Sponsor: REPRESENTATIVE McCLINTON

Printer's No. 1760

- Amend Bill, page 1, lines 1 through 34; page 2, lines 1 1
- through 30; page 3, lines 1 through 25; by striking out all of
- said lines on said pages and inserting
- in the Secretary of the Commonwealth, further providing for 5 powers and duties of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and 6 providing for reports on implementation of elections;
- 7 in county boards of elections, further providing for powers and 8 duties of county boards and providing for county boards of 9 elections and ballot return sites;
- 10 in district election officers, further providing for compensation of district election officers; 11
- in ballots, further providing for form of official election 12 13 ballot and for number of ballots to be printed and specimen 14 ballots;
- 15 in voting machines, further providing for examination and 16 approval of voting machines by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for requirements of voting machines, for 17 18
- preparation of voting machines by county election boards and 19 for delivery of voting machines and supplies by county 20 election boards to election officers;
- 21 in electronic voting systems, further providing for statistical 22 sample and providing for requirements of accessible voting 23 machines;
- 24 in voting apparatus bonds, providing for voting system defects, 25 disclosure, investigations and penalties;
- in preparation for and conduct of primaries and elections, 26 27 providing for voter's bill of rights, for senior voter's bill of rights and for disabled voter's bill of rights and further 28 29 providing for time for opening and closing polls and for 30 manner of applying to vote, persons entitled to vote, voter's 31 certificates, entries to be made in district register,
- 32 numbered lists of voters and challenges;
- 33 in voting by qualified absentee electors, further providing for applications for official absentee ballots and for voting by 34
- 35 absentee electors, providing for supervised voting by
- 36 qualified absentee electors in certain facilities and further
- providing for canvassing of official absentee ballots and 37

mail-in ballots; in voting by qualified mail-in electors, further providing for applications for official mail-in ballots and for voting by 3 4 mail-in electors; providing for early voting by qualified electors; 6 in returns of primaries and elections, further providing for 7 computation of returns by county board, certification and 8 issuance of certificates of election; 9 in penalties, further providing for disobeying lawful 10 instructions, for perjury, for false affidavits of 11 candidates, for refusal to permit inspection of papers, 12 destruction or removal and Secretary of the Commonwealth, for 13 refusal to permit inspection of papers, destruction or 14 removal and county boards of elections, for insertion and alteration of entries in documents, removal and refusal to 15 16 deliver, for refusal to permit overseers, watchers, attorneys 17 or candidates to act, for driving away watchers, attorneys, 18 candidates or overseers, for refusal to permit election 19 officers, clerks and machine inspectors to act and driving 20 away said persons, for refusal to administer oath and acting 21 without being sworn, for violation of oath of office by 22 election officers, for peace officers, failure to render 23 assistance and hindering or delaying county board members and 24 others, for nomination petitions and papers and offenses by 25 signers, for false signatures and statements in nomination 26 petitions and papers, for nomination petitions, certificates 27 and papers, destruction, fraudulent filing and suppression, 28 for offenses by printers of ballots, for unlawful possession 29 of ballots and counterfeiting ballots, for forging and 30 destroying ballots, for tampering with voting machines, for 31 destroying, defacing or removing notices, et cetera, for 32 police officers at polling places, for peace officer, failure 33 to quell disturbances at polls, hindering or delaying election officers and others, for election officers 34 35 permitting unregistered electors to vote, challenges and 36 refusing to permit qualified electors to vote, for election 37 officers refusing to permit elector to vote in proper party 38 at primaries, for frauds by election officers, for prying into ballots, for interference with primaries and elections, 39 40 frauds and conspiracy, for persons interfering in other 41 districts, for assault and battery at polls, for unlawful 42 assistance in voting, for election officers permitting 43 unlawful assistance, for failure to keep and return record of 44 assisted voters, for unlawful voting, for elector voting 45 ballot of wrong party at primary, for repeat voting at 46 elections, for removing ballots, for commissioners to take soldiers' votes, for fraudulent voting by soldiers, for 47 bribery at elections, for receipts and disbursements of 48 49 primary and election expenses by persons other than 50 candidates and treasurers, for receipts of primary and

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election expenses by unauthorized persons, for contributions

1 by corporations or unincorporated associations, for failure to file expense account, for prohibiting duress and 2 3 intimidation of voters and interference with the free 4 exercise of the elective franchise, for failure to perform 5 duty, for hindering or delaying performance of duty, for 6 violation of any provision of act and for violations of 7 provisions relating to absentee and mail-in ballots and 8 providing for unlawful collection of ballots; and 9 providing for reimbursements.

