of records, ELEC 5-608
Supplies, ELEC 5-502
Use for school election, ELEC 5-612
Refusal, ELEC 5-204
Records, ELEC 5-220
Register lists, Delivery to school district officials before regularly scheduled district elections, ELEC 5-612
indicating permanently disabled, school district elections, ELEC 5-612
Preservation, ELEC 3-220
Registers, Disabled voters, notation, ELEC 5-216
Identification numbers entered, ELEC 15-112
Reference to for determination of right to vote, ELEC 15-112

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
Registers—Cont’d
Signature, voters entered, ELEC 15-112
Registration cards for identification, ELEC 5-214
Registration information, disclosure, prohibition, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5-211
Regulations, Adoption of by state board of elections concerning local board of elections, ELEC 5-504
Amendment of by state board of elections, local board has reasonable time to conform, ELEC 5-504
Reinstatement,
Cancelled registration, ELEC 5-402
Notice, ELEC 5-402
Rejection, canvass of ballots cast by voters with registration poll cards missing, ELEC 9-209
Relatives, qualifications, ELEC 5-104
Relocation, ELEC AP 6217.7
Removal, challenges, ELEC 5-614
Replacement of records, ELEC 5-608
Reports,
Change in voters status, ELEC 5-708
Check of registered voters, ELEC 5-710
Lists, ELEC AP 6217.12
Removal, cancellation, ELEC 5-614
Reregistration,
Information concerning, mailing to certain persons, state board of elections, ELEC 5-210
Loss or mutilation of registration records, ELEC 5-608
Residence and residents,
Acquisition, ELEC 5-104
Cancellation, ELEC 5-100
Change of voter status, reports, ELEC 5-708
Charities, gaining or losing, ELEC 5-104
Colleges, gaining or losing qualifications, ELEC 5-104
Contents of records, ELEC 5-500
Length of, ELEC 5-500
Merchant Marine, gaining or losing residence requirements, ELEC 5-104
Persons whose address of previous registration was outside of state, state board of elections, powers, duties, ELEC 5-704
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELECTIONS</strong>—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration of voters—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence and residents—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presumption of nonresidence, ELEC 16–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifications of voters, ELEC 5–102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State institutions, gaining or losing, ELEC 5–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students, attendance in institutions of learning, statement of temporary absence, ELEC 5–222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unoccupied residences, notice, voter status, ELEC 5–708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verifying address, ELEC 4–117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmation notices, content, election boards, ELEC 5–712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration to active status, ELEC 5–213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of decision to refuse registration, ELEC 5–204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian language, ELEC 3–506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seals and sealing,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledgers, ELEC 4–134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signatures to, ELEC 5–230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seamen, residence, gaining or losing, qualification, ELEC 5–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security, list, statewide, ELEC 5–614; ELEC AP 6217.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signatures, ELEC 5–204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison, ELEC 8–304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of registration and enrollment, change of address, ELEC 5–208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt from signing registration record, inability to write, ELEC 5–216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of voters, ELEC 8–304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent nominating petition by registered voter, ELEC 6–110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obliteration when put in wrong places, ELEC 8–304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration records by illiterate or disabled persons, ELEC 5–216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seals, ELEC 5–230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special federal voters, ELEC 11–202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking in place of registration in church or school prohibited, ELEC 5–204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social services, residence, gaining or losing, ELEC 5–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special elections, registration poll record, placement, ELEC 5–302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission to discontinue central file and registration records, ELEC 5–208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniform forms, ELEC 3–102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State institutions, residence, gaining or losing, ELEC 5–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statements,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant respecting age, content of registration records, ELEC 5–500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary absence, ELEC 5–208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniform forms, ELEC 3–102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State institutions, residence, gaining or losing, ELEC 5–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statements,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant respecting age, content of registration records, ELEC 5–500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary absence, ELEC 5–222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status, ELEC AP 6217.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striking name on register, ELEC 16–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students, attendance in institutions of learning,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaining or losing residence, ELEC 5–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of temporary absence, ELEC 5–222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervised release, discharge, ELEC 3–102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary list of registered voters, checking registrants, ELEC 5–708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and equipment, ELEC 4–130, 5–502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposition, ELEC 5–230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Registration of voters—Cont’d
Supreme Court, proceedings, ELEC 16–108
Temporary absence, forms of statements of, furnishing, ELEC 5–502
Temporary absentees, ELEC 5–222
Time, military voters, ELEC 10–106
Town elections,
   Identification cards, ELEC 5–214
   Placing poll records in custody of town or village clerk, ELEC 5–612
Transcript of registration records, publication of, ELEC 5–606
Transfer,
   Change of address, ELEC 5–208
   Registration, mail, ELEC 5–210
Veterans or relatives, registration poll record, determination, hospitalization, ELEC 8–404
Under influence of giving or refusing of registration, ELEC 5–106
Uniform statewide application form, availability to voters, contents, ELEC 5–210
Union Free School Districts, this index
United States,
   Persons engaged in service of, ELEC 5–104
   Registration and enrollment, transfer, application form sent outside of, ELEC 5–210
Unlawful, denial of rights to register, direction to register qualified voters, ELEC 5–224
Unused forms, equipment and material, return, ELEC 5–230
Verification of registration, ELEC 8–302
Veterans, this index
Victims of domestic violence, definitions, ELEC 5–508
Voided records, preservation, disposal, ELEC 3–220
Voting machines, form and content of records, use of machines, ELEC 5–500
Writing,
   Inability, excused from signing registration record, ELEC 5–516
   Name, inability, ELEC 5–516
Wrong district, ELEC 5–226
ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Residence and residents—Cont’d
Change of address, transfer of registration and enrollment, ELEC 5–208
Definitions, ELEC 1–104
False,
   Declaration, ELEC 17–102
   Residence, ELEC 17–104
Gaining or losing as affects of registering and voting, ELEC 5–104
Qualification to vote in particular districts, determination, ELEC 5–104
Registration of voters, ante
Requirements, ELEC 5–102
Students,
   Attendance at institutions of learning, ELEC 5–104
   Statement of temporary absence, ELEC 5–222
Resident vote tabulation programming, definitions, ELEC 1–104
State committee members, ELEC 2–102
Voter,
   Cancellation of enrollment of voters, ELEC 16–110
   Oath of challenged voter as to residence, ELEC 8–504
Returns,
   Delivery, ELEC 9–126
   Disposition after completion of canvass, ELEC 9–124
   Filing after completion of canvass, ELEC 9–124
Form, canvass, ELEC 9–128
Inspectors, duties, ELEC 9–120
Receipts, ELEC 9–124
Statement on returns, ELEC 9–128
Uncontested, definitions, canvass of primary returns by board of elections, ELEC 9–200
Voting machines, envelopes, sealing, ELEC 9–124
Runoff primaries. Primary elections, ante
Russians language, ELEC 3–506
Sale of property authorized to be destroyed or sold, ELEC 3–220
Samples. Ballots, ante
Saturdays, this index
Scanners. Voting systems, generally, post
School District Meetings, this index
School Elections, generally, this index
Seals and sealing,
   Ballots, ante
   Certificates, votes of electors for president and vice president, ELEC 12–106
   Ledger, disposition of records and supplies, ELEC 5–230
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Seals and sealing—Cont’d
Packages containing election supplies, ELEC 4–134
Voting systems, ELEC 9–102
Secrecy, conduct of elections, ELEC 8–300
Secretary of State, this index
Senate, this index
Sentence and punishment,
Conviction of misdemeanor, ELEC 17–166
Death sentence for felony, right to vote, ELEC 5–106
Elector in military service, ELEC 17–148
Signatures,
Authentication of, independent nominating petition, ELEC 6–140
Challenge report, certificate, ELEC 8–510
Challenging voters, voter signature identification, ELEC 8–304
Comparison, ELEC 8–202, 8–304
Conduct of elections, signature identification, ELEC 8–304
Digitizing,
Acceptance testing, ELEC AP 6212.6
Characteristics of system, ELEC AP 6212.4
Definitions, ELEC AP 6212.1
Initiating the process, ELEC AP 6212.3
Record processing during conversion and maintenance, ELEC AP 6212.8
Registration poll list, ELEC AP 6212.9
Responsibilities of state board, ELEC AP 6212.12
Storage of computer readable records, ELEC AP 6212.10
Storage of original voter registration records, ELEC AP 6212.11
System management, ELEC AP 6212.5
Training, ELEC AP 6212.7
Identification of voter by, ELEC 8–304
Independent nominating petition, ELEC 6–138, 6–140
Ink, signature to petition for independent nomination for public office, ELEC 6–140
Inspection and inspectors,
Ballot return, ELEC 9–106
Certificate at end of challenge report, ELEC 8–510
Comparison,
Absentee envelope with that on register, ELEC 8–306

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Signatures—Cont’d
Inspection and inspectors—Cont’d
Comparison—Cont’d
Election day with that of registration, ELEC 8–304
Election inspectors, registration records, ELEC 5–500
Witnesses, comparison, ELEC 8–202, 8–304
Petition, independent nomination for public office, ELEC 6–110
Special federal voters, ELEC 11–202
Registration application forms, detachable portions for, ELEC 11–204
Validity of names on designating independent nomination petitions, ELEC 6–138
Voter identification, ELEC 8–304
Statements,
Campaign contributions and expenditures, ante
Canvassing board, ELEC 9–210
Form and content of independent nominating petition for public office, ELEC 6–110
Identifying statement, photostatic microphotographic or photographic film copies, preservation, ELEC 5–220
Independent nominating petitions for public office, ELEC 6–110
Witnesses, statement appended to sheet of certain petition, ELEC 6–132, 6–140
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Stationery, duty to provide, ELEC 4–128
Street name changes, reports, ELEC 5–708
Suffolk County, this index
Sunday, general election, for state or local office, prohibition, ELEC 8–100
Supplies, ELEC 3–226
Supreme Court, this index
Tally of votes. Canvass of votes, generally, ante
Tearing, facsimile ballots, distance markers, ELEC 8–104
Time,
Allowed employees to vote, ELEC 3–110
Cancellation of enrollment of voter, ELEC 16–110
Declination of designation or nomination, ELEC 6–146
Filing papers, ELEC 1–106
General election, Saturday or Sunday, prohibition, for officers of funded corporations, ELEC 8–100
Holding, primaries, ELEC 8–100
Nominations, ante
Polls and polling places, ante
Primary elections, ante
Time allowed employees to vote, ELEC 3–110
Town Clerks, this index
Town Elections, generally, this index
Town Officers and Employees, this index
Treasurer, campaigning committee, powers and duties, ELEC 14–118
Uncontested elections. Primary elections, ante
Uncontested office, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Uncontested position, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Uniform forms, ELEC 3–102
Unit of representation, definitions, ELEC 1–104
United States Senate, this index
Unofficial ballots. Ballots, ante
Unofficial primaries, filling vacancies in nominations, ELEC 6–148
Vacancies,
Certificate as to officers to be voted for, ELEC 4–106
Committees, ELEC 2–118
Nominations, ante
Verification of number of ballots by comparison with register, ELEC 9–108
Veterans hospital, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Village Clerk, this index
Villages, this index
Void ballots. Ballots, ante
Voter information, posting, polls and polling places, ELEC 8–102, 8–104

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Voting machine custodian, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Voting square, definitions, marking ballots, ELEC 9–112
Voting systems, ELEC AP 6209.1 et seq., 6210.1 et seq.
Acceptance testing, ELEC AP 6209.10
Accessibility, ELEC AP 6209.2
Accounts and accounting, ballots, ELEC AP 6210.10
Additional day for voting, disaster, ELEC 3–108
Additional voting machines, ELEC 7–205
Admission, offer or attempt deemed doing of act, ELEC 17–132
Approval and use, ELEC 7–200
Application process, ELEC AP 6209.4
Approval,
Designs, ELEC 7–202
Purchase, prohibition, ELEC 7–200
Arrangement, ELEC 8–102
Polling place, ELEC 8–102, 8–202
Assistance to voters, ELEC 8–306
Attendance by inspectors, ELEC 8–202
Attorney general, approval of contracts, ELEC 7–203
Audits and auditors, ELEC 9–211, 16–113
Three percent, ELEC AP 6210.18
Voter verified paper audit trails, ELEC AP 6209.2
Ballot proposals, form, ELEC 7–110
Board of trustees in villages, adoption, ELEC 7–200
Borrow, experimental basis, county, town, ELEC 7–200
Candidates, person other than nominated candidate, voting for, ELEC 8–308
Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–100 et seq.
Missing registration records, requirements, ELEC 9–209
Recanvass, ELEC 9–208
Tabulation, ELEC AP 6210.9
Unofficial tally, ELEC AP 6210.3
Certificates and certification, ELEC AP 6209.6
Locking of voting machine, ELEC 9–102
Receiving instruction in use, ELEC 3–412
Rescission, ELEC AP 6209.8
Changes made to, ELEC 7–201
City ordinances, prohibition against purchase of patented articles as not applying to, ELEC 7–203
Clerks, assignment of duties, ELEC 8–202
Combining two districts where voting machines used, ELEC 4–104
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Voting systems—Cont’d
  Compensation and salaries,
    Party representatives, preparation of
      machines, ELEC 7–207
  Testing laboratories or examiners of
    voting machines, ELEC 7–201
  Confidential or privileged information,
    Operation by voter, ELEC 8–300
    Requirement, ELEC 7–202
  Construction, design, location, require-
    ments, ELEC 7–202
  Contest of elections, opening of machines,
    ELEC 3–222
  Contested primary elections, use, exception,
    ELEC 7–200
  Contracts, ELEC 7–203
    Purchase, ELEC 7–204; ELEC AP
      6209.9
  Cost, machines with removable, devices,
    paid for by, election boards, ELEC
      9–126
  Counties outside city of New York, contest-
    ted primaries, ELEC 7–205
  Custodians, ELEC 3–302
    Adjustment at polls, ELEC 8–102
    Appointment and removal by boards of
      elections, ELEC 3–300
    Compensation, ELEC 3–300, 3–302
    Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
    Decision by court involving contents of
      official ballots, time of, ELEC 16–104
    Definitions, ELEC AP 6209.1, 6210.1
    Demonstration models, ELEC AP 6210.4
    Designated candidates, voting for person
      other than, ELEC 8–308
    Devices for printing and photographing
      candidates and amendment counters
      before opening and after closing,
      ELEC 7–202, 9–102
    Direct recording electronic equipment,
      validity, votes, ELEC AP 6210.14
    Disabled voters, aiding person to vote,
      ELEC 8–306
    Disasters, additional day of election,
      ELEC 3–108
    Display, ELEC AP 6209.2
    Ballots, ELEC 7–104
    Distance of other persons permitted to
      preserve secrecy of ballots, ELEC
      8–202
    Door or covering not to be unlocked or
      opened during election, ELEC 8–202
    Election Boards, this index
    Election Offenses, this index
    Electronic or computerized devices, re-
      moval, ELEC 9–102
    Emergency ballots, ELEC 7–120
      Records, preservation, ELEC 3–222

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Voting systems—Cont’d
  Emergency use of ballots, machine out of
    order, ELEC 7–120
  Escrows, programming, software, source
    codes, ELEC 7–208
  Examination, ELEC 7–201
    Judicial proceedings, ELEC 16–112
    To be used on primary day, ELEC
      7–128
  Examination criteria, ELEC AP 6209.6
  Examination fund, establishment, deposit
    of examination fees into, ELEC
      7–201
  Experimental basis, use of, certain types,
    authorization, ELEC 7–201
  Experimental use of, ELEC 7–200
  Extra machines, purchase by county,
    ELEC 7–203
  Facsimile ballots, ELEC 7–118
  Federal write in ballots, cast by military
    or special federal voters, offices of
    president, ELEC 9–209
  Fees,
    Applications, ELEC AP 6209.4
    Examination of, deposit into examina-
      tion fund, ELEC 7–201
    Fire districts, use at elections, ELEC
      3–224
    Forms, ballots, ELEC AP 6210.7
    General elections, required number of
      voting machines, ELEC 7–203
    Governor, ballots, printing names of gu-
      bernatorial candidates on ballots,
      ELEC 7–104
    Guard rails, ELEC 9–102
      Arrangement within, ELEC 8–102,
      8–104
      Distance from machine, ELEC 8–202
    Hand counts, ELEC 9–102
      Handicapped persons, accessibility,
      ELEC 7–202
    Hood or curtain, ELEC 7–202
    Independent parties, appearance of name
      of candidate, emblem on voting ma-
      chine ballot, ELEC 7–104
  Inspection and inspectors,
    Arrangements within guard rails, duty
      of election inspectors, ELEC 8–102
    Certificates, locking of voting machine,
      ELEC 9–102
    Duties, ELEC 8–104, 8–202
    Election boards, instruction and use of
      voting machines, ELEC 3–112
    Emergency ballots, use where voting
      machine is to be used, inspectors
to use, ELEC 7–120
    Examination of voting machines by
      election inspectors, ELEC 8–102
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Voting systems—Cont’d
  Inspection and inspectors—Cont’d
    Instructions, use of voting machines, ELEC 3–112
    Keys to voting machines, delivery before opening of polls, ELEC 8–102
  Number, ELEC 3–400
  Instructions, ELEC 7–130
  Inspectors and poll clerks, ELEC 3–412
  Operating models, ELEC 8–206
  Instructions to voters, ELEC 7–130
  Judicial proceedings involving content of ballots on, ELEC 16–104
  Keys, delivery to, Board by inspector filing returns, ELEC 9–102
  Inspectors before opening of polls, ELEC 8–102
  Languages, ELEC AP 6209.2
  Leases, ELEC 3–226
  Lever type voting machines, validity, votes, ELEC AP 6210.17
  Lieutenant Governor, ballots, printing candidates name on ballots, ELEC 7–104
  Locks, ELEC 9–102
  Maintenance, ELEC AP 6209.6, 6210.2
  Mandatory use in New York city, ELEC 7–205
  Manner of voting, ELEC 8–300
  Model provided, time, ELEC 7–200
  Modifications and reexamination, ELEC AP 6209.7
  Name stamp, use, write in votes, ELEC 7–122, 8–308
  New York City, Ballots on voting machines, ELEC 7–116
  Contested primary, ELEC 7–205
  Noise, ELEC AP 6209.2
  Nominations, ante
  Number, Clerks, ELEC 3–400
  General elections, ELEC 7–203
  Minimum, ELEC AP 6210.19
  Officers and employees, ELEC AP 6210.6
  Opening, Envelope containing keys to voting machine, ELEC 8–102
  Upon orders of judges of court, ELEC 3–222
  Operations, ELEC AP 6210.5
  Optical scan voting systems, validity, votes, ELEC AP 6210.15
  Out of order, ELEC 7–120