- Amend Bill, page 3, lines 28 through 42; pages 4 through 146,
- 11 lines 1 through 30; page 147, lines 1 through 26; by striking
- 12 out all of said lines on said pages and inserting

Section 1. Section 201 of the act of June 3, 1937 (P.L.1333, No.320), known as the Pennsylvania Election Code, is amended by adding subsections to read:

Section 201. Powers and Duties of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.--The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall exercise in the manner provided by this act all powers granted to him by this act, and shall perform all the duties imposed upon him by this act, which shall include the following:

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- (i) To obtain and maintain uniformity in the interpretation and implementation of election laws.
- (j) To provide uniform standards for the proper, accurate and uniform implementation of voter registration laws and records.
- (k) To actively seek out and collect the data and statistics necessary to knowledgeably scrutinize the effectiveness of election laws.
 - (1) To provide technical assistance to election directors.
- (m) To maintain a voter fraud hotline and provide election fraud education to the public.
- (n) To publish by December 31 of each odd-numbered year the official instructions and procedures manual prescribed by the secretary with the recommendations of the Pennsylvania Election Law Advisory Board.
- (o) To maintain a publicly accessible Internet website using a ".gov" domain name, on which the secretary shall post information required by this act. The website shall additionally adhere to generally accepted accessibility standards, including compatibility with screen reading software.
- (p) To retain any communications relating to election administration.
- 44 (q) To review election complaints received by the secretary
 45 and the county boards of elections each election cycle.
- 46 <u>(r) In addition to the requirements of 25 Pa.C.S. Ch. 15</u>
 47 <u>(relating to changes in record), to seek a record of all deaths</u>
 48 of residents in this Commonwealth, and each month to compare the

1 records with the list of electors in the Statewide Uniform
2 Registry of Electors, and for any elector found to be deceased,
3 to notify the elector's county of residence.

- (s) In addition to the requirements of 25 Pa.C.S. Ch. 15, to fully participate in the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) and to utilize all available information received through that system and through the National Change of Address Program to ensure the accuracy of the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors established under 25 Pa.C.S. § 1222 (relating to SURE system) and the continued eligibility of all registered electors in this Commonwealth.
- (t) To receive from counties a monthly report of any newly registered electors who were previously registered in another state and to notify the chief elections administrator in that state of the elector's registration in this Commonwealth.
- (u) To create and maintain a tracking system for each qualified mail-in elector or absentee elector to track the status of that elector's application for a mail-in or absentee ballot, the date on which that elector's ballot is prepared, the date on which that elector's ballot is mailed, the date on which that elector's ballot is received and the date on which that elector's ballot is pre-canvassed or canvassed.
- Section 2. The act is amended by adding a section to read:

 Section 209. Reports on Implementation of Elections.--(a)

 No later than 90 days after an election, the Bureau of

 Commissions, elections and legislation of the Department of

 State shall issue a report to the chair and minority chair of

 the State Government Committee of the Senate and the chair and

 minority chair of the State Government Committee of the House of

 Representatives. A copy of the report shall also be made

 available on the Department of State's publicly accessible

 Internet website.
- (b) The report under subsection (a) shall include only the following information relating to the administration of the election by the Department of State, a county board of elections or a registration commission established under 25 Pa.C.S. § 1203(a) (relating to commissions):
- (1) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of applications for an absentee ballot which were received by the county board of elections.
- (2) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of applications for a mail-in ballot which were received by the county board of elections.
- (3) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of applications for an absentee ballot which were approved by the county board of elections.
- (4) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of applications for a mail-in ballot which were approved by the county board of elections.
- 50 (5) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of absentee ballots which were voted by qualified

electors.

(6) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of mail-in ballots which were voted by qualified electors.

- (7) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of provisional ballots cast under section 1210(a.4).
- (8) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of qualified electors voting by a provisional ballot under section 1306(b)(2).
- (9) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of qualified electors voting by provisional ballot under section 1306-D(b)(2).
- (10) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of provisional ballots under paragraph (7) which were canvassed.
- (11) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of provisional ballots under paragraph (8) which were canvassed.
- (12) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of provisional ballots under paragraph (9) which were canvassed.
 - (13) (Reserved).
- (14) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of polling places in school buildings.
- (15) For each county, the date, starting time and ending time that the county board of elections met to pre-canvass absentee ballots and mail-in ballots under section 1308(g)(1.1).
- (16) For each county, the date, starting time and ending time that the county board of elections met to canvass absentee ballots and mail-in ballots under section 1308(q)(2).
- (17) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of absentee ballots which were challenged under section 1302.2(c).
- (18) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of mail-in ballots which were challenged under section 1302.2-D(a)(2).
- (19) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of absentee ballots subject to challenges under paragraph (17) which were not canvassed.
- (20) For each county and the sum for this Commonwealth, the number of mail-in ballots subject to challenges under paragraph (18) which were not canvassed.
- (21) The number of incidents known to the Department of State, county boards of elections or registration commissions relating to each of the following categories:
- (i) An absentee ballot or mail-in ballot which was sent to the wrong individual or wrong address.
- 48 <u>(ii) An absentee ballot or mail-in ballot which was voted by</u>
 49 <u>an individual other than the individual who applied for the</u>
 50 <u>absentee ballot or mail-in ballot.</u>
 - (iii) An absentee ballot or mail-in ballot which was

returned to the county board of elections by a means other than permitted by law.

- (22) To the extent consistent with Federal and State law, a review of any action taken by the Department of State, county board of elections or registration commissions in response to an incident under paragraph (21), including determinations made on the incident, legal actions filed and referrals to law enforcement.
- (23) A review of issues or incidents encountered with an electronic voting system that received the approval of the Secretary of the Commonwealth under section 1105-A, including technical issues encountered at polling places.
- (c) The Department of State shall develop a process to collect data required to be included in the report under subsection (b) from each county board of elections which conducts an election and each registration commission under 25 Pa.C.S. Pt. IV (relating to voter registration) in a county which conducts an election, as applicable. A county board of elections or registration commission under this subsection shall comply with the process for submission of data under this subsection no later than 45 days after an election.
- Section 3. Section 302(k) and (m) of the act are amended and the section is amended by adding subsections to read:

Section 302. Powers and Duties of County Boards.—The county boards of elections, within their respective counties, shall exercise, in the manner provided by this act, all powers granted to them by this act, and shall perform all the duties imposed upon them by this act, which shall include the following:

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(k) To receive from district election officers the returns of all primaries and elections, to canvass and compute the same, and to certify, no later than the [third Monday] fourth Friday following the primary or election, the results thereof to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as may be provided by law, and to such other authorities as may be provided by law. The certification shall include the number of votes received in each election district by each candidate for the General Assembly.

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(m) To prepare and submit, within twenty days after the last day to register to vote in each primary, municipal and general election, a report to the Secretary of the Commonwealth in the form prescribed by him, which shall contain a statement of the total number of electors registered in each election district, together with a breakdown of registration by each political party or other designation. Copies of said statement shall be furnished, upon request, to the county chairman of each political party and political body and shall be posted to the county board of election's publicly accessible Internet website. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall forthwith submit such information to the Legislative Data Processing Center and shall publicly report the total number of registered electors for each

1 political party or other designation in each county not later 2 than five days prior to the primary, municipal or general 3 election.