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Voting systems—Cont’d
  Paper, Ballots, ELEC 7–200; ELEC AP 6209.3
  Records, ELEC AP 6209.2
  Parties, machines used for more than one, ELEC 7–205
  Patented articles, ordinance or charter not to prohibit purchase of voting machine, ELEC 7–203
  Pecuniary interests, voting machine examiners and testing laboratories, ELEC 7–201
  Political parties, Form of ballots, ELEC 7–104
  Instructions to voters with machine, containing ballot labels, ELEC 7–130
  Preparation, party representative presence, ELEC 7–207
  Power source, ELEC AP 6209.2
  Preliminaries for opening of the polls, ELEC 8–102
  Preparation, party representatives, presence, ELEC 7–207
  Preservation of ballots and records, ELEC 3–222
  Presidential electors, Ballots, form, ELEC 7–104
  Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–102
  Primary elections, ante
  Printing and photographing, ELEC 7–104; ELEC AP 6209.2
  Counters before polls open and after polls close, ELEC 7–202, 9–102
  Privacy, ELEC AP 6209.2
  Procedures, ELEC AP 6210.12
  Proclamation of results, ELEC 9–102
  Programming, escrows, ELEC 7–208
  Protective counter, definitions, ELEC 7–202
  Election Law, ELEC 1–104
  Provision, ELEC 7–121
  Public counter, definitions, ELEC 7–202
  Punch cards, ELEC 7–209
  Purchase, ELEC 3–226
  Contracts, ELEC AP 6209.9
  Records, preservation, ELEC 3–222
  Reexamination, ELEC 7–201; ELEC AP 6209.7
  Registration of voters, form and content of records, use of, ELEC 5–500
  Removable electronic or computerized devices, procedures, ELEC 9–126
  Repair and maintenance, ELEC 3–226
  During election, ELEC 7–120
  Requirement, use, ELEC 7–203
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Voting systems—Cont’d
  Rescission of certification, ELEC AP 6209.8
  Resident vote tabulation programming, definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
  Return of canvass of votes, ELEC 9–102
  Sealing, ELEC 9–124
  Schools for instruction in use, ELEC 3–112
  Screens, ELEC 7–202
  Seals and sealing, ELEC 9–102
  Returns, ELEC 9–124
  Security, ELEC AP 6209.4, 6209.6, 6210.11
  Senate committee, opening on direction of, ELEC 3–222
  Software, ELEC AP 6209.2
  Escrows, ELEC 7–208
  Security, oaths and affirmations, ELEC AP 6209.4
  Testing, ELEC AP 6209.6
  Source codes, escrows, ELEC 7–208
  Special federal and presidential ballots, canvass of votes, ELEC 9–102
  Standards,
    Noise levels, curtains, ELEC 7–202
    Validity, votes, ELEC AP 6210.13 et seq.
  State senator, appearance of name on ballot, ELEC 7–104
  Statement of canvass, ELEC 9–128
  Submission, voting systems equipment, ELEC AP 6209.5
  Substitution of machines during election, ELEC 7–120
  Supreme Court,
    Directing examination for purpose of contest, ELEC 16–112
    Proceedings, form of ballots, ELEC 16–104
  Tabulation of votes, ELEC AP 6210.9
  Tally sheets, election districts using, ELEC 9–128
  Tapes, ELEC 9–102
  Technicians,
    Appointment and removal, ELEC 3–300
    Duties, ELEC 3–302
  Test decks, ELEC AP 6210.8
  Testing, ELEC 7–206; ELEC AP 6209.6, 6210.2
  Acceptance testing, ELEC AP 6209.10
  Theft, emergency ballot used where voting machine was to be used, ELEC 7–120

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Voting systems—Cont’d
  Time,
    Decision on contents of official ballots, ELEC 16–104
    Voter remaining within machine, ELEC 8–300
    Titles of offices and party positions, arrangement, ELEC 7–116
    Town boards,
      Adoption, ELEC 7–200
      Fire district elections, permitting use of, ELEC 3–224
    Town Elections, this index
      Type, ballots, machine counted, ELEC 7–121
      Unlocking, malfunction, ELEC 3–222
      Use, ELEC 7–200
        Cities, ELEC 7–200
        Contested primary elections, exception, ELEC 7–200
        Districts, ELEC 3–224
        Primary election, ELEC 7–205
        Requirements, ELEC 7–203
      Validity, votes, ELEC AP 6210.13 et seq., 6210.15
    Villages,
      Providing, ELEC 3–224
      Use, ELEC 7–200
      Visual devices, ELEC 7–202
      Voter verified paper audit trails, ELEC AP 6209.2
      Waiver, intellectual property rights, challenges, ELEC 7–208
      Wheelchairs, construction must allow voting by persons in, ELEC 7–202
      Write in ballots, ELEC 8–308, 9–102
      Write in candidates, ELEC AP 6209.2
    Name stamp, use, ELEC 7–122, 8–308
    Wards (Political Subdivisions), this index
      Watchers. Polls and polling places, ante
    Westchester County, this index
    Witnesses,
      Immunity, ELEC 17–146
      Offender as competent witness, ELEC 17–146
      Signature, form and content of independent nominating petition for public office, ELEC 6–110
    Statements, ante
    Write in ballots, voting systems, ELEC 9–102
    Write in candidates for president and vice president,
      Certificate of candidacy, contents, filing, ELEC 6–153
    Certification by state boards to county boards, ELEC 4–112
INDEX

ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Write in votes, Ballots, ante
Canvass of votes, candidates for president and vice president not certified by state board of elections, void votes, ELEC 9–206
Certificate of candidacy for president and vice president, ELEC 6–153
Certification by state board to county boards, ELEC 4–112
Electors of president and vice president, ELEC 12–100
Name stamp, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Nominations, time for filing petition, ELEC 6–158
Preservation, ELEC 3–222
Voting systems, ELEC 8–308

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE—Cont’d
Loss of registry list or affidavits, ELEC 17–108
Misconduct, Election officers, ELEC 17–106
Petitions, ELEC 17–122
Misdemeanors, ELEC 17–102, 17–130
Money furnished to induce attendance at polls, ELEC 17–140
Mutilation of registry list or affidavit, ELEC 17–108
Offender as competent witness, ELEC 17–146
Pernicious political activities, ELEC 17–154
Political assessments, ELEC 17–156
Political contributions by owner of polling places, ELEC 17–164
Poll list, mutilation or destruction, ELEC 17–116
Procuring fraudulent documents to vote, ELEC 17–160
Public officers and employees, violation of election laws, ELEC 17–128
Receiving consideration for franchise, ELEC 17–144
Refusal to permit employees to attend elections, ELEC 17–118
Soliciting news media support, ELEC 17–112
State board of elections, powers and duties, ELEC 3–107
Supplies, mutilation or destruction, ELEC 17–116
Unlawful acts respecting returns, ELEC 17–136
Unlawful use of pasters, ELEC 17–134
Witness immunity, ELEC 17–146

ELECTORAL COLLEGE
Administrator of general services, certificate of votes and list of electors mailed to secretary, ELEC 12–108
Ballots, ELEC 12–106
Certificate of vote, ELEC 12–108
Given by electors, ELEC 12–106
Compensation of electors, ELEC 12–110
List, Electors attached to certificate, disposition, ELEC 12–108
Presidential electors, Attached to certificate of votes given, ELEC 12–106
Furnishing, ELEC 12–102
Meetings, ELEC 12–104
Organization, ELEC 12–104
President of U.S. Senate, certificate of votes and list of electors mailed to, ELEC 12–108

I–80
INDEX

**ELECTORAL COLLEGE**—Cont’d
Sealing of certificates of votes, **ELEC 12–106**
Time of meeting, **ELEC 12–104**
Vacancies, filling, **ELEC 12–104**
Vote of electors, **ELEC 12–106**

**ELECTRICITY**
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index
Power failure, additional day of elections, **ELEC 3–108**
Villages, generally, this index

**ELECTRONIC MAIL**
Military forces, elections, applications, ballots, **ELEC 10–106, 10–107**
Special federal voters, ballots, Applications, **ELEC 11–202, 11–203**
Special elections, **ELEC 11–216**

**EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**
Facilities, polling place, designation as, exemption, **ELEC 4–104**

**EMPIRE STATE**
Political party name containing words, **ELEC 2–124**

**ENEMY ATTACK**
Additional day of election, **ELEC 3–108**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**
Election officers or clerks, acting without knowledge of, misdemeanor, **ELEC 17–130**
Elections, Names, independent body making nomination of candidate, **ELEC 6–138**
Registration of voters, interpreters, **ELEC 5–216**
Name, political parties, **ELEC 2–124**

**ENROLLMENT OF VOTERS**
Elections, this index

**ENTERTAINMENTS**
Elections, furnishing to induce voting, **ELEC 17–140**

**ENVELOPES**
Elections, special federal voters, envelopes for ballots, **ELEC 11–204**

**ERIE COUNTY**
Elections, conduct of, hours of voting primaries in, **ELEC 8–100**

**ESCROWS**
Elections, voting machines, programming, software, source codes, **ELEC 7–208**

**ESTATES, POWERS AND TRUSTS LAW**
Death, generally, this index

**ETHICS**
Fair campaign code, **ELEC 3–106**
Political parties, Elections, this index

**EVIDENCE**
Canvas of votes, statements, delivery, **ELEC 9–126**
Election offenses, complaints, **ELEC 3–105**
State board of elections, powers to require production, **ELEC 3–102**

**EXAMINATIONS AND EXAMINERS**
Ballots, examination by voters, **ELEC 7–130**
Voting machines, **ELEC 7–201**

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT**
Governor, generally, this index
Head of, Governor, generally, this index

**EXECUTIVE LAW**
Governor, generally, this index
Notaries, generally, this index

**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**
Governor, generally, this index

**EXEMPTIONS**
Elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, **ELEC 14–124**

**EXPERTS**
Voting machines, examinations, **ELEC 7–201**

**EXPLOSIVES**
Additional day of election, **ELEC 3–108**

**EXTORTION AND THREATS**
Elections, generally, this index

**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**
Absentee voting, ballots, applications, **ELEC 8–400**
Confidential or privileged information, elections, identity and identification, voters, **ELEC 3–220**
Military forces, elections, applications, ballots, **ELEC 10–106, 10–107**
Special federal voters, ballots, Applications, **ELEC 11–202, 11–203**
Special elections, **ELEC 11–216**

**FAIR CAMPAIGN CODE**
Generally, **ELEC 3–106**
Initiation of proceedings, rules and regulations, state board of elections, **ELEC AP 6201.3**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FAIR CAMPAIGN CODE—Cont’d</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibition concerning engaging in or committing certain practices, misrepresentations or acts, rules and regulations, state board of elections, <strong>ELEC AP 6201.1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FAMILY ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter registration forms, program of distribution through, state agencies, agency assisted registration, <strong>ELEC 5–211</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FAX</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facsimile Transmission, generally, this index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEDERAL AGENCIES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICERS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally, <strong>ELEC 12–100 et seq.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States, generally, this index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEDERAL OVERSEAS CITIZENS VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1975</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Federal Voters, generally, this index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEDERAL POSTCARD APPLICATION FORM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elections, special federal voters, registration and enrollment, <strong>ELEC 11–204</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEDERAL SERVICE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voters, gain or loss of residence, <strong>ELEC 5–104</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEDERAL STATUTES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States, generally, this index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FELONIES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes and Offenses, generally, this index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEMININE GENDER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Included in masculine gender, Election Law, <strong>ELEC 1–104</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORTS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign receipts, expenditures and contributions, exemptions from filing financial disclosure statements, <strong>ELEC 14–124</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINES AND PENALTIES</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Elections, registration and enrollment of voters and change of same upon application filed by mail, applications, false statements, penalty, **ELEC 5–210**  
  Elective franchise, **ELEC 17–166**  
  Village officers refusing to surrender office, **ELEC 15–136**  
  Fair campaign code, violations, **ELEC 3–106** |
| **FINES AND PENALTIES—Cont’d** |
| Village officers refusing to surrender office, **ELEC 15–136** |
| **FIRE DISTRICTS** |
| Election as not including elections provided for fire district elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, **ELEC 14–100**  
  Elections, registration records, used by town or village clerks at school district elections, list of persons registered to vote delivered to secretary, **ELEC 5–612**  
  Incorporation of villages. Villages, generally, this index  
  Secretary, list of persons registered to vote, registration records, used by town or village clerks at school district elections, **ELEC 5–612**  
  Town boards, elections, voting machines, permitting use of, **ELEC 3–224**  
  Voting systems. Elections, this index |
| **FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS** |
| Incorporation of village. Villages, generally, this index |
| **FIRES AND FIRE PROTECTION** |
| Additional day of election, **ELEC 3–108** |
| **FLAGS** |
| Display, at polling places, **ELEC 8–104**  
  Elections, City of New York, delivery to police at close of canvass, **ELEC 9–124**  
  Display, Flags furnished by board of election, **ELEC 8–104**  
  Place of registration, **ELEC 5–204**  
  Emblem of political party, **ELEC 2–124**  
  Polling places, duty of inspectors as to display, **ELEC 8–102**  
  Registration places, **ELEC 5–204**  
  Return to board of elections in cities, **ELEC 9–124**  
  Towns, return to board of elections, **ELEC 9–124**  
  Registration of voters, furnishing, **ELEC 5–502** |
| **FOREIGN STATES** |
| Crimes or offenses, registration of voters, **ELEC 5–106**  
  Registration of voters, crimes and offenses, **ELEC 5–106** |
INDEX

FORGERY
Elections, official endorsement of ballot, ELEC 17–120
Fair campaign code, provisions concerning, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6201.1

FRAUD
Election Offenses, this index
Fair campaign code, provisions concerning, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6201.1

GAMBLING
Registration of voters, ELEC 5–106

GAS FACILITY COST ALLOCATION ACT
New York City, generally, this index

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Assembly, generally, this index

GENERAL BUSINESS LAW
Names, generally, this index
Sundays, generally, this index

GENERAL CITY LAW
Cities, generally, this index

GENERAL ELECTIONS
Elections, generally, this index

GENERAL VILLAGE ELECTION
Villages, generally, this index

GIFTS
Election Offenses, this index

GOVERNING LAW
Elections, conflict of elections, ELEC 1–102

GOVERNOR—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
State board of elections, transmittal of certified statement of canvass of votes, ELEC 9–214
Voting machine ballots, ELEC 7–104
Special federal voters, proclamation, calling of special election for representative in congress, mailing application for ballot to eligible voters, ELEC 11–210

GRAND JURY
Elections, criminal proceedings, witness immunity, ELEC 17–114

GUARANTY
Definitions, elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–114

GUARD RAILS
Ballots, failure to return before going outside, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Elections, this index
State board of elections, special investigator allowed within, ELEC 3–107
Voting systems. Elections, this index

HANDBILLS
Elections, threats, intimidation of voter, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150

HANDICAPPED PERSONS
Absentee Voting, generally, this index
Commission on quality care, voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211
Criteria, polling places, designation of, access for, ELEC AP 6206.1
Elections, this index
Office of advocate for persons with disabilities, voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
New York City, this index
Reports, deaths, persons of voting age, ELEC 5–708
Villages, generally, this index
Voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211

HEALTH OFFICERS
Local health officers. Villages, generally, this index
Villages, generally, this index
INDEX

HEARINGS
Elections, this index
State board of elections, power to conduct, ELEC 3–102

HERITAGE AREAS
Senate, generally, this index

HIGH SCHOOLS OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Ballots, facsimile ballots, posting, ELEC 7–118
Elections, inspectors and poll clerks, students, ELEC 3–400

HIGHER EDUCATION
Colleges and Universities, generally, this index

HOLIDAYS
Elections, filing papers, ELEC 1–106
Local registration, prohibition of holding meetings on certain Jewish holidays, ELEC 5–202

HOME
Veterans hospital, definitions, when used exclusively for care, of honorably discharged veterans, Election Law, ELEC 1–104

HOSPITALS
Absentee voting, Illness or physical disability, village elections, ELEC 15–122
Veteran or relative in hospital, ELEC 8–401
Elections, applications for absentee ballots, distribution to, approval by election board, ELEC 8–400
Veterans Hospitals, generally, this index
Veterans, registration, hospitalized veterans or relatives, ELEC 5–215

HOTELS AND MOTELS
Elections, False report or list, felony, ELEC 17–114
Report required, failure to make, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–114
State board of elections, crimes against elective franchise, power of a special investigator to visit and inspect, ELEC 3–107

HOURS
Holding of elections, ELEC 8–100

HUSBAND AND WIFE
Elections, Veterans spouse, right to register as absentee, ELEC 5–215

HUSBAND AND WIFE—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Voting by military voters outside U.S., application for ballot, ELEC 10–106

.IDENTITY AND IDENTIFICATION
Elections, this index

ILLITERACY
Voters, Assistance, ELEC 8–306
Disabled persons, registration, assistance, ELEC 5–216
Registration, assistance, ELEC 5–216

ILLNESS
Absentee Voting, this index
Voters. Absentee Voting, generally, this index

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS
Boards and commissions, elections, lists of persons registered to vote, delivered by board of elections to secretary, ELEC 5–612

INCOMPETENTS
Elections, registration of voters, ELEC 5–106
Registration of voters, cancellation, ELEC 5–400

INCORPORATED VILLAGES
Villages, generally, this index

INCORPORATION
Corporations, generally, this index

INDEPENDENT BODY
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
Nominations for village elections, ELEC 6–206

INDEPENDENT PARTY
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104

INDEXES
Elections, presidential electors, special presidential voters, application for special presidential ballot, maintenance, ELEC 11–106

INDORSEMENT
Ballots, necessity for deposit in ballot box, ELEC 8–312
Elections,
Absentee voter ballots, ELEC 7–122
Special federal voters, registration poll records and central file registration records, ELEC 11–206

I–84
# INDEX

**INFRACTIONS**
Crimes and Offenses, generally, this index

**INSPECTION AND INSPECTORS**
Ballots, **ELEC** 7–128
Challenge report of voter, **ELEC** 8–302
Elections, this index
Maps of congressional, senatorial, assembly and election districts, **ELEC** 4–102
Motor Vehicles, this index
Special federal voters, inspection list of application for special federal ballots, keeping open for purposes of, absentee voters, **ELEC** 11–204