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- (q) To maintain a publicly accessible Internet website using a "gov" domain name. The website shall additionally adhere to generally accepted accessibility standards, including compatibility with screen reading software.
- (r) To provide each election district with at least one accessible voting machine approved by the secretary under this act.
- (s) To publish at each polling place the voter bill of rights, senior voter bill of rights and disabled voter bill of rights established by this act.
- (t) To provide copies of the voter bill of rights, senior voter bill of rights and disabled voter bill of rights during the process of supervised voting established by this act.
- (u) To review any polling place where voters waited longer than thirty minutes to cast a ballot and to identify and enact plans to alleviate waiting time for future elections.
- (v) For counties with a population of fewer than 100,000 at the time of the most recent Federal decennial census, to collaborate with other counties to share resources or property required for the administration of voting by absentee and mailin electors. The collaboration is not required and participation in any resource sharing shall be at the discretion of each county board.
- (w) To cooperate with the Department of State to any degree necessary in the creation of the system required under section 201(u).
- Section 4. The act is amended by adding a section to read:

 <u>Section 313.</u> Ballot Return Sites and Secure Receptacles.--In
 addition to the permanent offices operated by a county board of
 elections, the county board may establish multiple ballot return
 locations, including access to secure ballot return receptacles,
 where electors may return their completed ballot. The following
 shall apply:
- (a) Sites may include, but shall not be limited to, city and municipal facilities, public libraries, county facilities or other locations designated by the county board of elections to receive ballots. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, in collaboration with the counties, shall issue minimum criteria for considering locations to ensure availability and access to electors.
- (b) A list of the ballot return sites and county election offices, including the dates and hours of operation, shall be available to the public as early as possible by providing notice of the county's ballot return plan in the county elections office, in a highly visible location on the county's website and at other such locations as the county board deems appropriate for maximum notification to voters. The notice posted on the

- county's website shall be in a format that is accessible for people with disabilities. In the event of any changes to site location operations, the county board of elections shall post the updated information on the official election website within twenty-four hours. The notice shall include, at a minimum:
 - (1) Ballot return deadline.

- (2) List of county election offices and ballot return sites, including building names and street addresses.
- (3) Days and hours of operation, including election day hours.
 - (4) Contact information for the county board of elections.
- (5) Accessibility information, including a list of ballot return sites and secure receptacles that meet accessibility requirements.
- (c) All ballot return sites shall be accessible at least during regular business hours beginning not less than thirty days prior to an election and on the day of an election. County boards may offer business hours outside of regular business hours, including weeknights or weekends to enable maximum accessibility for voters in compliance with this act.
- (d) All ballot return sites shall have the same features and be of substantially similar design, color scheme and signage to facilitate easy identification by the public.
- (e) A ballot return site may have a secure receptacle that permits voters to return their completed ballot. A postage stamp is not required on the return envelope when depositing a completed ballot at a ballot return site or a secure receptacle.
- (f) Secure receptacles shall be designed to function as follows:
- (1) Hardware shall be operable without any tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist.
- (2) Hardware shall require no more that five pounds of pressure for the voter to operate.
- (3) Operable within reach-range of fifteen to forty-eight inches from the floor or ground for a person utilizing a wheelchair.
- (4) Provide specific points identifying the slot where completed ballots are to be inserted.
- (5) Ensure that only ballot material can be deposited and not be removed by anyone but designated county board of election officials. This includes confirming that the opening slot of the secure receptacle is too small to allow tampering or removal of ballots, but is not so small to interfere with depositing completed ballots.
- 45 (6) Ensure that the opening slot minimizes the ability for 46 liquid to be poured into the secure receptacle or rainwater to 47 seep inside.
- 48 (g) The secure receptacle shall be securely fastened to a
 49 stationary surface, to an immovable object or placed behind a
 50 counter.
 - (h) The county board of election shall determine the size of