**INSTITUTIONS**
Veterans hospital, definitions, when used exclusively for care, of honorably discharged veterans, Election Law, **ELEC** 1–104

**INSTRUCTIONS**
Board of elections to furnish to city, town or village clerks, **ELEC** 4–128
Elections, this index
Voting systems. Elections, this index

**INTERNET**
Campaign receipts, expenditures and contributions, electronic reporting system, **ELEC** 3–102, 14–102, 14–104
Electronic Mail, generally, this index

**INTERPRETERS**
Elections, registration of voters, **ELEC** 5–216

**INTIMIDATION**
Election Offenses, this index

**INVENTORY**
Elections, public inspection, **ELEC** 3–220

**INVESTIGATIONS AND INVESTIGATORS**
Absentee voter ballot applications, investigation, **ELEC** 8–402
Boards of elections, assistance, **ELEC** 3–216
Elections
Compelling offenders to testify, **ELEC** 17–146
Registration and enrollment of voters and change of same upon application filed by mail, applications, **ELEC** 5–210
Special presidential voters, applications for special presidential ballot, **ELEC** 11–106
Fair campaign code, violations, penalty, **ELEC** 3–106
Registration of voters. Elections, this index
State Board of Elections, this index

**JAILS**
Voting, absentee voting, inmates, **ELEC** 8–100

**JEWISH CONGREGATIONS**
Polling place, designation as, exemption, **ELEC** 4–104

**JEWISH HOLIDAYS**
Registration of voters, prohibition, holding meetings for local registration on certain holidays, **ELEC** 5–202

**JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS OR COMPANIES**
Elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, **ELEC** 14–116

**JOURNALS**
Assembly, generally, this index
Senate, generally, this index

**JUDGES AND JUSTICES**
Candidates, contributions, **ELEC** 17–162
Conventions. Judicial District Convention, generally, this index
Elections, this index
Nominations, conventions, **ELEC** 6–124
Supreme Court Justices, generally, this index
Town Courts, this index
Village Courts, this index
Voting machines, opening upon direction of judge, court order, **ELEC** 3–222

**JUDICIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION**
Assembly district,
Containing more than one county or including portions of two or more counties, unit representation, **ELEC** 6–121
Delegate selected from, **ELEC** 6–121
Campaign contributions and expenditures. Elections, this index
Canvass of votes of delegates and alternates, **ELEC** 9–200
Election of delegate, **ELEC** 6–121
Nominations, judicial office, **ELEC** 6–124
Political convention, minutes to be filed with board of elections, **ELEC** 6–126
Roll of convention transmitted to party committee, **ELEC** 9–200
Time and place of meetings fixed by committee pursuant to rules of state committee, **ELEC** 6–126
Time of holding, **ELEC** 6–158
Unit of representation,
Assembly district containing more than one county or including two or more counties, **ELEC** 6–124
INDEX

JUDICIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION
—Cont’d
Unit of representation—Cont’d
Delegates elected from, ELEC 6–124

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS
Actions and Proceedings, generally, this index

JURISDICTION
Elections,
County courts, ELEC 16–100
Supreme Court, ELEC 16–100
Supreme Court, this index

JURY
Cities, generally, this index
Villages, generally, this index

KEYS
Voting systems. Elections, this index

KIDNAPPING
Elective franchise, preventing exercise, ELEC 17–150

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
Compensation and Salaries, generally, this index
Election Offenses, this index
Elections, this index
Sundays, generally, this index
Time, elections, ELEC 3–110
Voting, time allowed for, ELEC 3–110
Wages. Compensation and Salaries, generally, this index

LABOR DEPARTMENT
Voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211

LARCENY
Fair campaign code, provisions concerning, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6201.1

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
Boards of elections, assistance, ELEC 3–216

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
Police or Patrolmen, generally, this index
Sheriffs, generally, this index

LEDGERS
 Armed forces, voting by members of, registration poll ledger cards, removal from files of military voters upon cancellation of registration, ELEC 10–109
Blank registration records for permanent personal registration, ELEC 4–130

LEDGERS—Cont’d
Locking devices, ELEC 5–502

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
Actions and Proceedings, generally, this index

LEGISLATIVE LEADER
Definitions, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100

LEGISLATURE
Assembly, generally, this index
Assembly Districts, generally, this index
Senate, generally, this index

LIBRARIES
Election as not including elections provided for library district elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100
Elections, application for absentee ballots, ELEC 8–400

LICENSES AND PERMITS
Drivers Licenses, generally, this index
Operators of motor vehicles. Drivers Licenses, generally, this index

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
Elections,
Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–206
Intimidation, of voter, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Nominations, time, filing certificates, filling vacancy caused by declination, exception, ELEC 6–158
Voting machine ballots, ELEC 7–104

LIGHTS AND LIGHTING
Voting machines, ELEC 7–202

LIPA
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index

LISTS
Election Offenses, this index
Elections, this index
Registration of voters. Elections, this index

LITTLE FALLS, CITY OF
Polls or polling places, consolidation authorized, ELEC 4–104

LOANS
Definitions, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–114
Election Offenses, this index
INDEX

LOCAL CRIMINAL COURTS
Appeals and review. County Courts, generally, this index
Warrant of arrest. Arrest, generally, this index

LONG ISLAND
Power authority. Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index

LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY (LILCO)
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index

LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY
Candidate as including election for trustee, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100
Petitions,
Nominations,
Signatures, number required, ELEC 6–142
Time for filing, trustees, ELEC 6–158
Trustees, time for filing, ELEC 6–158
Trusts and trustees,
Nominating petitions, signatures, ELEC 6–142
Petitions, nominations, time for, ELEC 6–158

LORDS DAY ACT
Sundays, generally, this index

LOST INSTRUMENTS
Elections, registry list or affidavits, ELEC 17–108
Registration of voters records, ELEC 5–608

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
Elections, this index
Polling places, ELEC 4–132

MAIL
Absentee Voting, this index
Elections, this index
Electronic Mail, generally, this index
Enrollment of voters, transfer upon application filed by mail, ELEC 5–210
First class, absentee ballot to permanently ill or physically disabled voters, sent by, ELEC 8–100, 15–122
Notice, delegates and alternates of elections, ELEC 9–200
Registration of voters. Elections, this index
Special Federal Voters, this index
Voter,
Affidavits, enrollment, ELEC 5–310
Registration and enrollment of, transfer upon application filed by mail, ELEC 5–210

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104

MAPS
Altered congressional, senatorial, and assembly districts, ELEC 4–102
Assembly districts, ELEC 4–102
Congressional districts, ELEC 4–102
Election districts, registration of voters, ELEC 4–102
Elections,
Furnishing, ELEC 4–128, 4–132
Polls and polling places, ELEC 8–302
Posting in places of registration, ELEC 5–204
Registration of voters. Elections, this index
Senatorial districts, ELEC 4–102
Streets, this index
Town Clerks, this index

MARINE CORPS
Military Forces, generally, this index

MARINES
Military Forces, generally, this index

MARRIAGES
Registration of voters,
Contents of records, ELEC 5–500
Qualifications, ELEC 5–104

MARSHALS
Suffolk County, generally, this index

MARTIN ACT (CONVERSION OF RENTAL STATUS)
New York City, generally, this index

MASCUINE GENDER
Feminine gender included, Election Law, ELEC 1–104

MAYORS
Elections, Albany, member of state board of canvassers, ELEC 9–216
New York City, this index
Party nominations, primary runoff election, ELEC 6–162

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES
Elections, false statements, absentee ballots, ELEC 17–132

MEMORANDUM
Election, occurrences within voting booths, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130

MENACE AND MENACING
Elector in military service, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–148
Voter, misdemeanor in influencing, ELEC 17–102

I–87
INDEX

MENTAL HEALTH, OFFICE OF
Voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211

MENTAL HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, AND OTHER FACILITIES
Patients or residents, voting by, absentee ballots, ELEC 8–107

MENTALLY ILL PERSONS
Registration of voters, ELEC 5–106
Change of status, reports, ELEC 5–708
Voters, notice to board of elections of adjudication of incompetency, ELEC 5–708

MENTALLY RETARDED AND DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS
Office of advocate for persons with disabilities, voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211
Polling places, designation, access, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6206.1 et seq.

MERCHANT MARINE
Registration of voters, residence, gaining or losing, qualifications, ELEC 5–104

MERGER AND CONSOLIDATION
Election districts, ELEC 4–100

MEXICO
Elections, mailing absentee ballots, ELEC 8–106

MICROPHOTOGRAPHS
Election records, copies deemed original records, introduction in evidence in any proceeding, ELEC 3–220
Records and recordation, books, preservation by board of elections, ELEC 3–220
Registration records, copies of, preservation, ELEC 3–220

MILEAGE
Inspectors of elections and poll clerks, ELEC 3–120

MILITARY ADDRESS
Definitions, armed forces, voting by members of, ELEC 10–102

MILITARY BALLOT
Definitions, armed forces, voting by members of, ELEC 10–102

MILITARY FORCES—Cont’d
Absentee voting—Cont’d
Ballots, ELEC 10–122
Challenge, judicial proceedings, ELEC 10–106
Delivery, ballots, ELEC 4–134
Form, ballots, ELEC 7–123
Registration of voters, patients, veterans hospitals, ELEC 5–215
Village elections, ELEC 15–120

Ballots. Elections, post
Board of elections, continuation of authority, functions, powers, duties, division of servicemen’s voting, ELEC 10–124
Definitions, armed forces, voting by members of, ELEC 10–102

Elections, ELEC 10–102 et seq.
Abbreviation, misspelling, federal write in ballots, offices of president, validity, ELEC 9–209
Absentee voting, generally, ante
Acceptance, ballots, ELEC 10–125
Address, permanent address, cancellation of registration for not residing at, ELEC 10–109
Administration of law, costs, ELEC 10–118
Application of law.
Military voting, ELEC 10–126
To spouse, parent and child, voter serving outside U.S., ELEC 10–106
Appropriate board of elections, definitions, ELEC 10–102
Ballot envelope, ELEC 7–123
Ballots, ELEC 7–123
Acceptance, ELEC 10–125
Application for, ELEC 10–106
Letters, request, ELEC 10–108
Signed by spouse, parent, deemed application of servicemen, ELEC 7–123
Cancellation of registration, military voters not casting ballots in previous two calendar years, ELEC 10–109
Causes of, ELEC 9–102, 9–209
Return of, ELEC 9–128
Casting, ELEC 8–506
Counting, ELEC 3–408
Determination of candidates on ballots, ELEC 10–116
Distribution, ELEC 10–108
Duplicates, canvass, ELEC 9–209
Form, same as absentee voters, ELEC 7–123
Letters, request for, ELEC 10–108
Military voters, ELEC 10–108
Preservation, ELEC 3–222
INDEX

MILITARY FORCES—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Ballots—Cont’d
Processing, voted ballots, ELEC 10–114
Returns of canvass, ELEC 9–124
Signatures, comparison, ELEC 9–209
Special elections, ELEC 10–108
Time, distribution of military ballots, ELEC 10–108
Voting machines, records, preservation, ELEC 3–222

Board of elections,
Cancellation of registration of military voters, ELEC 10–109
Determination, duly nominated candidates, duties, ELEC 10–116
Distribution of ballots, ELEC 10–108
Duty to utilize federal or other facilities, ELEC 10–124
Federal write in ballots, offices of president, canvass, ELEC 9–209
Registration, duties, ELEC 10–106

Bribery of elector, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–148
Cancellation of registration, ELEC 10–109
Candidates, duly nominated, determination, ELEC 10–116
Canvass of ballots with registration poll records missing on days of election, ELEC 9–209
Central file registration records removed from files of military voters upon cancellation of registration, ELEC 10–109
Challenges, military ballots, ELEC 8–506
Construction, liberal construction of law, ELEC 10–126
Corruption, elector in military service, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–148
Cost of military voting, ELEC 10–118
Deadline for receipt of ballot, ELEC 10–114
Definitions, ELEC 10–102
Determination, duly nominated candidates, ELEC 10–116
Directors,
Information as to military address of voter furnished board of elections, ELEC 10–106
Registration, duties, ELEC 10–106
Distribution of ballots, ELEC 10–108
Division for servicemen’s voting, notice to, new military address, reinstated registration and enrollment, ELEC 10–109
Duly nominated candidates, determination, ELEC 10–116

MILITARY FORCES—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Elector, vote for candidate of president or vice president deemed vote for, federal write in ballots, ELEC 9–209
Electronic mail, applications, ballots, ELEC 10–106, 10–107
Envelope for ballot, ELEC 7–123
Facsimile transmission, applications, ballots, ELEC 10–106, 10–107
Federal write in ballots, Offices of president, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Processing, requirement, ELEC 10–114
General provisions concerning elections, ELEC 10–126
Induction or enlistment, application for ballot by one not taking oath of allegiance, ELEC 10–106
Intimidation of elector, ELEC 17–148
Liberal construction of law, ELEC 10–126
List of military voters, preparation, ELEC 10–106
Manner of voting, ELEC 10–112
Military address, definitions, ELEC 10–102
Military ballot, definitions, ELEC 10–102
Military service, definitions, ELEC 10–102
Military voter, definitions, ELEC 10–102
Misdemeanor, elector in military service, bribery or intimidation, ELEC 17–148
Postal card application form, federal, treated as application for registration, enrollment, and military ballot, ELEC 10–106
President, federal write in ballots for office of, Canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Distribution, ELEC 10–108
Primary elections, ballots, ELEC 9–209
Receipt of ballots, postal cancellation date day before election, received by board within seven days following election, ELEC 10–114
Registration of voters, ELEC 10–106
Cancellation, ELEC 10–109
Confirmation notice, ELEC 10–106
Denial, explanation, ELEC 10–106
Inactive status, ELEC 10–109
Poll ledger cards removed from files of military voters upon cancellation of registration, ELEC 10–109
Residence, gaining or losing, qualification, ELEC 5–104
INDEX

MILITARY FORCES—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Representative in congress, federal write in ballots for office of, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Reregistration upon cancellation of registration, ELEC 10–109
Right to vote, ELEC 10–104
Service outside U.S., ballots, application on behalf of servicemen, ELEC 10–106
Special elections, ballots, ELEC 10–108
Spouse, parent, application, ballot for military voters serving outside U.S., ELEC 10–106
Time,
Deadline for receiving of ballots, ELEC 10–114
Distribution of ballots, ELEC 10–108
Registration and application for ballots, ELEC 10–106
Undeliverable servicemen voting application form, cancellation of registration, ELEC 10–109
United States senator, federal write in ballots for office of, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Veterans, parent or child, right to register as absent voters, ELEC 5–215
Vice President, federal write in ballots for office of, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Electronic mail, elections, applications, ballots, ELEC 10–106, 10–107
Facsimile transmission, elections, applications, ballots, ELEC 10–106, 10–107
Registration of voters. Elections, ante
Veterans, generally, this index
Voters and voting. Elections, generally, ante

MINUTES
Convention of political party, ELEC 6–126

MISDEMEANORS
Crimes and Offenses, generally, this index

MONEY
Election Offenses, this index
Political parties, restrictions on use as emblem, ELEC 2–124

MOTOR VEHICLES
Commercial motor vehicle. Drivers Licenses, generally, this index
Inspection and inspectors, elections, mileage allowance, ELEC 3–420
Licenses and permits. Drivers Licenses, generally, this index

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT
Licensed drivers of voting age who have voluntarily surrendered drivers license to obtain license in other state, names, delivery to state board of elections, ELEC 5–708
Voter registration, powers and duties, ELEC 5–212

MOTOR VOTER LAW
Drivers licenses, applications, voter registration, ELEC 5–212

MOTORCycles
Drivers Licenses, generally, this index
Licenses and permits. Drivers Licenses, generally, this index

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICTS
Petition, designated candidates, signatures, ELEC 6–136
Signatures,
Independent nominating petitions, ELEC 6–142
Petition designating candidates nominated, ELEC 6–136

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS
Misdemeanors, ELEC 17–130

MUNICIPALITIES
Cities, generally, this index
Police or Patrolmen, generally, this index

MUTILATION
Election Offenses, this index
Registration of voters. Elections, this index

NAMES
Ballots. Elections, this index
Election Offenses, this index
Elections, this index
Political parties,
Abbreviation, ELEC 2–124
Independent bodies, ELEC 6–138
Registration of voters, change of name, reports, ELEC 5–708
Voters,
Change of name, registered voter permitted to vote after change of name, ELEC 8–502, 8–508
List of licensed drivers of voting age who have voluntarily surrendered drivers license in order to obtain license in other state, delivery to state board of elections, by motor vehicle department, ELEC 5–708

NASSAU COUNTY
Elections,
Application of law, ELEC 3–502
INDEX

NASSAU COUNTY—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Board of,
Appointment, inspectors, ELEC 3–502
Petitions, certificates, to be filed with
board of elections, ELEC 3–502
Statement of canvass to be delivered to,
ELEC 9–126
Certificates,
Appointment, one appointed to fill va-
cancy in office of election officer,
ELEC 3–502
Nomination or designation to be filed
with board of elections, ELEC
3–502
Commissioner of elections,
Certification of names for appointment,
ELEC 3–502
Vacancy in office, ELEC 3–502
Conduct of elections, hours of voting at
primaries in, ELEC 8–100
Employees, county charge, ELEC 3–502
Expenses, ELEC 3–502
Inspectors,
Appointment by board of elections,
ELEC 3–502
Delivery of canvass of votes by chair-
man to police, ELEC 9–126
Nomination, certificates to be filed with
board of elections, ELEC 3–502
Officers, application of law, ELEC 3–502
Petitions, to be filed with board of elec-
tions, ELEC 3–502
Police department, elections, canvass of
votes delivered to police, functions,
respecting, ELEC 9–126
Poll clerks, qualifications, ELEC 3–502
Primary elections, statement of canvass
to be delivered to police, ELEC
9–126
Publication of official determinations as to
officers elected and statements of
canvass of votes, ELEC 9–212
Special federal voters,
Assembly district of, list of names of
eligible voters, to contain, ELEC
11–204
Public inspection of list of signed appli-
cations for special federal ballots,
ELEC 11–204
State board of, publication of determina-
tions as to officers elected and state-
ments of canvass of votes, ELEC
9–212
Statements,
Canvass to be delivered to police,
ELEC 9–126
Receipts, expenditures, filed with board
of elections, ELEC 3–502

NATIONAL
Political party name containing words,
ELEC 2–124
NATIONAL CONVENTION
Generally, ELEC 2–122
Delegates,
Elections, dates and hours for voting,
ELEC 8–100
Special Federal Voters, generally, this in-
dex
Party conferences, permissible methods for
electing delegates to, ELEC 2–122
Primary elections. Elections, this index
Sex, equal representation in election of dele-
gates, ELEC 2–122
Special Federal Voters, generally, this index

NATURALIZATION
Elections, change of voter status, ELEC
5–708

NEW YORK CITY
Absentee Voting, this index
Boards and commissions,
Election boards, generally, post
Elections, term, ELEC 3–200
Canvass of votes, returns, ELEC 9–121
Certificates and certification, recommenda-
tion for appointment of commissioner of
elections, ELEC 3–204
Challenge lists, delivery to police at close of
canvass, ELEC 9–124
City Comptroller, this index
Clerks. Elections, generally, post
Council,
County legislative body as meaning, Elec-
tion Law, ELEC 1–104
Public advocate, election and nomina-
tion, contribution and receipt limi-
tations, ELEC 14–114
Filing certificate of recommendation for
commissioner of elections, ELEC
3–204
County clerks, elections, filing set of returns
with, ELEC 9–124
Districts. Elections, post
Election boards, ELEC 3–200
Additional day for voting, in event of cer-
tain disasters, duties, ELEC 3–108
Adoption of voting machines, ELEC
7–200
INDEX

NEW YORK CITY—Cont’d
Election boards—Cont’d
Appointment, ELEC 3–204
Branch offices, filing returns with, ELEC 9–121
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
Employees, ELEC 3–300
Executive director and deputy, appointment, duties, ELEC 3–300
Filing,
Petitions and certificates with, ELEC 6–144
Returns with by board of inspectors, ELEC 9–121
Information, Russian language, ELEC 3–506
New York City civil court, provision for separate designation for each vacancy of, ELEC 6–108
Notice, general elections, ELEC 4–120
Number of commissioners authorized to act, ELEC 3–212
Office and branches, ELEC 3–202, 3–214
Registration poll records, sticker requirement, ELEC 5–302
First primary election held after certain date, ELEC 5–302
Returns, filed with, ELEC 9–124
Rules, adopting, ELEC 3–212
Statement of canvas to be delivered to, ELEC 9–126
Sticker, affixing to registration poll record, requirement, ELEC 5–302
First primary election held after certain date, ELEC 5–302
Sunday openings, ELEC 3–214
Elections,
Absentee voters, ELEC 8–400, 8–402
Aged persons, election commissioners, ELEC 3–200
Assembly district leader, ELEC 2–110
Assembly districts, election districts, of congressional, senatorial, ELEC 4–102
Ballot boxes, disposal of after returns of canvass, ELEC 9–124
Ballots,
Blank ballots, filing with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
Number of inspectors of election and clerks where paper ballots in addition to voting machine used, ELEC 3–400
Canvassing board,
Copy of determination to be published, ELEC 9–212
Reconvening by order of court, ELEC 9–218

NEW YORK CITY—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Chairman of inspectors, designation by political party, ELEC 3–100
City charge, servicemen’s ballot, ELEC 10–118
Clerks of elections,
Commissioner of elections, ELEC 3–200
Each district, ELEC 3–400
Commissioner of elections, salaries, ELEC 3–208
Compensation,
Election commissioner, ELEC 3–208
Election inspectors and poll clerks, ELEC 3–120
Council,
Appointment of commissioner of elections, ELEC 3–204
Designating petitions, signatures, ELEC 6–136
Independent nomination petition for councilmen from certain district, ELEC 6–142
Public advocate, party nominations, primary runoff election, ELEC 6–162
Counties in city, assembly district leaders, ELEC 2–110
Primary elections, ELEC 2–120
County clerk, filing set of returns with, ELEC 9–124
Designating petition, ELEC 6–130
Form, ELEC 6–132
Rules, ELEC 6–136
Districts,
Maps of congressional, senatorial, ELEC 4–102
Poll clerks, number, ELEC 3–400
Expenses, ELEC 4–136
Boards outside NYC, payment, ELEC 4–138
Filing of registers, returns, except in, ELEC 9–124
Flags, delivery to police at close of canvass, ELEC 9–124
Hours, ELEC 8–100
Independent nominations, petition, form, ELEC 6–110
Inspectors and poll clerks,
Compensation fixed by mayor, ELEC 3–420
Filing of returns, board of elections, ELEC 9–124
Number, term of office, ELEC 3–400
Qualifications, ELEC 3–400
Keys, delivery to police at close of canvass, ELEC 9–124
Mayor, compensation, election inspectors, fixed by, ELEC 3–420
INDEX

NEW YORK CITY—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Military Forces, this index
Military voting costs, city charge, ELEC 10–118
Nominations,
Councilmen from certain districts, independent nominating petitions, signatures, ELEC 6–136
Designating petition, ELEC 6–130
Form, ELEC 6–132
Independent candidates, number of signatures, ELEC 6–142
Petition for independent nomination, form, ELEC 6–140
Notice,
Determination of order of names of candidates upon ballot, ELEC 7–116
Publication, ELEC 4–124
Officers, ELEC 3–100
Offices and branches of board of elections, ELEC 3–202, 3–214
Petition,
Designating candidates,
Setting forth county in which signer resided, ELEC 6–130
Signatures, ELEC 6–136
Independent nomination, form, ELEC 6–140
Nominations, number of signatures, ELEC 6–136
Places for filing petitions and certificates, ELEC 6–144
Police,
Delivery of ballot boxes to police at conclusion of canvass, ELEC 9–124
Filing set of returns, void ballots, ELEC 9–121
Political parties,
Assembly district leaders, ELEC 2–110
Selection of election inspectors, coordinators and poll clerks, ELEC 3–104
Polling places,
Hours for voting, ELEC 8–100
Police, assignment, ELEC 8–104
Primary elections, ELEC 6–162
Assembly district leaders, ELEC 2–120
Hours, ELEC 8–100
Notice of determination of order of names of candidates upon ballot, ELEC 7–116
Registration poll records, sticker requirement, ELEC 5–302
First primary election held after date, ELEC 5–302

NEW YORK CITY—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Primary elections—Cont’d
Run off election, judicial proceeding, ELEC 16–116
Statement of canvas to be delivered to police, ELEC 9–126
Protested ballots, filing with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
Publication,
Lists,
Polling places,
Identify those places which do not provide access to handicapped voters, ELEC 4–119
Primary elections, ELEC 1–118
Registration places, ELEC 4–119
Necessary by law, ELEC 4–121
Reconvening of board as board of canvassers to carry into effect order of court, ELEC 9–218
Records, delivery to police at close of canvass, ELEC 9–124
Registration of voters,
Dates and hours, determination, filing, publication, ELEC 5–202
Meetings, board, inspectors, ELEC 5–202
Notice, unoccupied residences, ELEC 5–708
Publication, ELEC 4–124
Time to register, ELEC 5–202
Registration poll records,
Delivery to police, at close of canvass, ELEC 9–124
Sticker requirement, ELEC 5–302
Returns, filing with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
Run off primary, ELEC 6–162
Judicial proceeding, ELEC 16–116
Special provisions, preference over other proceedings, ELEC 16–116
Russian language, ELEC 3–506
Sale of property authorized to be destroyed or sold, ELEC 3–220
Signatures, independent nominating petition, ELEC 6–140
Special federal voters, assembly district of, list of names of eligible voters, to contain, ELEC 11–204
Statements, canvass to be delivered to police, ELEC 9–126
Supplies, delivery, police, at close of canvass, ELEC 9–124
Time of filing, returns, ELEC 9–124
Void ballots, filing with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
Voting machines,
Adoption and use, ELEC 7–200
INDEX

NEW YORK CITY—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Voting machines—Cont’d
  Ballots, ELEC 7–116
  Clerks in each district, ELEC 3–100
  Contested primary elections outside city, ELEC 7–204
    Experimental use of, ELEC 7–200
Health Department, reports, deaths, persons of voting age, ELEC 5–708
Inspectors and poll clerks. Elections, ante
  Mayors, election and nomination, maximum campaign contribution, ELEC 14–114
Nominations. Elections, ante
  Peace Officers, this index
Primary elections. Elections, ante
  Registration of voters. Elections, ante
Run off primary election in NYC, time held, ELEC 8–100
Schools and school districts, ballots, facsimile ballots, posting, ELEC 7–118
State board of elections, additional day for voting in event of certain disasters, duties, ELEC 3–108
Statements,
  Canvas to be delivered to police, ELEC 9–126
  Votes by canvassing board, ELEC 9–210
Vacancy in office of commissioner of elections, filling, ELEC 3–204

NEW YORK CITY CIVIL COURT
Effective date of act, designating petitions, ELEC 6–168

NEWS MEDIA
Elections, soliciting support, ELEC 17–112
State board of elections, polling places, rules, ELEC 3–102

NEWSPAPERS
Elections, this index
Primary elections, publication of list of polling places in counties containing a city, ELEC 4–118

NOMINATIONS
Election Offenses, this index
Elections, this index

NONCANDIDATE EXPENDITURES
Definitions, elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100

NONDRIVER IDENTIFICATION CARD
Application, voter registration, information and application accompanying, ELEC 5–212
Voter registration, application, ELEC 5–212

NONRESIDENTS
Elections, voting at, felony, ELEC 17–132

NOTARIES
Commissioner of elections, holding office of notary, ELEC 3–200
Election boards, member, ELEC 3–200
Elections, petitions, false statements, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–122
Inspector of elections, eligibility, ELEC 3–400
Voting machines, election inspectors and poll clerks, eligibility to hold office of notary, ELEC 3–400

NOTICE
Absentee ballots, application rejection, ELEC 8–402
Additional day for voting in event of certain disasters, publication, ELEC 3–108
Election Boards, this index
Elections, this index
Employee to employer of intended absence for voting, ELEC 3–110
Local registration, voters, ELEC 5–202
Mail, this index
Nominations. Elections, this index
Political parties, poll clerks designated to cast and canvass ballots cast by voters with registration poll cards missing, they claimed, ELEC 9–209
Primary elections. Elections, this index
Registration of voters. Elections, this index
Special elections, publication, ELEC 4–120
Time, allowed employees to vote, ELEC 3–110

NUMBERS AND NUMBERING
Ballots. Elections, this index

NURSING HOMES
Elections, applications for absentee ballots, distribution to, approval by election board, ELEC 8–100
Voting by residents of, absentee ballots, ELEC 8–407

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS
Board of, elections, administering, ELEC 3–218
Elections, this index
Registration of voters. Elections, this index
Special investigators, state board of elections, ELEC 3–107
State board of elections, ELEC 3–102, 3–107
Investigations, power to administer, rules and regulations, ELEC AP 6203.1
OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS—Cont’d
Voters,
Challenging,
Absentee ballots, ELEC 8–506
Closing of registration or ledgers or computer generated registration lists, ELEC 8–510
Comparison of signatures, ELEC 8–304
Name and residence of challenger, entry on register of poll book, ELEC 8–504
Reports,
Preparation of, ELEC 8–508
Verification and certification of entries, ELEC 8–510
Special presidential ballots, ELEC 8–506
Persons assisting, ELEC 8–306
Registration of, oath of person challenging, ELEC 5–220
Requiring voting assistance, ELEC 8–306

OBJECTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS
Canvass of votes, counting ballots, ELEC 9–114
Designating and independent nominating petitions, specifications of objections to, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6204.1
Nominations. Elections, this index

OFFENSES
Crimes and Offenses, generally, this index

OFFICE HOURS
Board of elections in NYC, ELEC 3–214
Sunday, board of elections in NYC, ELEC 3–214

OFFICE OF ADVOCATE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
Handicapped Persons, this index
Mentally Retarded and Developmentally Disabled Persons, this index

OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION
Registration of voters. Elections, this index

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES
Voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211

OFFICES
Elections,
Governing law, ELEC 1–102
Rent, contribution, permitted, ELEC 17–140

OIL AND GAS
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index

OPERATORS LICENSES
Drivers Licenses, generally, this index

ORANGE COUNTY
Elections,
Conduct of, hours of voting at primaries in, ELEC 8–100
Publication, official determinations, offices elected and statement of canvass of votes by county canvassing board, ELEC 9–212

ORDERS OF COURT
Arrest, generally, this index
Elections, registration of voters, ELEC 5–204
Voters, order requiring permitting of vote, ELEC 8–302

ORDINANCES
Voting machines, cities, prohibition against purchase of patented articles as not applying to voting machines, ELEC 7–203

OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS
Inspector of elections, eligibility, ELEC 3–400
Voting machines, election inspectors and poll clerks, eligibility, ELEC 3–400

PARDON
Voter, right to vote, ELEC 5–106

PARK COMMISSIONS
State park, recreation and historic preservation commission for New York City.
New York City, generally, this index

PARK REGIONS
Twelfth park region. New York City, generally, this index

PARKS AND RECREATION
Governor, generally, this index

PAROLE
Registration of voters, qualifications, ELEC 5–106

PARTIES
Political parties. Elections, this index

PARTNERSHIP
Election, campaign contribution, maximum, not attributed to partners, ELEC 14–120
INDEX

PASSPORTS
Special Federal Voters, generally, this index

PASTERS
Ballots. Elections, this index

PATENTS
Voting machines, city, charter or ordinance not to prohibit purchase, ELEC 7–203

PATROLMEN
Police or Patrolmen, generally, this index

PAY ENVELOPES
Employer using threats, in or on to intimidate voter, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150

PAYROLLS
Compensation and Salaries, generally, this index

PEACE OFFICERS
Arrest, generally, this index
Board of inspectors for registration, execution of arrest for, ELEC 5–204
New York City, polling places, assignment to, ELEC 8–104
Police or Patrolmen, generally, this index
Sheriffs, generally, this index
Special investigators, powers, state board of elections, ELEC 3–107

PENAL LAW
Crimes and Offenses, generally, this index

PERJURY
Elections,
Application for registration, ELEC 17–108
Campaign receipts and expenditures, reports, ELEC 14–102
Registration of voters, application by mail, ELEC 5–210
Registration poll records lost or misplaced, affidavits stating voter was still a risk to vote, ELEC 8–302

PERNICIOUS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
Unlawful acts, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154

PERSONAL APPLICATION
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104

PERSONAL INJURIES
Death, generally, this index

PETITION
Elections, this index

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPHY
Election records, copies deemed original records, introduction in evidence in any proceeding, ELEC 3–220
Voting machines, counters before polls open and after polls close, ELEC 7–202, 9–102

PHOTOSTATIC COPIES
Election records, copies deemed original records, ELEC 3–220
Presidential electors, special presidential voters, processing of special presidential ballot by election board, ELEC 11–106
Registration poll records, preservation, disposal, ELEC 3–220

PLACARDS
Elections, threats, intimidation of voter, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–150
Political,
Polling places prohibited, ELEC 8–104
Unlawful display, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130
Political parties, posting in or upon places of registration prohibited, ELEC 5–204

PLEADINGS
Special proceedings, brought by state and local boards of elections, verification of, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6205.1

POLICE COMMISSIONER
Elections, misdemeanors concerning, ELEC 17–110

POLICE DEPARTMENT
Officers. Police or Patrolmen, generally, this index

POLICE DISTRICTS
Voting machines, use, ELEC 3–224

POLICE OR PATROLMEN
Actions and Proceedings, generally, this index
Appointment, because of political party adherence, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–110
Arrest, generally, this index
Board of inspectors for registration, execution of arrest, ELEC 5–204
Certificates of registration of voters delivered to, ELEC 5–228
Elections,
Absentee voters, affidavits of police officers affecting disposition of application, ELEC 8–102
INDEX

POLICE OR PATROLMEN—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Assignment to polling places, NYC, ELEC 8–104
City outside NYC, statement of canvas, communication to board of elections, ELEC 9–126
Community school board elections, assignment of police officers to polling places, ELEC 8–104
Investigations,
Absentee voters, ELEC 8–402
Registration and enrollment of voters and change of same upon application filed by mail, ELEC 5–210
Misdemeanors, ELEC 17–110
Polls, assignment to, ELEC 8–104
Registration records, supplies and equipment delivered to police at end of each day of local registration of voters, ELEC 5–230
Statement of canvas to be delivered to police in a city, ELEC 9–126
Voters check cards, investigation, ELEC 5–702
Joining political clubs, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–110
Promotion, because of political party adherence, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–110
Punishment, because of political party adherence, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–110
Registration of voters. Elections, this index
Retirement and pensions, because of political party adherence, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–110
Soliciting, money for political funds, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–110
State board of elections, subpoenas served by police or peace officer, ELEC 3–107
Threats or attempts to use authority in aid of election, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–110
Transfer, because of political party adherence, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–110
Warrants. Arrest, this index

POLICE VEHICLES
Police or Patrolmen, generally, this index

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEES
Political Committees, generally, this index

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS
Misdemeanors, soliciting from beneficiaries of relief funds, ELEC 17–154

POLITICAL CLUBS, ASSOCIATIONS OR SOCIETIES
Police commissioners or officers, joining, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–110
Political committee as including political club, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100

POLITICAL COMMITTEES
Ballot proposals, regulating committees which promote success or defeat of proposal submitted to vote at public election, ELEC 14–100

County Committee, generally, this index
Definitions, elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 14–100
Misdemeanors,
Furnishing, names of beneficiaries of relief funds, ELEC 17–154
Police commissioners or officers, joining, ELEC 17–110
Removal of members or officers, review, ELEC 16–118

POLITICAL CONVENTION
Alternate delegates,
Election, ELEC 2–122–a, 6–124
National party conventions, selection, ELEC 2–122, 2–122–a
Signature to designating petition, ELEC 6–136
State or judicial district convention, ELEC 9–202
Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–200
Certificate of name and residence, ELEC 9–200
Assembly district, delegate selected from, ELEC 6–124
At large delegates, national convention, ELEC 2–122–b
Ballots, order of names, ELEC 2–122–a, 7–116
Candidate, definitions, violations, elective franchise, ELEC 17–100
Certificates and certification, delegates, candidates, ELEC 2–122–a
Contributions, soliciting for beneficiaries of relief laws, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154
Delegates,
Alternate delegates, generally, post
Candidates for, groups of, order of names, rotated alphabetically in relation to other groups, ELEC 7–116
Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–200
Certificate, ELEC 9–200
Elections, ELEC 2–122, 2–122–a
Judicial conventions, ELEC 6–124
National party conventions, ELEC 2–122 et seq.
INDEX