- 1 the secure receptacle based on the use and needs of the
 2 location.
 - (i) Each ballot return site shall be marked with official signage designating the site. Signage shall adhere to the following:
 - (1) Be in all languages required under the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-110, 52 U.S.C. § 10301 et seq.).
 - (2) Display language stating that counterfeiting, forging, tampering with or destroying ballots is a misdemeanor of the second degree under sections 1816 and 1817.
 - (3) Provide a statement that third-party return of ballots is prohibited unless provided for under this act or Federal or State law.
 - (4) Provide a statement requesting that the designated county elections official be notified immediately in the event a secure receptacle is full, not functioning or is damaged in any fashion. The statement shall include a telephone number and email address for notification purposes.
 - (j) For security purposes, county boards of election shall comply with the following when establishing secure receptacles and ballot return sites:
 - (1) Only county board of elections personnel shall have access to the completed ballots within a secure receptacle.
 - (2) Secure receptacles shall be secured in a manner to prevent their unauthorized removal of ballots.
 - (3) All secure receptacles shall be secured by a lock and sealed with a tamper-evident seal.
 - (4) Secure receptacles shall be securely fastened in a manner as to prevent moving or tampering.
 - (5) During the hours when the ballot return site is closed or otherwise unstaffed, the secure receptacle shall be places in a secure area that is inaccessible to the public or otherwise safeguarded.
 - (6) Adequate lighting shall be provided at all ballot return sites when the sites is open and in use.
 - (7) All secure receptacles and ballot return sites shall be monitored by a video security surveillance system or an internal camera that can capture digital images or video. A video security surveillance system may include existing systems on county, city, municipal or private buildings. Video surveillance shall be retained by the county election office through 60 days following the deadline to certify an election.
 - (8) The secure receptacle at a ballot return site located outdoors shall be constructed of durable material able to withstand vandalism, removal and inclement weather to prevent physical damage and unauthorized entry.
 - (k) Ballots returned to a ballot return site shall be collected promptly by an authorized county board personnel at times determined by the county board, but at a minimum of every 24 hours every weekday.
 - (1) County board personnel designated to collect completed

- ballots shall sign a declaration affirming that the official personnel will timely and securely collect and return the ballots in the secure ballot transfer container, will not permit any person to tamper with a ballot return site, secure receptacle or its contents, and that they will faithfully and securely perform their duties.
 - (m) Ballots collected from any ballot return site or secure receptacle shall be immediately transported to the county board of elections where, upon arrival, the county board shall note the time of arrival and number of ballots.
 - (n) The department shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement this section.
 - (o) For the purposes of this section, "secure receptacle" shall have the same meaning as a "ballot drop box".
 - Section 5. Sections 412.2(a) and (f) and 1003(f) of the act are amended and the sections are amended by adding subsections to read:
 - Section 412.2. Compensation of District Election Officers.—
 (a) In all counties regardless of class, judges of election, inspectors of election, clerks and machine operators shall be paid compensation as fixed by the county board of elections for each election, which amount shall be at least [\$75] \$175 and not more than [\$200] \$300.

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(f) The individual furnishing transportation to the judge of election and the minority inspector in transmitting returns and ballot boxes shall be entitled to [a minimum of 35¢] the standard mileage rate set by the Internal Revenue Service for the current year per circular mile from the polling place to the county court house. The name of the individual shall appear on the voucher of the judge of election and only one individual may receive mileage compensation.

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(j) The Department of State shall reimburse counties for half the cost of payments made under subsections (a) and (f). Section 1003. Form of Official Election Ballot.--

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[(f) In order that each elector may have the opportunity of designating his choice for all the candidates nominated by one political party or political body, there shall be printed on the extreme left of the ballot, and separated from the rest of the ballot by a space of at least one-half inch, a list of the names of all the political parties or political bodies represented on such ballot which have nominated candidates to be voted for at such election. Such names shall be arranged in the order of the votes obtained at the last gubernatorial election by the candidate for Governor of the parties or bodies nominating, beginning with the party that received the highest number of votes cast. Following the names of such political parties and political bodies shall be the names of the parties and bodies not represented on the ballot at the last gubernatorial

election, arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or appellation. A square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross mark shall be placed at the right of each party name or appellation.]