POLITICAL CONVENTION—Cont’d
Delegates—Cont’d
  Qualifications, selection, national convention, ELEC 2–122
  Roll to party committee, ELEC 9–202
  Signatures to designating petition, ELEC 6–136
  State or judicial district conventions,
    Canvass of votes, certificate of name and residence, ELEC 9–200
  Units of representation, ELEC 6–124
  Election as including, violations, elective franchise, ELEC 17–100
  False canvass of ballots, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
  Fraud affecting result, ELEC 17–102
  Influencing vote or obstructing voting, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
  Judicial District Convention, this index
  National party conventions, ELEC 2–122 et seq.
  Nominations,
    By any committee, nominee member of party required to be enrolled, ELEC 6–120
  Petitions or certificates, time for filing, ELEC 6–158
  Rules and regulations, ELEC 6–126
  Notice, receipt, committees, ELEC 2–122–a
  Offers to pay money, to induce voters, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
  Political parties,
    Appointment of committee, ELEC 6–126
    Committee to nominate candidates to fill vacancies in nomination, ELEC 6–126
    Delegates, to national convention, ELEC 2–122
    Procedure, roll call, ELEC 6–126
    Supreme court may direct reassembly, ELEC 16–102
    Time and place of holding, ELEC 6–126
    Primary roll, names, inclusion, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
    Promises, inducing voters, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–102
    Roll call, political parties, ELEC 6–126
    Sex, equal representation, delegates, ELEC 2–122
  State convention,
    Assembly district containing more than one county or including portions of two or more counties, unit representation, ELEC 6–124
    Canvass of votes of delegates and alternates, ELEC 9–200
    Election of,
      Candidates, ELEC 6–126
      Delegates, ELEC 2–102

POLITICAL CONVENTION—Cont’d
State convention—Cont’d
  Rules, providing for, ELEC 6–126
  Selection, alternates, ELEC 2–122
  Summary jurisdiction of supreme court, ELEC 16–100
  Time for,
    Holding, ELEC 6–158
    Institution of judicial proceeding concerning, ELEC 16–102
  Uncommitted delegates, selection, ELEC 2–122–a
  Unit representation with assembly district containing more than one county or including two or more counties, ELEC 6–124

POLITICAL ESPIONAGE
  Fair campaign code, provisions concerning, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6201.1

POLITICAL FUNDS
  Police, commissioners or officers, solicits, misdemeanors, ELEC 17–110

POLITICAL PARTIES
  Election Offenses, this index
  Elections, this index

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS
  Cities, generally, this index
  Clerks, certification of proposed constitutional amendments and questions, ELEC 4–108
  Counties, generally, this index
  Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index
  Political unit as meaning, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
  Villages, generally, this index

POLITICAL UNITS
  Boundaries, change or alteration, ELEC 2–118
  Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104

POLITICAL YEAR
  Ballot numbers to be entered, ELEC 15–112
  Identification numbers, entry, ELEC 15–112
  Signatures of voters, entry, ELEC 15–112

POLL LISTS
  Elections, this index

POLLS AND POLLING PLACES
  Elections, this index
INDEX

POPULAR NAME LAWS
Dunnigan Act (Registration), ELEC 5–210
Election Law, ELEC 1–100 et seq.
Motor Voter Law, drivers licenses, applications, voter registration, ELEC 5–212
Pakula and Wilson Law, ELEC 6–120
Public Integrity Reform Act, ELEC 14–106, 14–126, 16–100, 16–120
Registration Acts, voters, ELEC 5–100 et seq.
Runoff Primary Law, New York City, ELEC 6–162, 8–100, 16–116
Voting by New Residents in Presidential Elections Act, ELEC 11–102 et seq.
Voting Time Allowed Act, ELEC 3–110
Wilson and Pakula Law, ELEC 6–120

PORTRAITS
Political parties, restrictions on use, ELEC 2–124

POST OFFICES
Elections, petitions, failure to file, ELEC 1–106
Registration of voters, county board of elections, delivery of uniform forms, distribution to public, ELEC 5–210

POSTERS
Political parties, posting in or upon places of registration prohibited, ELEC 5–204
Political posters,
At polling places, prohibited, ELEC 8–104
Unlawful display, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–130

POWER AUTHORITY
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index

POWER FAILURE
Voting, additional day for in event of, ELEC 3–108

PRELIMINARIES
Opening of polls, certain preliminaries before, ELEC 8–102

PRELIMINARY HEARINGS AND PROCEEDINGS
Arrest, generally, this index
Warrant of arrest. Arrest, generally, this index

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Elections,
Absentee Voting, generally, this index
Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–206
Federal write in ballots, cast by military, voters, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Pardon or restoration to citizenship rights by, as effecting right to register for or vote, ELEC 5–106
Special voters, ELEC 11–102 et seq.
Application, Other provisions, ELEC 11–112
Registration and special ballot, ELEC 11–101
Ballots, ELEC 7–125, 11–110
Canvass, return of returns, ELEC 9–128
Challenges, ELEC 8–506
Deadline for receipt and canvassing, ELEC 11–110
Board of elections, special ballots received by, deadline for receipt and canvassing, ELEC 11–110
Canvass, ballot cast by voters with registration poll cards missing on days of election, deadline, ELEC 11–110
Votes, ELEC 9–102, 9–206
Challenges, ELEC 8–506
Change of residence, special qualification, ELEC 11–102
Crimes against elective franchise, application provisions, ELEC 11–112
Deadline for receipt of special ballots, ELEC 11–110
Delegates to national convention by alternate methods, right to vote, ELEC 2–122
Delivery for counting, time, ELEC 11–110
Envelopes for, ELEC 7–125
Duties, ELEC 11–104
False statement in voter statement, misdemeanor, ELEC 7–125
Form,
Application for registration and special ballot, ELEC 11–104
Envelopes for ballots, ELEC 7–125
Lists, ELEC 11–106
Polling places, deadline for receipt and canvassing ballots, ELEC 11–110
Qualifications, ELEC 11–102
INDEX

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Special voters—Cont’d
   Receipt of ballots, postal cancellation date day before election, received by board within seven days following election, deadline, ELEC 11–110
Registration, ELEC 11–102
   Application, ELEC 11–104
   Processing, ELEC 11–106
Lists, ELEC 11–108
Signature, applicant, registration and special ballot, ELEC 11–104
Special ballot, registration and application, applicability of provisions providing for voting in person or by absentee ballot, ELEC 11–104
Statement of, ELEC 7–125
State board of canvassers, canvass of certified statements by county board of canvassers, ELEC 9–216
Write in, candidates for,
   Certificate of candidacy, contents, filing, ELEC 6–153
   Certification by state board to county boards, ELEC 4–112
Electors. Presidential Electors, generally, this index
Form of ballots and voting machine, ELEC 7–104
Primary elections. Elections, this index

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—Cont’d
Lists—Cont’d
   Publication, omission of names, ELEC 4–122
   Meetings, ELEC 12–108
Nomination, ELEC 6–102
   Certificate of party nomination, filing, ELEC 6–158
Party nomination of candidates, ELEC 6–102
Primary elections. Elections, this index
   Proclamation of result, ELEC 9–122
Recanvass of votes, ELEC 9–116
   Signatures, list of presidential electors furnished by state board of elections, ELEC 12–102
Special Federal Voters, generally, this index
   Traveling expenses, ELEC 12–110
Verification of tally of votes, ELEC 9–116
Voting systems. Elections, this index

PRESIDENTIAL VOTERS
   Special voters,
      President of the United States, generally, this index
      Presidential Electors, generally, this index

PRESUMPTIONS
   Elections, statement of canvass of votes delivered to police as evidence of result, ELEC 9–126
   Registration of voters, residency in districts, determination of board, ELEC 5–104

PRIMARY ELECTIONS
   Elections, this index

PRINTING
   Appellate division reports, qualification, ELEC 7–104
   Election laws, ELEC 4–126
   Voting machines, candidates and amendment counters before polls open and after polls close, ELEC 8–102

PRIVILEGED INFORMATION
   Confidential or Privileged Information, generally, this index

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES
   Elections, witnesses, ELEC 17–146
   State board of elections, conferring, ELEC 3–102

PROCEEDINGS
   Actions and Proceedings, generally, this index
INDEX

PROCESS
Mail, generally, this index
Subpoenas, generally, this index
Warrant of arrest. Arrest, generally, this index

PROCLAMATIONS
Election result, ELEC 9–122
Use of voting machine, ELEC 9–102
Special elections, notice, ELEC 4–106

PROPERTY
Registration of voters, qualifications, ELEC 5–104

PROPOSITIONS
Ballot, definitions, ELEC 1–104
Ballot proposals, ELEC 7–102
Definitions, ELEC 1–104

PROTECTIVE COUNTER
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104

PROTEST
Ballots. Elections, this index
Elections, state board of canvassers, proceedings of board, ELEC 9–216

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS
Cities, generally, this index
Counties, generally, this index

PUBLIC INTEGRITY REFORM ACT
Generally, ELEC 14–106, 14–126, 16–100, 16–120

PUBLIC OFFICE
Designation or nomination, primary election, ELEC 6–110
Elections, failure to file petition or certificate, ELEC 1–106

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
Cities, generally, this index
City employees. Cities, generally, this index
Elections, generally, this index
Governor, generally, this index
Notaries, generally, this index
Political parties. Elections, this index
Polling places on property held by, ELEC 4–104
Sheriffs, generally, this index
Villages, generally, this index

PUBLIC OPINION POLLS
Fair campaign code, provisions concerning, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6201.1
Use of, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6201.2

PUBLIC UTILITIES
Elections, political contributions, prohibition against use of revenues for, unless cost charged to shareholders, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 11–116
Political contributions, prohibition against use of revenues for, unless cost charged to shareholders, campaign receipts and expenditures, ELEC 11–116

PUBLIC WAYS
Maps of congressional, senatorial, assembly and election districts, ELEC 4–102

PUBLICATION
Constitution amendments, ELEC 4–116
Election Boards, this index
Elections, this index
Primary elections. Elections, this index
State board of elections, constitutional amendments, ELEC 4–116

PUBLISHERS AND PUBLISHING
Publish, definitions, village elections, ELEC 15–102

PUTNAM COUNTY
Primary elections, hours, ELEC 8–100

QUEENS COUNTY
County clerks. New York City, this index
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index

QUESTIONS
Ballots, placing ballot proposal on, ELEC 7–102

QUESTIONS OF LAW AND FACT
Elections, jurisdiction, ELEC 16–100

REAL ESTATE
Cities, generally, this index

REAL PROPERTY TAX
Suffolk County, generally, this index

REAPPORTIONMENT COMPLIANCE ACT OF 1982
Generally, ELEC AP 6208.1 et seq.

RECEIPTS
Return of votes, ELEC 9–124

I–101
INDEX

RECORDS AND RECORDATION
Election Boards, this index
Elections, this index
Microphotographs, this index
Registration of voters.  Elections, this index
Standards for computerized record keeping, ELEC 3–103
State, Board of canvassers kept in custody of state board of elections, ELEC 9–216
Board of elections, rules and regulations, computerized record keeping, ELEC 3–103
Town Clerks, this index
Voting, enrollment records, missing records, ELEC 8–314

REFERENDUM
Ballot, definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
Ballot proposal as meaning, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
Villages, this index

REGIONAL PARK, RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSIONS
New York City, generally, this index

REGISTER LISTS
Registration of voters.  Elections, this index

REGISTERED MAIL
Elections, certificate of votes of presidential electors and list mailed, Administrator of general services, ELEC 12–102, 12–108
President of United States senate, ELEC 12–108
Voter whose registration is challenged, notice by, ELEC 5–220

REGISTERS AND REGISTRIES
Anatomical gifts, registry, registration of voters, ELEC 5–210
Village elections, ELEC 15–112

REGISTRATION CARDS
Elections, Failure of voter to present registration cards for identification, ELEC 5–214
Identification to facilitate voting, ELEC 5–214

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS
Election Offenses, this index
Elections, this index

REHEARING
Election officers, charges against removed officer, ELEC 3–116

RELATIVES
Elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, amount, ELEC 14–114
Veterans, registration and voting by hospitalized veterans relatives, ELEC 5–215

RELIGION
Absentee ballots, use, special ballots, ELEC 11–300
Methods of casting and counting, ELEC 11–304
Election, voting at board of elections by voters with certain religious scruples, special ballots, ELEC 11–300
Method of casting and counting, ELEC 11–304
Organizations.  Religious Organizations and Societies, generally, this index

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIETIES
Building used for, polling place, designation as, exemption, ELEC 4–104
Political parties, emblem, prohibition against use, ELEC 2–124
Polls or polling places, Polling places located in a building used as house of worship, ELEC 4–104
Saturdays, polling places located in building used as house of worship, ELEC 4–104, 5–202

REMEDIES
Election offenses, complaints, ELEC 3–105

REMOVAL OF CAUSES
County Courts, generally, this index
Crimes and offenses,
County Courts, generally, this index
Supreme Court, generally, this index

REPAIRS
Voting machine during election, ELEC 7–120

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS
Ballots for special federal voters voting for representatives in congress, ELEC 7–124
Canvassing board, transmission of statements of to attorney general, ELEC 9–214
Elections, ELEC 12–300
Certificate as to election of congressmen, ELEC 9–216
Even numbered years, ELEC 12–300
Special Federal Voters, generally, this index
INDEX

RESIDENCE AND RESIDENTS
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
Elections, this index
Registration of voters. Elections, this index
Special Federal Voters, generally, this index
Special presidential voters, change of residence, ELEC 11–102
Villages, generally, this index
Voters,
   Registration and enrollment and change
   of same upon application filed by
   mail, transfers, change of residence,
   ELEC 5–210
   Statement of temporary absence, ELEC
   5–222

RESIDENTIAL HEALTH CARE FACILITIES
Voting by residents of, absentee ballots,
ELEC 8–407

RESTRAINT
 Arrest, generally, this index

RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS
Police or Patrolmen, this index

RETURNS
 Elections, this index

RICHMOND COUNTY
County clerks. New York City, this index

ROCHESTER, CITY OF
Ballots and supplies to be delivered to
board of inspectors, ELEC 4–130

ROCKLAND COUNTY
Elections, conduct of, hours of voting at
primaries in, ELEC 8–100

ROLL CALL
Convention of political party, nomination for
office, ELEC 6–126

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE
Elections, New York City, ELEC 3–506

SABOTAGE
Additional day of election, ELEC 3–108

SALARIES
Compensation and Salaries, generally, this
index

SALES
Elections, property authorized, ELEC
3–220
Maps of congressional, senatorial, assembly
and election districts, ELEC 4–102
Sundays, generally, this index

SALES—Cont’d
Voting machine purchase contracts, ELEC
7–203

SAMPLES
Ballots. Elections, this index

SANITARIUMS
Veterans hospital, definitions, when used
exclusively for care, of honorably dis-
charged veterans, Election Law, ELEC
1–104

SANITARY DISTRICTS
Voting machines, use, ELEC 3–224

SATURDAYS
Elections,
   General, special, primary, corporations
   funded by public moneys, election of
   officers, prohibition of holding on,
   ELEC 8–100
   Holding elections on, ELEC 8–100
   Time, meeting, election inspectors, local
   registration, ELEC 5–202
   Religious organizations, polling places locat-
   ed in a building used as house of wor-
   ship, open for voter registration on,
   ELEC 4–104, 5–202

SCHENECTADY COUNTY
Election commissioners, term of office,
ELEC 3–202

SCHOOL DISTRICT MEETINGS
Elections, registration of voters,
Adoption of resolution, notice, ELEC
5–612
Date of, notice to election board, ELEC
5–612
Delivery, registration list to school dis-
trict officials before regularly sched-
uled district elections, ELEC 5–612
Entitlement of registered voters to vote
without further registration, ELEC
5–612
Indicating permanently disabled, ELEC
5–612
Registration of voters, records, use,
ELEC 5–612
Use of lists, records, ELEC 5–612

SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUSTS AND TRUS-
TEES
Commissioner of elections may hold office,
ELEC 3–200

SCHOOL ELECTIONS
Ballots, facsimile ballots, posting, ELEC
7–118
INDEX

SCHOOL ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Commissioner of elections, holding office of trustee as officer, ELEC 3–200
Domicile and residence, voters, gaining or losing residence, ELEC 5–104
Qualifications to vote. Elections, this index
School District Meetings, generally, this index
Supplemental registration lists, registration records, ELEC 5–612
Voting machines, use, ELEC 3–224

SCHOOL MEETINGS
School District Meetings, generally, this index

SCHOOL TAXES
School District Meetings, generally, this index

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS
Elections,
School District Meetings, this index
School Elections, generally, this index
Meetings. School District Meetings, generally, this index
New York City, this index
Registration, voters and voting, ELEC 5–104
Residence, attendance at institution of learning, ELEC 5–104
Statement of temporary absence, ELEC 5–222
School District Meetings, generally, this index

SCREENS
Voting machines, ELEC 7–202

SEALS AND SEALING
Computer generated registration lists, after close of polls, ELEC 8–510
Elections, this index
Ledger, registration records after close of polls, ELEC 8–510
Registration of voters. Elections, this index
Returns of canvass, ELEC 9–120

SECRETARY OF STATE
Elections,
Books, records of secretary of state of county officers elected, ELEC 9–220
Canvass of votes, records, ELEC 9–220
Records, county officers elected, ELEC 9–220
Transmission of statements of canvassing boards to, ELEC 9–214

SECTION
Definitions, canvass, method of, ELEC 9–110

SECURITY
Arrest, generally, this index

SENATE
Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–206
Elections,
Canvassing boards, statement, ELEC 9–214, 9–216
Intimidation, of voters, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–151
Machine ballots, appearance of name on ballot, ELEC 7–104
Opening of voting machines upon directions of committee, ELEC 3–222
United States Senate, generally, this index

SENATE DISTRICTS
Maps of, ELEC 4–102
Signatures, designating, petitions, ELEC 6–136

SENATE SECRETARY
Mailing addresses of members of assembly and senate, power of board of elections to receive from, ELEC 3–102

SENATORS
State senators. Senate, generally, this index
United States Senate, generally, this index

SENTENCE AND PUNISHMENT
Drivers Licenses, generally, this index
Elections, this index
Voters, suspension of sentence, registering or voting at election not within meaning of, ELEC 5–106

SEWER COMMISSIONERS
Village board of sewer commissioners. Villages, generally, this index

SEX
Elections,
Assembly district leaders, ELEC 2–110
Ballots, equal representation among members of state committee, ELEC 7–116
County committees, equal representation, ELEC 2–104
Designating petitions, listing candidates separately, primary ballots, ELEC 2–104
National convention, equal representation in election of delegates, ELEC 2–122
Primary ballots, listing candidates separately, ELEC 2–104
State committee, equal representation, ELEC 2–102
INDEX

SEX—Cont’d
Equal representation, designating petitions and primary ballots shall list candidates separately by sexes, **ELEC 2–102**
List of candidates for party positions, separately by sexes, **ELEC 2–102, 2–110**

SHEETS
Elections,
  Designating petition, **ELEC 6–130**
Independent nominating petition, numbering, **ELEC 6–140**

SHERIFFS
Absentee voters, investigation as to ability of applicant for ballot to appear, **ELEC 8–402**
Elections,
  Absentee voters, affidavit of sheriff affecting disposition of application for ballot, **ELEC 8–402**
  Deputy, absentee voters, affidavit of sheriff affecting application for ballot, **ELEC 8–402**
Investigations, registration and enrollment of voters and transfer of same upon application filed by mail, **ELEC 5–210**
Voters check cards, investigation, **ELEC 5–702**
State board of elections, crimes against elective franchise, special investigator to call upon assistance of, **ELEC 3–107**

SHOREHAM NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index

SHORT TITLE
Popular Name Laws, generally, this index

SIGNATURES
Absentee ballots, application for by one unable to appear because of illness or disability, **ELEC 8–100**
Canvass of votes, **ELEC 9–102**
Canvassing board, **ELEC 9–210**
Elections, this index
Nominations. Elections, this index
Primary elections. Elections, this index
Registration of voters. Elections, this index
Registration records, **ELEC 5–204**

SMOKING
Elections,
  Place of registration in church or school, prohibited, **ELEC 5–204**
Registration of voters, conduct of registration, **ELEC 5–204**

SOCIAL SECURITY
Confidential or privileged information, elections, identity and identification, voters, **ELEC 3–103, 3–220**
Elections, identity and identification, voters, **ELEC 3–103**

SOCIAL SERVICES
Registration of voters, residence, gaining or losing, qualifications, **ELEC 5–104**
Voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, **ELEC 5–211**

SOFTWARE
Computers, this index

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
Military Forces, generally, this index

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOMES
Veterans hospital, definitions, when used exclusively for care, of honorably discharged veterans, Election Law, **ELEC 1–104**

SOLICITATION
Elections, news media support, **ELEC 17–112**

SPECIAL DISTRICTS
Election as not including elections provided for special district elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, **ELEC 14–100**
Elections, certification of proposed constitutional amendments and questions, **ELEC 4–108**
Voting machines, use, **ELEC 3–224**

SPECIAL ELECTIONS
Absentee voting permitted, **ELEC 8–100**
Ballots, canvass of, voters with registration poll cards missing or registration poll records not showing enrollment in party in which they claimed, **ELEC 9–209**
Boards of elections, notice, **ELEC 4–106**
Campaign receipts and expenditures, Number of registered or enrolled voters, determination, **ELEC 14–114**
Reports, time for filing, **ELEC 14–108**
Canvass of votes, **ELEC 9–206**
Direct returns, **ELEC 9–206**
Registration poll cards missing or registration poll records did not show them enrolled in party claimed, **ELEC 9–209**
Statements filed with state board of canvassers, **ELEC 9–216**
**INDEX**

**SPECIAL ELECTIONS**—Cont’d
Certification of proposed constitutional amendments and questions, ELEC 4–108
Corporations funded by federal moneys, state or local office, prohibition for holding on Saturday or Sunday, ELEC 8–100
Election as including, violations, elective franchise, ELEC 17–100
Election districts, creation and alteration, effective on certain date, exception, ELEC 4–100
Governor calling, voter qualification, absentee voting, ELEC 8–100
Hours, ELEC 8–100
Independent nominations, ELEC 6–138
Misdemeanors, ELEC 17–130
Independent nomination petition, ELEC 6–138
Notice, proclamation, to boards of elections, ELEC 4–106
Publication, ELEC 4–120
Office, state or local, prohibition, holding on Saturday or Sunday, ELEC 8–100
Police officers, assignment to polling places, ELEC 8–104
Polling places, hours for voting, ELEC 8–100
Publication of notices, ELEC 4–120
Registration of voters, elections, this index
Secretary of State, state board of canvassers, meeting, ELEC 9–216
Special Federal Voters, generally, this index
Special village election. Villages, generally, this index
State board of election, transmission of lists of persons determined elected by canvassing board, ELEC 9–214
Villages, generally, this index
Voters not eligible to vote in primary, voting in, ELEC 5–302
Watchers of polling places, appointment, ELEC 8–500

**SPECIAL FEDERAL VOTERS**
Abbreviation, misspelling, federal write in ballots, offices of president, validity, ELEC 9–209
Airmail, use of, notice, ELEC 11–214
Application of law, ELEC 11–218
Registration and enrollment, ELEC 11–202
Applications, Airmail, sending outside U.S., Canada or Mexico, ELEC 11–214

**SPECIAL FEDERAL VOTERS**—Cont’d
Applications—Cont’d
Election board, Forward to election board in whose jurisdiction persons are eligible to vote, ELEC 11–216
Mailing ballot application to eligible voters, ELEC 11–210
Absentee voters, ELEC 11–208
Registration enrollment, absentee voters, ELEC 11–202
Form, Absentee voters, ELEC 11–202
Special federal ballot, ELEC 11–202
Forwarding of, ELEC 11–216
Mail, Absentee voters, ELEC 11–208
Eligible voters, ELEC 11–210
Registration and enrollment, special federal ballot, absentee voters, ELEC 11–202
Processing of applications by board of elections, ELEC 11–204
Registration and enrollment, Absentee voters, ELEC 11–202
Acceptance, ELEC 11–219
After special federal ballot, rejection of and reasons therefor, ELEC 11–204
Federal postcard application form, treatment as, ELEC 11–204
Special federal ballots, Cancellation of registration, inactive status, ballots or application returned by post office as undeliverable, ELEC 11–208
Qualifications, absentee voters, ELEC 11–202
Rejection of and reasons therefor, absentee voters, ELEC 11–204
Rejection of application and reasons therefor, notice, absentee voters, ELEC 11–204
Special federal ballot, ELEC 11–202
Ballots, ELEC 7–124
Acceptance, ELEC 11–219
Airmail, sending outside U.S., Canada or Mexico, ELEC 11–214
Applicability of other provisions, ELEC 11–218
Applications, ELEC 11–202
Acceptance, ELEC 11–219
Distribution of, ELEC 11–210
Casting and canvassing of, in same manner as provided by provisions concerning absentee ballots, ELEC 11–218

I–106
INDEX

SPECIAL FEDERAL VOTERS—Cont’d
Ballots—Cont’d
Casting and canvassing of—Cont’d
Voters with registration poll records
missing on days of election, special
federal ballots, delivery, ELEC
11–212
Distribution of applications for, ELEC
11–210
Election districts, delivery to, time,
ELEC 11–212
Envelope, furnishing, ELEC 7–124,
11–204
Form, ELEC 7–124, 11–202
Absentee voters, ELEC 11–212
Forwarding, ELEC 11–216
Furnishing, county, voting, applicability
of other provisions, ELEC 11–218
Receipt of special federal ballots, postal
Cancellation date day before election,
receipt within seven days following
election, delivery, ELEC 11–212
Same ballot form provided to absentee
voters, ELEC 7–124
Sending by airmail, ELEC 11–214
Special elections, ELEC 11–216
Special federal ballot,
Application for,
Absentee voters, ELEC 11–202
Federal postcard application form
treated as, absentee voters,
ELEC 11–204
Cancellation of registration, inactive
status, ballot returned by post of-
office as undeliverable, ELEC
11–208
Delivery, ELEC 11–212
Determination of qualification of appli-
cant to receive and to vote, absen-
tee voters, ELEC 11–204
Envelope for, absentee voters, ELEC
11–204
Letters,
Counting of, ELEC 11–212
Request for, ELEC 11–204
List of persons making and signing ap-
lications for, keeping of, absentee
voters, ELEC 11–204
Mailing to qualified applicant with en-
velope therefor, absentee voters,
ELEC 11–204
Board of elections, federal write in ballots,
offices of president, canvass, ELEC
9–209
Canada, addresses outside U.S., use of air-
mail for ballots, ELEC 11–214
Cancellation of registration, ELEC 11–208

SPECIAL FEDERAL VOTERS—Cont’d
Card of identity and registration issued un-
der authority of federal secretary of
state, qualification to vote, ELEC
11–200
Certain federal officers, voting in primary,
special and general elections, absentee
voters, ELEC 11–200
Construction of laws, ELEC 11–220
Continuation of eligibility to vote in elec-
tions, absentee voters, ELEC 11–200
Correction of enrollment, application of oth-
er provisions, ELEC 11–218
Crimes and offenses,
Against elected franchise, provisions re-
lating to, applicability, ELEC 11–218
Ballots for special federal voters, state-
ment, ELEC 7–124
Delivery,
Registration poll records and separate
poll ledger or separate marked sec-
tion of main poll ledger, absentee
voters, ELEC 11–206
To polling place, special federal ballots,
ELEC 11–212
Determinations respecting application, time
to be concluded, ELEC 11–204
Distribution of applications for ballots,
ELEC 11–210
Election boards, ELEC 11–200 et seq.
Applications,
Forwarding, ELEC 11–216
Mailing ballot application to eligible
voters, ELEC 11–210
Absentee voters, ELEC 11–208
Registration enrollment, absentee vot-
ers, ELEC 11–202
Forwarding of applications or ballots to
election board in whose jurisdiction
persons are eligible to vote, ELEC
11–216
Investigations, time for conclusion of, ab-
sentee voters, ELEC 11–204
Mailing of application for ballots to eligi-
ble voters, ELEC 11–210
Absentee voters, ELEC 11–208
Maintenance of central file registration
records of voters in separate file at
office of, ELEC 11–206
Notice,
Cancellation of registration, inactive
status, right to register, ELEC
11–208
Mailing applications for ballots to eligi-
ble voters, absentee voters, ELEC
11–210
Rejection of application for reasons
therefor, absentee voters, ELEC
11–204
INDEX

SPECIAL FEDERAL VOTERS—Cont’d
Election boards—Cont’d
Process and preservation of records of registrations, absentee voters, ELEC 11–208
Registration poll records and central file registration records, preparation of, ELEC 11–206
Removal from files, registration poll ledger cards, voters not casting ballots in election, ELEC 11–208
Electors, vote for candidate of president or vice president deemed vote for, federal write in ballots, ELEC 9–209
Electronic mail, ballots, applications, ELEC 11–202, 11–203, 11–216
Eligibility to vote in primary elections, registration enrollment, absentee voters, ELEC 11–200
Endorsement of registration poll records and central file registration records, ELEC 11–206
Enrollment. Registration and enrollment, generally, post
Entitlement to vote in primary, special and general elections, certain federal officers, absentee voters, ELEC 11–200
Envelopes, Ballots, ELEC 7–124, 11–204
Special federal ballot, ELEC 11–204
Facsimile transmission, ballots, Applications, ELEC 11–202, 11–203, 11–216
Special elections, ELEC 11–216
False statement in voter statement, misdemeanor, ELEC 7–124
Federal postcard application form, treatment as application for registration and enrollment or as application for special federal ballot, absentee voters, ELEC 11–204
Federal write in ballots, Offices of president, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Processing, requirements, ELEC 11–212
Form, Application, Absentee voters, ELEC 11–202
Registration and enrollment as special federal voter and for special federal ballot, ELEC 11–202
Ballots, ELEC 7–124, 11–202, 11–212
Federal postcard application form, treatment as application for registration and enrollment or as application for special federal ballot, absentee voters, ELEC 11–204
Registration application forms, processing, ELEC 11–204

SPECIAL FEDERAL VOTERS—Cont’d
Form—Cont’d
General provisions respecting elections, applicability, ELEC 11–218
Inspection of list of applications for special federal ballots, keeping open for purposes of, absentee voters, ELEC 11–201
Inspectors of elections, registration poll record of eligible voters, delivery to, absentee voters, ELEC 11–206
Investigations, time for conclusion of, ELEC 11–201
Issuance of passport or card of identity and registration under authority of U.S. to secretary of state, ELEC 11–200
Ledgers, delivering, ELEC 11–206
Liberal construction of provisions, ELEC 11–218
List of persons making and signing applications for ballots and of applications determined to be qualified, keeping of, absentee voters, ELEC 11–204
Mail, Applications, Ballots, Absentee voters, ELEC 11–208
Eligible voters, ELEC 11–210
Registration enrollment and for special federal ballots, ELEC 11–202
Return by post office as undeliverable, registration, inactive status, ELEC 11–208
Special federal ballots and envelope therefor, ELEC 11–204
Use of airmail, ELEC 11–214
Mexico, use of airmail to send ballots, addresses outside of U.S., ELEC 11–214
Minimum voting age, ELEC 11–200
Moving from state to state, reregistration, absentee voters, ELEC 11–200
Nassau County, list of eligible voters, applicants for special federal ballots, assembly district of voters to contain, ELEC 11–204
Never resided in United States, nonresident citizens, parent who qualifies, ELEC 11–200
New York City, list of eligible voters, applicants for special federal ballots, assembly district of voters to contain, ELEC 11–204
Nonresident citizens, never resided in United States, parent who qualifies, ELEC 11–200
Notice. Election boards, ante
Oaths and affirmations, ELEC 7–124
INDEX

SPECIAL FEDERAL VOTERS—Cont’d
Parent who qualifies, never resided in United States, nonresident citizens, ELEC 11–200
Party enrollment, requirement for voting at primary election, absentee voters, ELEC 11–200
Photostatic copies of applicants signatures appearing on application for registration, absentee voters, ELEC 11–204
Polling places, delivery to, special federal ballots, ELEC 11–212
Postcards, federal postcard application form, treatment as application for registration and enrollment or as application for special federal ballot, absentee voters, ELEC 11–204
Preparation of registration poll records and central file registration records for each registered voter, ELEC 11–206
President, federal write in ballots for office of, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Processing applications, absentee voters, ELEC 11–204
Proclamation, governor, calling of special election for representative in congress, mailing of application for ballot to eligible voters, time, ELEC 11–210
Qualifications, absence voters, ELEC 11–200
Receipt of special federal ballots, postal cancellation date day before election, receipt within seven days following election, delivery, ELEC 11–212
Registration and enrollment—Cont’d
Voters whose registration is cancelled, absentee voters, ELEC 11–208
Registration poll ledger cards, cancelled voters, ELEC 11–208
Registration poll record and central file registration records,
Gummed portions of registration application forms containing applicants signatures, pasted on, ELEC 11–204
Pasting photostatic copy of applicants signature on, ELEC 11–204
Preparation, ELEC 11–206
Rejected application for registration, ELEC 11–204
Representative in congress, federal write in ballots for office of, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Reregistration by voter whose registration cancelled, ELEC 11–208
Sending notices outside U.S., Canada or Mexico, use of air mail, ELEC 11–214
Separate file for central file registration records, maintenance, ELEC 11–206
Signatures, application for registration and enrollment, absentee voters, ELEC 11–202
Special federal ballot. Ballots, ante
United States secretary of state, authority, powers and duties, ELEC 11–200 et seq.
United States senator, federal write in ballots for office of, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Vice President, federal write in ballots for office of, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL VOTERS
President of the United States, generally, this index
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS
Elections,
Run off primary, NYC, ELEC 16–116
State and local boards of elections bringing, verification of pleadings, rules and regulations, state board of elections, ELEC AP 6205.1
SPECIAL VILLAGE ELECTION
Elections, generally, this index
SPRINKLING HIGHWAY
Villages, generally, this index
STATE
Assembly Districts, generally, this index
Assemblmen. Assembly, generally, this index
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATE—Cont’d</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political party name containing phrase, <strong>ELEC 2–124</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate, generally, this index <strong>ELEC 2–124</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Federal Voters, generally, this index <strong>ELEC 2–124</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting rights of overseas citizens. Absentee Voting, generally, this index <strong>ELEC 2–124</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATE AGENCIES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index <strong>ELEC 5–211</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter registration forms, program of distribution through, <strong>ELEC 5–211</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjournment, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assemblymen as members, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney general, Appointment of meeting of state board of canvassers to to determine votes affected by new or corrected statement, <strong>ELEC 9–218</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canvass of certified copies of statements of county board of canvassers, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional amendments, termination of votes cast, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction of statement, <strong>ELEC 9–218</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy or other assistant to act as clerk of board, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determination of persons elected to office, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissent from decision, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor as recorder of city of Albany may act as member, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determine votes affected by new or corrected statement, <strong>ELEC 9–218</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New or corrected statement, powers and duties, <strong>ELEC 9–218</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party representation, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation, records, <strong>ELEC 3–212</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quorum, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconvoking by order of court, proceeding, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording tabulated statements in office of department of state, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records, custody, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senators as members, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature of separate tabulated statements, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Board of Elections, this index <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statements of general and special elections, canvass by, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS—Cont’d</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme court proceedings as to casting and canvass of ballots, <strong>ELEC 16–106</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabulation of statements, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States senators, canvass of certified statements of county board of canvassers, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacancy, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally, <strong>ELEC 3–100 et seq.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to the election law, copies to boards of election, <strong>ELEC 4–126</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual report, Boards of elections filed with, <strong>ELEC 3–212</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor, operations, National Voter Registration Act, <strong>ELEC 3–102</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appointment, commissioners, chairman, <strong>ELEC 3–100</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly, mailing addresses of members to board, <strong>ELEC 3–102</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney general, vacancy in office of, calling of meeting, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calling of meeting on vacancy in office of, <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign contributions and expenditures. Elections, this index <strong>ELEC 9–216</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairpersons, appointment, <strong>ELEC 3–100</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioners, compensation, quorum, state board of elections, <strong>ELEC 3–100</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation and salaries, <strong>ELEC 3–100</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsion of evidence by offer of immunity, <strong>ELEC 3–102</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation, <strong>ELEC 3–100</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement of powers, <strong>ELEC 2–104</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive directors, appointment, <strong>ELEC 3–100</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filing, Annual report of boards of elections, <strong>ELEC 3–212</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of candidacy by write in candidates for President and Vice President, <strong>ELEC 6–153</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunity, conferring, <strong>ELEC 3–102</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent bodies, state board of elections to transmit certified statement of canvass of votes, <strong>ELEC 9–214</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituting judicial proceedings to enforce law, <strong>ELEC 3–102</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations and investigators, <strong>ELEC 3–102</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power to, Administrate oaths, examine witnesses, rules and regulations, <strong>ELEC AP 6203.1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct, <strong>ELEC 3–102, 3–104</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS—Cont’d
Judicial proceedings, compel filing statement for campaign purposes, ELEC 16–114
Lists, members of state committee elected, furnishing to chairman of state committees, ELEC 9–200
Membership, ELEC 3–100
Oaths, administration of, investigations, powers concerning, rules and regulations, ELEC AP 6203.1
Organization, ELEC 3–100
Powers and duties, ELEC 3–102
Agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211
Crimes against elective franchise, ELEC 3–107
Printing election laws, copies to boards of election, ELEC 4–126
Public opinion polls, use of, rules and regulations, ELEC AP 6201.2
Rules and regulations, Copying of records, ELEC AP 6202.1
Examination of records, ELEC AP 6202.1
Investigations, power to administer oaths, examine witnesses, ELEC AP 6203.1
Power to promulgate, ELEC 3–102, 3–104
Senators, mailing addresses to board, ELEC 3–102
Special proceedings, verification of pleadings in, rules and regulations, ELEC AP 6205.1
State board of canvassers, Records shall be kept by state board of elections, deputy or assistant to act as clerk, ELEC 9–216
State board of elections shall be, ELEC 9–216
Subpoenas, issuance of, investigations, powers concerning, rules and regulations, ELEC AP 6203.1
Term of office, ELEC 3–100
Transmission of statements of canvassing boards to, ELEC 9–214
Violations, general powers and duties concerning, ELEC 3–102
Voting equipment, experimental use, authorization, ELEC 7–201
Witnesses, examination of, investigations, powers concerning, rules and regulations, ELEC AP 6203.1