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- (h) The official ballots shall be printed on paper of the correct size for the machines used by a county and watermarked with the name of the county in which the ballots shall be used. Section 6. Section 1007(a) of the act is amended to read: Section 1007. Number of Ballots to Be Printed; Specimen Ballots. -- (a) The county board of each county shall provide for each election district a supply of official election ballots for:
- the general primary election held in even-numbered years in which candidates for the office of President of the United States are not nominated in an amount of at least 10% greater than the highest number of ballots cast in the election district in any of the previous three general primary elections at which candidates for the office of President of the United States were not nominated;
- (2) the general primary election held in even-numbered years in which candidates for the office of President of the United States are nominated in an amount of at least 15% greater than the highest number of ballots cast in the election district in any of the previous three general primary elections at which candidates for the office of President of the United States were nominated;
- (3) the municipal primary election held in odd-numbered years in an amount of at least 10% greater than the highest number of ballots cast in any of the previous three municipal primary elections in the election district;
- (4) the general election held in even-numbered years in which candidates for the office of President of the United States are not elected in an amount of at least 10% greater than the highest number of ballots cast in the election district in any of the previous three general elections at which candidates for the office of President of the United States were not elected;
- (5) the general election held in even-numbered years in which candidates for the office of President of the United States are elected in an amount of at least 15% greater than the highest number of ballots cast in the election districts in any of the previous three general elections at which candidates for the office of President of the United States were elected; and
- (6) the municipal election held in odd-numbered years in an amount of at least 10% greater than the highest number of ballots cast in any of the previous three municipal elections in the election district.]
- 49 (1.1) Any primary election, 50% of the registered electors in an election district, less the number of electors in the 50 district who have requested an absentee ballot or mail-in

ballot.

(1.2) Any general election, 100% of the registered electors in an election district, minus the number of electors in the district who have requested an absentee ballots or mail-in ballot.

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Section 7. Sections 1106, 1107 and 1111 of the act are amended by adding subsections to read:

Section 1106. Examination and Approval of Voting Machines by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.--

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- (g) Examination shall include, but is not limited to, testing of all software required for the voting system's operation, the ballot reader, the digital printer, the fail-safe operations, the counting center environmental requirements and the equipment reliability estimate.
- (h) For the purposes of examining the system, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall employ or contract for the services of at least one individual who is an expert in one or more fields of data processing, mechanical engineering and public administration and shall require from the individual a written report of the individual's examination.
- (i) Within 30 days after completing the examination and upon approval of any electronic or electromechanical voting system, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall make and maintain a report on the system, together with a written or printed description and drawings and photographs clearly identifying the system and the operation thereof. As soon as practicable after the filing, the Department of State shall send a notice of certification and upon request, a copy of the report to county boards in this Commonwealth.
- (j) After a voting system has been approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, any change or improvement in the system must be approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth prior to the adoption of the change or improvement by a county. If the change or improvement does not comply with the requirements of this act, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall suspend sales of the equipment or system in this Commonwealth until the equipment or system complies with the requirements of this act.
- (k) The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall examine and approve at least two accessible voting machines which meet the requirements of section 1107-A.
- (1) The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall examine and approve all electronic or electromechanical devices used in the casting, processing or tabulation of ballots or in the recording of electors, including, but not limited to, ballot sorters, envelope extractors and ballot scanners.
- (m) The examination and approval under subsection (1) shall ensure that the device conforms with standards to provide timeliness and accuracy in the casting and counting of ballots or in the recording of electors.

Section 1107. Requirements of Voting Machines.—No voting machine shall, upon any examination or reexamination, be approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, or by any examiner appointed by him, unless it shall, at the time, satisfy the following requirements:

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- (u) It shall immediately reject a ballot if the number of votes for an office or question exceeds the number which the elector is entitled to cast or where the tabulating equipment reads the ballot as a ballot with no votes cast.
- (v) It shall be capable of providing records from which the operation of the voting system may be audited.
- (w) It shall be capable of recording votes from ballots of different political parties from the same precinct, for a primary election.
- (x) It shall be manufactured in the United States and sold by a vendor with a primary place of business within the United States.
- (y) It shall fully comply with the most recently adopted Voluntary Voting System Guidelines developed by the Election Assistance Commission.
- (z) It shall retain ballots cast in the order in which the ballots are cast, so that a direct comparison may be made between the machine interpretation of an individual ballot and a human interpretation of the same ballot.
- (z.1) The requirements of subsections (u), (v), (w), (x), (y) and (z) shall apply only to machines newly examined or approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth after 2024.