STATE COMMITTEES
Political parties, Elections, this index

STATE CONVENTION
Political Convention, this index

STATE DEPARTMENT
Board of canvassers, State Board of Elections, generally, this index
Canvassing boards, certified statement of state board of canvassers, filed in department of state, ELEC 9–216
Elections, State board of canvassers, recording of statements in office, ELEC 9–216
Transmission of certified copy of statement of state board of canvassers to person elected, ELEC 9–216
Notaries, generally, this index
Voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211

STATE DEPARTMENTS
Voter registration forms, program of distribution through, ELEC 5–211

STATE HIGHWAYS
Election, state committee, ELEC 2–102

STATE HOSPITALS
Officers and employees, eligibility as, inspectors of elections, ELEC 3–100

STATE INSTITUTIONS
Registration of voters, residence, gaining or losing, qualifications, ELEC 5–104
Veterans absentee registration, wives, widows, of veterans, ELEC 5–215

STATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
Elections, generally, this index
Governor, generally, this index
Voting, time allowed employee to vote, ELEC 3–110

STATE POLICE
State board of elections, investigations by state board of elections, ELEC 3–104

STATE SENATORS
Senate, generally, this index

STATE TREASURY
State board of elections, powers and duties respecting elections and crimes against elective franchise, appropriations for paid out of, ELEC 3–107

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
Institutes, inclusion, voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211
Voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211
STATEMENTS
Absentee Voting, this index
Campaign contributions and expenditures.
   Elections, this index
Voting, illegal, absentee ballots for primary elections, ELEC 8–100

STATIONERY
Elections, arrangement at polling places, ELEC 8–102

STATUTES
Popular Name Laws, generally, this index

STICKERS
New York City, registration poll records, requirement, ELEC 5–302
First primary election held after certain date, ELEC 5–302

STREETS
Election board, reports to of name changes, ELEC 5–708
Maps, congressional, senatorial, assembly, election districts, ELEC 4–102
Number, map of election districts, ELEC 4–102

STUBS
Elections, paper ballots, ELEC 7–106

SUBPOENAS
Board of elections, ELEC AP 6203.1
Special investigators, state board of elections, ELEC 3–107
State board of elections, ELEC 3–102, 3–107
Investigations, power to issue, rules and regulations, ELEC AP 6203.1

SUBSCRIPTION
Elections, soliciting from beneficiaries of relief funds, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–154

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Board of elections—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Board of elections—Cont’d
Petitions and certificates of nomination, to be filed with board, ELEC 3–504
Statements of receipts and expenditures to be filed with board, ELEC 3–504
Certificates, nomination or designation to be filed with board of elections, ELEC 3–504
Certification of names and persons qualified for commissioners of elections, ELEC 3–504
Conduct of, hours of voting at primaries in, ELEC 8–100
County committee,
Certificate of qualification for commissioners of elections, ELEC 3–504
List of persons qualified to serve as election officers filed with board of elections, ELEC 3–504
Inspectors and poll clerks,
Appointment by board of elections, ELEC 3–504
List of persons qualified to serve to be filed with board of elections, ELEC 3–504
Term, ELEC 3–504
Lists, publication or posting by board of elections, ELEC 3–504
Officers, list of persons qualified to serve to be filed with board of elections, ELEC 3–504
Petition, filing with board of elections, ELEC 3–504
Political parties, certification of names of persons qualified as commissioners of elections, ELEC 3–504
Statements of receipts and expenditures to be filed with board of elections, ELEC 3–504
Vacancy in office,
Commissioner of elections, certificate of recommendation, ELEC 3–504
Inspectors of election, filing, ELEC 3–504
Inspectors and poll clerks. Elections, ante
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index
Officers of elections. Elections, generally, ante
Political parties, certification of names of persons qualified as commissioners of elections, ELEC 3–504

SUFFRAGE
Elections, generally, this index
INDEX

SUITS (LEGAL PROCEEDINGS)
Actions and Proceedings, generally, this index

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE LAW
Sundays, generally, this index

SUNDAYS
Board of elections in NYC, hours of operation, ELEC 3–214
Elections, general, special or primary, Corporations funded by public moneys, election of officers, prohibition of holding on, ELEC 8–100
Filing papers, ELEC 1–106
Holding elections on, ELEC 8–100
State or local office, prohibition, holding on, ELEC 8–100

SUPERINTENDENTS
Oaths and Affirmations, generally, this index

SUPERVISORS
City supervisors, election returns delivered to, ELEC 9–124

SUPREME COURT
Candidates,
Aggrieved persons, ELEC 16–102
Right to use emblem, proceedings, ELEC 16–104
Elections, ELEC 16–100 et seq.
Absentee ballots, proceedings, ELEC 16–106
Denial, ELEC 16–108
Assignment of one or more justices to sit at such offices in other such locations, ELEC 16–108
Ballots,
Blank ballots, proceedings, ELEC 16–106
Challenged ballots, proceedings, ELEC 16–106
Proceedings, ELEC 16–104, 16–106
Proposals, constitutional amendment, proceedings, returns of canvass by inspectors, ELEC 16–106
Wording of abstract of submitted proposed amendment, proceedings, contested in, ELEC 16–104
Board of elections office, ELEC 16–108
Campaign expenditures, statements, proceedings, ELEC 16–114
Cancellation of enrollment of voter, procedure, ELEC 16–110
Canvass,
Ballots, proceeding involving, ELEC 16–106
Returns, proceedings, ELEC 16–106

SUPREME COURT—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Constitutional amendment, proceedings, returns of canvass by inspectors, ELEC 16–106
Correction of errors in canvass by ballots, proceedings, ELEC 16–106
Designation of candidates, proceedings, ELEC 16–102
Directions, examinations of ballots or voting machines or preservation of ballots for contests, ELEC 16–112
Emblems of political party, design, proceedings as to right to use, ELEC 16–104
Enrollment of voters, cancellation, ELEC 16–110
Examination of ballot, cancellation, ELEC 16–112
Form of,
Ballot, proceeding, ELEC 16–104
Submission, wording, proceedings, form of ballot, ELEC 16–104
Hearings, verified petitions, ELEC 16–116
Jurisdiction, ELEC 16–100
Names of political parties, proceedings as to right to use, ELEC 16–104
Nominations,
Justice, ELEC 6–106
May direct reassembling of convention or new primary election, ELEC 16–102
Proceedings, ELEC 16–102
Party names, proceedings, ELEC 16–104
Political convention, direct reassembling, ELEC 16–102
Preservation of ballots, contests, ELEC 16–112
Primary elections, proceedings, ELEC 16–102
Proceedings,
Casting and canvass of ballots, ELEC 16–106
Form of ballot, ELEC 16–104
Recanvass of ballots, proceedings to direct, ELEC 16–106
Registration of voter, proceedings, ELEC 16–108
Returns of canvass by inspectors, proceedings, ELEC 16–106
Summary jurisdiction, ELEC 16–100
Time, concerning canvass of ballots by state, county or city board of canvassers, ELEC 16–106
Uncontested primary elections, holding of, objections, proceedings, ELEC 16–102
Void ballots, proceedings, ELEC 16–106

I–113
INDEX

SUPREME COURT—Cont’d
Jurisdiction, summary jurisdiction in matters relating to elections, ELEC 16–100
Justices of. Supreme Court Justices, generally, this index
Polling places, proceedings with respect to use of buildings as, ELEC 16–115
Primary elections. Elections, this index
State board of elections, power to institute judicial proceedings, ELEC 3–102
Voting systems. Elections, this index

SUPREME COURT APPELLATE DIVISION
Districts,
First judicial district, roll of convention transmitted to party committee, ELEC 9–200
Second judicial district, roll of convention transferred to party committee, ELEC 9–200
Eleventh judicial district, roll of convention transmitted to party committees, ELEC 9–200
Twelfth judicial district, roll of convention transferred to party committee, ELEC 9–200

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES
Election boards, assignment of one or more justices to sit at such offices in other such locations, ELEC 16–108
Elections,
Registration of voters, assignment to hear cases, ELEC 16–108
Village elections, determination, ELEC 13–126
Independent candidates, proceedings, ELEC 16–102
Nominations, ELEC 6–106
Political parties, nomination of candidates, ELEC 6–106
Polling places, proceedings with respect to use of buildings as, ELEC 16–115

SURROGATES AND SURROGATE COURTS
Death, generally, this index

SWEAR
Oaths and Affirmations, generally, this index

SYMBOLS
Political parties, restrictions on use, ELEC 2–124

TALLY OF VOTES
Canvass of votes. Elections, this index

TAX EXEMPTIONS
Buildings, use as polling place, ELEC 4–104

TAXES
Elections, use as registration and polling place of building exempt from taxation, ELEC 4–104

TEACHERS
Elections, inspector of election, eligibility, ELEC 3–100

TELEVISION
Elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, advertisements, reports, ELEC 14–106

TELLERS
Election Offenses, this index

TERRORITIES
Villages, generally, this index

TITLES OF ACTS
Popular Name Laws, generally, this index

TORNADO
Additional day of election, ELEC 3–108

TOWN BOARDS
Fire Districts, this index
Voting systems. Elections, this index

TOWN CLERKS
Certificates. Elections, post
Commissioner of elections not to hold office, ELEC 3–200
Elections,
Absentee voters ballots,
Defective ballots not delivered to clerk, ELEC 4–134
Delivery, exception, ELEC 4–134
Application for absentee ballots, distribution to, approval by election board, ELEC 8–100
Assessors, time of delivery of returns to, ELEC 9–124
Ballots and supplies delivered to, ELEC 4–134
Caucuses, party nominations, notice, posting, public area at offices of, ELEC 6–108
Copies, map or description of district filed with, ELEC 4–102
Failure to deliver official ballots to, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–124
Registers filed with, ELEC 9–124
INDEX

TOWN CLERKS—Cont’d
 Elections—Cont’d
  Sample ballots, duty to provide, ELEC 4–128
  Time of filing returns and books with town clerk, ELEC 9–124
  Unofficial ballot, use where voting machine is to be used, ELEC 7–120
  Maps, congressional, senatorial, assembly, and election districts, copy filed with, ELEC 4–102
  Records and recordation, registration poll record in custody of, ELEC 5–612
  Voting machines, election inspectors, ELEC 3–100

TOWN COURTS
  Judges and justices,
  Commissioners of elections may hold office, ELEC 3–200
  Election boards, members, ELEC 3–200

TOWN ELECTIONS
  Absentee voting, envelopes, filed with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
  Additional day for voting in event of certain disasters, ELEC 3–108
  Ballots,
    Blank ballots filed with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
    Clerks, to furnish, ELEC 4–128
  Board of canvassers, ELEC 9–206
  Board of elections,
    Apportionment of expenses, ELEC 4–138
    Map or description to be furnished inspectors, ELEC 4–102
    Returns filed with, ELEC 9–124
    Canvassing boards, ELEC 9–206
    Determination, ELEC 9–212
    Supreme court proceedings as to casting and canvass of ballots, ELEC 16–106
  Town offices, determination of persons elected, ELEC 9–212
  Caucus chairman, designation, ELEC 6–108
  Certification of proposed constitutional amendments in questions, ELEC 4–108
  Challenge records, filed with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
  Counties of over 750,000, rules for party nominations for town offices, ELEC 6–108
  Creation, alteration, of election districts, ELEC 4–100
  Districts,
    Publication of lists of registration and polling places, ELEC 4–119
    Territory included, ELEC 4–100
  Expenses, Board of elections, ELEC 4–138
  Caucuses, ELEC 6–108

TOWN ELECTIONS—Cont’d
  Experimental use of voting machines, ELEC 7–200
  Filing of return, papers, ELEC 9–124
  Flag, return to board of elections, ELEC 9–124
  Limiting places for local registration, ELEC 5–202
  Officers, governing law, ELEC 1–102
  Offices, election to, determination by board of canvassers, ELEC 9–212
  Party nomination for town officers, ELEC 6–108
  Payment for publication of list of registration and polling places in towns, ELEC 4–119
  Polling places, publication of list, ELEC 4–119
  Identify those places which do not provide access to handicapped voters, ELEC 4–120
  Primary elections, Party nominations for candidates for office, ELEC 6–108
  Voting machines, more than one party on single machine, ELEC 7–205
  Protested ballots, filed with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
  Records, challenge records, towns, filed with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
  Registration of voters. Elections, this index
  Sample ballots and blanks to be furnished by clerk, ELEC 4–128
  Statements of canvass where voting machines used, ELEC 9–128
  Supervisors, time of filing returns and books with, ELEC 9–124
  Supreme court proceedings as to casting and canvass of ballots, ELEC 16–106
  Tally sheets, filed with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
  Void ballots, filed with board of elections, ELEC 9–124
  Voting systems, Division or election districts, ELEC 4–100
  Model of provided, time, ELEC 7–200
  Purchase, ELEC 7–200
  Use, ELEC 7–200

TOWN HIGHWAYS OR STREETS
  Elections, name changes, change of voter status, reports, ELEC 5–708

TOWN MEETINGS
  Misdemeanors, ELEC 17–130

TOWN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
  Clerks. Town Clerks, generally, this index
INDEX

TOWN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
—Cont’d
Elections,
Caucuses, party nominations, notice, date, posting, ELEC 6–108
County canvassing board, ELEC 9–204
Town offices, party nominations, ELEC 6–108

TOWNS
Clerks. Town Clerks, generally, this index
Elections. Town Elections, generally, this index
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index
Voting machines, use, ELEC 3–224

TOWNS OF LESS THAN 10,000
Elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, statements by political committee, inapplicability, ELEC 14–124

TRACTOR TRAILER COMBINATIONS
Drivers Licenses, generally, this index

TRACTORS
Drivers Licenses, generally, this index

TRAFFIC RULES AND REGULATIONS
Licenses and permits. Drivers Licenses, generally, this index
Operators licenses. Drivers Licenses, generally, this index

TRAINING
Election inspectors and poll clerks, ELEC 3–112

TRANSCRIPTS
Election offenses, complaints, ELEC 3–105

TRIAL
Elections, compelling offenders to testify, ELEC 17–116

TRUCK TRAILER COMBINATION
Drivers Licenses, generally, this index

TRUCKS
Drivers Licenses, generally, this index

TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES
Long Island Power Authority, this index
Village Trustees, generally, this index

UNCONTESTED
Definitions, canvass of primary returns by board of elections, ELEC 9–200

UNDUE INFLUENCE
Registration of voters, ELEC 5–106

UNIFORM LAWS OR ACTS
Voting by New Residents in Presidential Elections Act, ELEC 11–102 et seq.

UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICTS
Registration of voters, register for meetings or elections, records, use, ELEC 5–612

UNIT OF REPRESENTATION
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–101

UNITED STATES
Armed forces. Military Forces, generally, this index
Elections,
Administrator of general services,
Forwarding to administer certificates of presidential electors, ELEC 12–108
Furnishing administrator list of presidential electors, ELEC 12–102
Registration and enrollment of voters,
Persons engaged in service of, ELEC 5–104
Transfer, application form sent outside of, ELEC 5–210
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index
Military Forces, generally, this index
Political party, use of words United States in name of, ELEC 2–124
Senate. United States Senate, generally, this index
Voters, registration enrollment, transfer, application form sent outside of, ELEC 5–210

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS
Elections, northern district, certificates of votes and lists of presidential electors delivered to, ELEC 12–108

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Elections, ELEC 12–300
Absentee Voting, generally, this index
Federal write in ballots, cast by military or special federal voter, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Vacancy in office, filling vacancy, ELEC 12–300
Term of office, ELEC 12–300

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT BUREAU
Voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211
INDEX

UNITED STATES MAIL
Mail, generally, this index

UNITED STATES OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
Elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, inapplicability, ELEC 11–124

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
Mail, generally, this index

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE
Elections, special federal voters, authority, powers and duties, ELEC 11–200 et seq.

UNITED STATES SENATE
Elections, ELEC 12–200
Absentee Voting, generally, this index
Ballots for special federal voters voting for, ELEC 7–124
Canvass,
Certified statements of county board of canvassers, ELEC 9–216
Votes by board of canvassers, ELEC 9–206
Federal write in ballots, cast by military or special federal voter, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Nominations, time, filing certificate, filing of vacancy caused by declination, exception, ELEC 6–158
Temporary appointment in case of vacancy, ELEC 12–200
President, certificate of votes and list of presidential electors, sent to, ELEC 12–108
Special Federal Voters, generally, this index
Term of office of senator, ELEC 12–200

UNITED STATES VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS
Veterans Hospitals, generally, this index

UNIVERSITIES
Colleges and Universities, generally, this index

UNOFFICIAL PRIMARIES
Filling vacancies in nominations, ELEC 6–148

VACATIONS
Absentee voters, ELEC 8–400

VETERANS
Absentee voting, ELEC 8–400
Aged veteran or relative, hospital, application for ballots, ELEC 8–400
Appointment of registration board, ELEC 5–215

VETERANS—Cont’d
Absentee voting—Cont’d
Hospitalized veterans or relatives, ELEC 5–215, 8–404
Application forms in lieu of sending board of registration to veterans hospitals, ELEC 5–215
Veterans Affairs Department, hospitals or facilities operated by,
Delivery of absentee ballots to residents, ELEC 8–406
Voting by residents of, ELEC 8–407
Village elections, ELEC 15–120
Division of veterans affairs. Veterans Affairs, this index
Hospitals. Veterans Hospitals, generally, this index
List of hospitalized veterans and relatives to whom absentee ballots were sent, ELEC 8–404
Registration of voters, ELEC 5–215
Veterans or relatives in hospital, ELEC 5–215

VETERANS AFFAIRS
Division of veterans affairs, voter registration forms, program of distribution through state agencies, agency assisted registration, ELEC 5–211

VETERANS AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
Hospitals. Veterans Hospitals, generally, this index

VETERANS BUREAU HOSPITALS
Veterans Hospitals, generally, this index

VETERANS HOSPITALS
Absentee voting. Veterans, this index
Definitions, Election Law, ELEC 1–104
Elections, absentee registration, board of registration sent to, ELEC 5–215
List of hospitalized veterans entitled to absentee ballots, ELEC 8–404
Voters,
Registration, ELEC 5–215
Residents of hospitals or facilities operated by Veterans Administration, absentee ballots, ELEC 8–407

VICE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES
Elections,
Absentee Voting, generally, this index
Canvass of votes, ELEC 9–206
Federal write in ballots, cast by military, voters, canvassing, ELEC 9–209
Form of ballots in voting machine, ELEC 7–104
INDEX

VICE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES
—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
State board of canvassers, canvass of certified statements by county board of canvassers, ELEC 9–216
Write in candidates,
Certificate of candidacy, contents, filing, ELEC 6–153
Certification by state board to county boards, ELEC 4–112

VICE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
Presidential Electors, generally, this index

VILLAGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Village Trustees, generally, this index

VILLAGE CHARGES
Primary elections solely for village office, expenses, ELEC 4–136

VILLAGE CLERK
Absentee ballots, delivery to inspectors of election a list of all persons who have applied for, registration of voters, ELEC 15–118
Ballots and supplies delivered to, ELEC 4–134
Elections,
Absentee ballot,
Application delivered to, ELEC 15–120
Delivery, exception, ELEC 4–134
Mailing to permanently disabled voter, duties, ELEC 15–122
Absentee voting, duties, ELEC 15–120
Application for absentee ballots,
Delivery, ELEC 15–120
Distribution to, approval by election board, ELEC 8–400
Caucuses, party nominations, notice, posting in public areas at offices of, ELEC 6–202
Village elections, ELEC 15–108
Certificate to board of election, offices to be filled, ELEC 4–106
Duties, ELEC 15–124
Emblem or name for independent nominating body, selection, duties, ELEC 15–108
Failure to deliver official ballots to, misdemeanor, ELEC 17–124
General village elections, duties, ELEC 15–104
Nominating or designating petition, duties, ELEC 15–108
Notice to person chosen to village office, duties, ELEC 15–128
Party rules filed in office of, ELEC 2–114

VILLAGE CLERK—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Places for filing petitions and certificates, ELEC 6–114
Recanvass of vote, request to, ELEC 15–126
Sample ballots, duty to provide, ELEC 4–128
Special village election, duties, ELEC 15–106
Village election officer, responsibility for general conduct of elections, ELEC 15–124
Police department, assistance to village when called upon by village clerk, village elections, ELEC 15–121
Registration books, papers, furnishing to inspectors of election at village expense, ELEC 15–118
Sample ballots, duty to provide, ELEC 4–128
Sheriff, assistance in maintaining order during village elections, ELEC 15–121
Supplies and ballots, furnished by board of election, ELEC 4–128

VILLAGE COURTS
Judges and justices,
Commissioner of elections may hold office, ELEC 3–200
Elective officer, act or omissions constituting declining office, ELEC 15–128

VILLAGE JUSTICES
Judges and justices. Village Courts, this index

VILLAGE MAYOR
Finances. Villages, generally, this index

VILLAGE OFFICERS
Clerk. Village Clerk, generally, this index
Elections. Villages, this index
Judges and justices. Village Courts, this index
Police or Patrolmen, generally, this index
Trustees. Village Trustees, generally, this index

VILLAGE PRIMARY ELECTION
Villages, generally, this index

VILLAGE TRUSTEES
Assessment roll. Villages, generally, this index
Budget. Villages, generally, this index
Dissolution of village. Villages, generally, this index
INDEX

VILLAGE TRUSTEES—Cont’d
Elections,
Appointment, inspectors of election,
ELEC 15–116
By ward, ELEC 15–130
Date of general village election, ELEC 15–104
Election districts, establishing, ELEC 15–110
Inspector of elections, eligibility, ELEC 3–400
Notice, polling places, hours of operation, ELEC 15–104
Offices to be filled at primary election or special village election, designation by resolution, ELEC 15–104
One petition to be signed for each vacancy, ELEC 15–108
Registration of voters, duties, ELEC 15–116
Finances. Villages, generally, this index
Inspectors of election, preparation of register for general village election, procedure, ELEC 15–118
Resolutions,
Personal registration of voters, ELEC 15–118
Registration days for village elections, abolition, ELEC 15–118
Registration of voters, contents, ELEC 15–118
Two or more village election districts, combining of, registration of voters, ELEC 15–118
Village elections to be conducted by board of elections on day of general election, ELEC 15–104

VILLAGES—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Absentee voting—Cont’d
Illness or physical disability, ELEC 15–122
Additional day for voting in event of certain disasters, ELEC 3–108
Application, absentee ballot, ELEC 15–120
Illness or physical disability, effect of false swearing, ELEC 15–122
Application of article, exception, ELEC 15–100
Armed forces, absentee voting, ELEC 15–120
Ballot boxes,
Canvass of elections, ELEC 15–126
Trustees elected by wards, ELEC 15–130
Ballots,
Absentee ballot,
Contents, ELEC 15–116
Mailing, ELEC 15–120
Proposition submitted, ELEC 15–132
Board of elections,
Appointment of expenses, defined with respect to villages located in more than one county, ELEC 1–104
Caucuses, party nominations, notice, posting in public area at office of, ELEC 15–108
Caucuses, ELEC 15–108
Party nominations, notice, posting, ELEC 6–202
Certificates,
Absentee voting, ELEC 15–120
In lieu of affidavit, contents, ELEC 15–120
Party nomination, filing, ELEC 15–108
Results, ELEC 15–126
Certification of proposed constitutional amendments and questions, ELEC 4–108
Change of, date, general village election, ELEC 15–104
Committee on vacancies for independent nominations, ELEC 15–108
Contests on ballots solely for village office, expenses, ELEC 4–136
County board of elections,
Appointment of expenses, ELEC 4–138
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VILLAGES—Cont’d</th>
<th>VILLAGES—Cont’d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elections—Cont’d</td>
<td>Elections—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County board of elections—Cont’d</td>
<td>County board of elections—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucuses, party nominations, notice, posting in public areas at offices of,</td>
<td>Conducted by—Cont’d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEC 6–202</td>
<td>Notice,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conducted by,</td>
<td>Elections, publication, ELEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absentee voting, ELEC 8–400, 8–404</td>
<td>4–120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application of law, ELEC 6–200</td>
<td>Primary or party caucus, ELEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution and permissive referendum by county voters, ELEC 15–100, 15–104</td>
<td>6–202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucus, party nominations conducted at, ELEC 6–202</td>
<td>Objections to designations and nominations filed with, ELEC 6–212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of nomination, filing, time and place, ELEC 6–210</td>
<td>Poll clerks, designation, ELEC 6–204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates, offices to be filled, filing, ELEC 4–106</td>
<td>Primary, party nominations at, ELEC 6–202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery of ballots to, ELEC 4–134</td>
<td>Recanvass of vote, ELEC 9–208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designating petitions, Filing, time and place, ELEC 6–210</td>
<td>Resolution and permissive referendum, application of law, ELEC 15–100, 15–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form, ELEC 6–204</td>
<td>Return of canvass, ELEC 9–124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent nominations, ELEC 6–206</td>
<td>Signatures on designating petitions, ELEC 6–204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objections, filing, ELEC 6–212</td>
<td>Qualifications of signers, ELEC 6–208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifications of signers, ELEC 6–208</td>
<td>Time and place of filing, petitions and certificates, ELEC 6–210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election coordinators, designation, ELEC 3–404</td>
<td>Village in more than one county, application of law, ELEC 6–200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election inspectors, Compensation, ELEC 3–120</td>
<td>Definitions, villages located in more than one county, ELEC 1–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation, ELEC 3–104</td>
<td>Designating petitions and certificates of nomination filed with, ELEC 6–202, 6–210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to file list, enrolled members participating in caucus or primary, consequences, ELEC 6–202</td>
<td>Notice to, recanvass of votes, ELEC 15–126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent nominating petitions, Filing, time and place, ELEC 6–210</td>
<td>Objections to designations and nominations filed with, ELEC 6–212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form, ELEC 6–206</td>
<td>Recanvass, votes, notice to, ELEC 15–126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifications of signers, ELEC 6–208</td>
<td>Receipt, written specifications to objections to independent nominating petitions, determination, ELEC 15–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military voters, Cancellation of registration, ELEC 10–109</td>
<td>Date of elections, ELEC 15–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of ballots to, ELEC 10–108</td>
<td>Villages of more than 5,000 people, ELEC 15–104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominating petitions, Independent nominating petitions, qualifications of signers, ELEC 6–208</td>
<td>Declining, Office, acts or omissions constituting, ELEC 15–128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent nomination, form, ELEC 6–206</td>
<td>Party designation, filing, ELEC 15–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objections, filing, ELEC 6–212</td>
<td>Definitions, ELEC 15–102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominations for village offices, caucus or primary, ELEC 6–202</td>
<td>Designation of candidates, ELEC 15–108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEC 6–204</td>
<td>Elections conducted by county board of elections, ELEC 6–202, 6–204, 6–206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEC 6–208</td>
<td>Districts, ELEC 15–110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEC 6–208</td>
<td>Creation and alteration, effective on certain date, exception, ELEC 4–100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

VILLAGES—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Districts—Cont’d
Inspectors of election appointed for, ELEC 15–116
Territory included, ELEC 4–100
Eligibility for, village election held concurrently with general election, registration of voters, ELEC 15–118
Enrolled members participating in caucus or primary, failure to file list, consequences, ELEC 15–108
Evidence, party nomination, ELEC 15–108
Exception, application of article, ELEC 15–100
Expenses, primary election solely for village office, ELEC 4–136
Failure to, designate terms of officers, ELEC 15–134
File written specifications to objections to independent nominating petitions designating petition as certificate of nomination, ELEC 15–108
First class mail, sending absentee ballots to permanently ill or disabled voters, ELEC 15–122
Forfeitures, officer refusing to surrender office, ELEC 15–136
Forms, ELEC 15–108
General village election, ELEC 15–104
Absentee voting because of illness or physical disability, ELEC 15–122
Conducted by board of elections on day of general election, resolution relating to, ELEC 15–104
Definitions, ELEC 1–104, 15–102
For officers held at times other than general election, registration of voters, ELEC 15–118
Governing law, ELEC 1–102
Handicapped persons, absentee voting, ELEC 15–122
Hospitals, voter confined in, absentee voting, ELEC 15–122
Illness, absentee voting, ELEC 15–122
Independent nomination petition, contents, ELEC 15–108
Inspectors and poll clerks, ELEC 7–128, 15–116
Absentee ballots, duties, ELEC 15–120
Judicial review, ELEC 15–138
Commencement after completion of recanvass of vote by board of elections, ELEC 15–126
Time limitation upon completion of canvass of votes, ELEC 15–126

VILLAGES—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Lot, determination of election, ELEC 15–126
Mayor, one petition to be signed by each petitioner, ELEC 15–108
Military forces, absentee voters, ELEC 15–120
Nomination of candidates, Provisions for, ELEC 15–108
Publication of list, ELEC 4–122
Notice, Caucus held for making party nominations for village offices, ELEC 15–108
Person chosen to village office, ELEC 15–128
Recanvass of votes, notice to county board of elections, ELEC 15–126
Village primary election, ELEC 15–108
Number of voting machines, ELEC 15–114
Oaths and affirmations, Election inspectors, ELEC 15–116
Inspectors of election, oath of office, ELEC 15–116
Oath of office, ELEC 15–128
Person chosen to village office, oath of office, ELEC 15–130
Party designation petition, contents, ELEC 15–108
Permanently disabled voter, Application for mailing of absentee ballots to, ELEC 15–122
Registration poll records shall be so marked, ELEC 15–122
Petitions, ELEC 15–108
Physical disability, absentee voting, ELEC 15–122
Political party committees, rules of, filing, ELEC 2–114
Poll books, ELEC 15–112
Polling place, General election, ELEC 15–104
List submitted to board of elections, ELEC 1–104
Posting, notice, caucus, party nominations, ELEC 15–108
Proposition, ELEC 15–104
Voting upon, ELEC 15–132
Published, definitions, ELEC 15–102
Pupils at institution of learning outside county, absentee voting, ELEC 15–120
Recanvass of votes, ELEC 15–126
Refusal to surrender office to successor, ELEC 15–136
Registration day, time, ELEC 15–118

I–121
INDEX

VILLAGES—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Registration of voters, ELEC 15–118
Permanent personal registration records, ELEC 15–112
Placing poll records in custody of town or village clerk for use in, ELEC 5–612
Resolutions,
Establishing election districts, ELEC 15–119
Offices to be filled at primary election, ELEC 15–104
Registration days for village elections, abolition, ELEC 15–118
Registration of voters, ELEC 15–116
Returns of election, ELEC 15–126
Runoff elections, ELEC 15–104, 15–126
Secretary, primary or caucus where election conducted by county board of elections, ELEC 6–202
Signature,
Party designating petition, ELEC 15–108
Permanently disabled voter unable to sign application because of illness or physical disability, ELEC 15–122
Special village elections, ELEC 15–106
Absentee voting because of illness or physical disability, ELEC 15–122
Definitions, ELEC 1–104
Offices to be filled, ELEC 15–104
Registration of voters, ELEC 15–116, 15–118
Statement of witness, form, ELEC 15–108
Students, absentee voting, ELEC 15–120
Summary jurisdiction, review, ELEC 15–138
Supreme Court, review, ELEC 15–138
Supreme court justice, determination of election, ELEC 15–126
Tellers, primary or caucus where election conducted by county board of elections, ELEC 6–202
Term of office,
Effect of proposition changing date of election, ELEC 15–104
Filling by special village election, ELEC 15–106
Tie votes, ELEC 15–104, 15–126
Time,
General village election, ELEC 15–104
Independent nominating petition, filing, ELEC 15–108
Limitation for judicial review upon completion of canvass of votes, ELEC 15–126

VILLAGES—Cont’d
Elections—Cont’d
Time—Cont’d
Special village election for officers, ELEC 15–106
Undertaking by person elected, ELEC 15–128
Veterans administration hospital patients, absentee voting, ELEC 15–120
Village election, definitions, ELEC 15–102
Village primary,
Definitions, ELEC 1–104, 15–102
Designation and nomination of candidates, ELEC 15–108
Wards, election of trustees by, ELEC 15–130
Watchers for polling place, appointment, ELEC 8–500
Written objections to independent nominating petition, ELEC 15–108
Expenses, elections, primaries, ELEC 4–136
General elections.
Elections, generally, ante
Inspectors and poll clerks.
Elections, ante
Judges and justices.
Village Courts, this index
Long Island Power Authority, generally, this index
Notice.
Elections, ante
Oaths and affirmations.
Elections, ante
Petitions, approval of resolution impairing county board of elections to conduct village elections, ELEC 15–104
Primary elections.
Elections, this index
Referendum, adoption of, resolution empowering county board of elections to conduct village elections concurrently with general election, ELEC 15–104
Registration of voters.
Elections, ante
Resolutions,
Elections, ante
Village elections to be conducted by county board of elections concurrently with general election, ELEC 15–104
Special village elections.
Elections, ante
Time,
Adoption of resolution providing village elections conducted by county board of elections concurrently with general election, ELEC 15–104
Elections, ante
Trustees.
Village Trustees, generally, this index
Voting systems.
Elections, this index

I–122
## INDEX

### VILLAGES OF LESS THAN 10,000
Elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, statement by political committee, inapplicability, **ELEC 14–124**

### VILLAGES OF LESS THAN 5,000
Elections, campaign receipts and expenditures, statements by political committee, inapplicability, **ELEC 14–124**

### VIOLATIONS
Crimes and Offenses, generally, this index

### VITAL STATISTICS
Death, notice to board of elections, **ELEC 5–708**

### VOTERS AND VOTING
Elections, generally, this index

#### VOTING BY NEW RESIDENTS IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS ACT
Generally, **ELEC 11–102 et seq.**

### WAGES
Compensation and Salaries, generally, this index

### WAIVER
Drivers Licenses, generally, this index
Elections, campaign expenditures, statements, filing requirements, **ELEC 14–108**

### WARDS (POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS)
Elections, Districts, Maps, **ELEC 4–102**
Territory included, **ELEC 4–100**
Voting machines, division of election districts, **ELEC 4–100**

### WARRANTS
Arrest, this index

### WATER DISTRICTS
Voting machines, use, **ELEC 3–224**

### WATERS AND WATERCOURSES
Voters, residence, **ELEC 5–104**

### WATERWORKS AND WATER COMPANIES
Villages, generally, this index

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Elections,
Conduct of, hours of voting at primaries in, **ELEC 8–100**
Newspaper publication of canvassing boards determinations of results of election dispensed with, **ELEC 9–212**

### WINTER PRIMARIES
Time of polling, **ELEC 8–100**

### WITNESSES
Elections, this index
Special investigators, state board of elections, **ELEC 3–107**
State board of elections, **ELEC 3–102, 3–107**
Investigations, power to examine, rules and regulations, **ELEC AP 6203.1**

### WRITE IN VOTES
Elections, this index

### WRITING
Drivers Licenses, generally, this index
Elections, registration of voters, excused from signing registration record, inability to write, **ELEC 5–216**

### ZONING AND PLANNING
Town Clerks, generally, this index