 Section 1111. Preparation of Voting Machines by County Election Boards.--

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(q) On any day not more than twenty-five days before the commencement of voting, the county election board shall have the automatic tabulating equipment publicly tested to ascertain if the equipment will correctly count the votes cast for all offices and on all measures. If the ballots to be used at the polling place on election day are not available at the time of the testing, the county election board may conduct an additional test not more than ten days before election day. Public notice of the time and place of the test shall be given at least fortyeight hours prior to the test by publication on the county election board's publicly accessible Internet website and once in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the county or, if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the county, by posting the notice in at least four conspicuous places in the county. The county election board shall provide written notice to each candidate for election of the time and location of the public preelection test. The test shall be open to representatives of the political parties, the press and the public and shall be video recorded and broadcast simultaneously on a publicly accessible Internet website. Each political party

may designate one person with expertise in the computer field who shall be allowed in the central counting room when tests are being conducted and when the official votes are being counted.

The designee shall not interfere with the normal operation of the canvassing board.

- (h) For electronic or electromechanical voting systems configured to tabulate mail-in ballots or absentee ballots at a central or regional site, the public testing shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots so produced as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each measure and to include one or more ballots for each office which have activated voting positions in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the automatic tabulating equipment to reject the votes. If an error is detected, the cause of the error shall be corrected and an_ errorless count shall be made before the automatic tabulating equipment is approved. The test shall be repeated and errorless results must be achieved immediately before the start of the official count of the ballots and again after the completion of the official count. The programs and ballots used for testing shall be sealed and retained under the custody of the county election board.
- (i) For electronic or electromechanical voting systems configured to include electronic or electromechanical tabulation devices which are distributed to the precincts, all or a sample of the devices to be used in the election shall be publicly tested. If a sample is to be tested, the sample shall consist of a random selection of at least ten per cent of the devices. The test shall be conducted by processing a group of ballots, causing the device to output results for the ballots processed and comparing the output of results to the results expected for the ballots processed. The group of ballots shall be produced so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each measure and to include for each office one or more ballots which have activated voting positions in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the tabulating device to reject such votes.
- (j) If a tested tabulating device is found to have an error in tabulation, it shall be deemed unsatisfactory. For each device deemed unsatisfactory, the county election board shall take steps to determine the cause of the error, shall attempt to identify and test other devices that could reasonably be expected to have the same error and shall test a number of additional devices sufficient to determine that each device is satisfactory. Upon deeming a device unsatisfactory, the county election board may require all devices to be tested or may declare that all devices are unsatisfactory.
- declare that all devices are unsatisfactory.

 (k) If the operation or output of any tested tabulation

 device, such as spelling or the order of candidates on a report,

 is in error, the problem shall be reported to the county

 election board, which shall determine if the reported problem

warrants the county election board deeming the device unsatisfactory.

- (1) At the completion of testing under this section, the county election board, the representatives of the political parties and the candidates or their representatives who attended the test shall witness the resetting of each device that passed to a preelection state of readiness and the sealing of each device that passed in such a manner as to secure its state of readiness until the opening of the polls.
- (m) The county election board shall execute a written statement setting forth the tabulation devices tested, the results of the testing, the protective counter numbers, if applicable, of each tabulation device, the number of the seal securing each tabulation device at the conclusion of testing, any problems reported to the county election board as a result of the testing and whether each device tested is satisfactory or unsatisfactory.
- (n) Any tabulating device deemed unsatisfactory shall be recoded, repaired or replaced and shall be made available for retesting. The device must be determined by the county election board to be satisfactory before the device may be used in an election. The county election board shall announce at the close of the first testing the date, place and time that an unsatisfactory device will be retested or may, at the option of the county election board, notify by telephone each person who was present at the first testing as to the date, place and time that the retesting will occur.
- (o) Records must be kept of all preelection testing of electronic or electromechanical tabulation devices used in an election. The records shall be present and available for inspection and reference during public preelection testing by any person in attendance during the testing. The need of the county election board for access to the records during the testing shall take precedence over the need of other attendees to access such records so that the work of the county election board will not be delayed or hindered. Records of testing must include, for each device, the name of each person who tested the device and the date, place, time and results of each test.

 Records of testing shall be retained as part of the official records of the election in which any device was used.
- 41 (p) The county election board shall submit a copy of all 42 records required under this section to the Office of the Auditor 43 General.

Section 8. Sections 1112(c)1 and 1117-A of the act are amended to read:

Section 1112. Delivery of Voting Machines and Supplies by County Election Boards to Election Officers.--

* * *

- 49 (c) The county election board shall furnish, at the expense 50 of the county, and deliver with each voting machine:
 - 1. A lantern, [or a] <u>flashlight or other</u> proper substitute

[for one], which, in case of a loss of electricity, shall give sufficient light to enable voters, while in the voting machine booth, to read the ballot labels, and suitable for the use of election officers in examining the counters. The lantern, [or] flashlight or other proper substitute therefor, shall be prepared and in good order for use before the opening of the polls.

* * *

Section 1117-A. [Statistical Sample.--The county board of elections, as part of the computation and canvass of returns, shall conduct a statistical recount of a random sample of ballots after each election using manual, mechanical or electronic devices of a type different than those used for the specific election. The sample shall include at least two (2) per centum of the votes cast or two thousand (2,000) votes whichever is the lesser.] Risk-limiting Audit.--(a) The Department of State, in conjunction with the county boards of elections, shall conduct risk-limiting audits after each primary, general, municipal and special elections completed by the third Friday following the election in accordance with the requirements of this section.

- (b) The audit shall be conducted as follows:
- (1) The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall randomly determine what contests shall be subject to a risk-limiting audit;
- (2) The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall provide notice of the time and place of the random selection of the audit units to be manually tallied and of the times and places of the audits;
- (3) The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall make available to the public a report of the vote-tabulating device results for the contest, including the results for each audit unit in the contest, prior to the random selection of audit units to be manually tallied and prior to the commencement of the audit;
- (4) The Secretary of the Commonwealth, in conjunction with the county board of elections, shall conduct the audit upon the tabulation of the unofficial returns; and
- (5) The Secretary of the Commonwealth, in conjunction with the county board of elections, shall conduct the audit in public view by manually interpreting the ballots according to rules established by the secretary.
- (c) If a risk-limiting audit of a contest leads to a full manual tally of the ballots cast using the voting system, the vote counts according to that manual tally shall replace the vote.
- d) The results of audits conducted under this section shall
 be published on the website of the Department of State within
 forty-eight hours of being accepted by the Secretary of the
 Commonwealth. If the audit involved a manual tally of one or
 more entire precincts, then the names and numbers of all
 precincts audited and a comparison of the vote tabulator results

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with the hand counts for each precinct shall be published with
the audit results on the Department of State's publicly
accessible Internet website.
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- (e) Any audit required under this section shall not commence for any election subject to a recount until the conclusion of the recount.
- (f) The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall promulgate rules, regulations and procedures as necessary to implement this section.
- (g) For purposes of this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"Audit unit" means a precinct, a set of ballots or a single ballot. A precinct, a set of ballots or a single ballot may be used as an audit unit for purposes of the section only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) the relevant vote-tabulating device is able to produce a report of the votes cast in the precinct, set of ballots or single ballot; and
 - (2) each ballot is assigned to not more than one audit unit.
 "Contest" means and election for an office.

"Risk-limiting audit" means a manual tally employing a statistical method that ensures a large, predetermined minimum chance of requiring a full manual tally when a full manual tally would show an electoral outcome that differs from the outcome reported by the vote-tabulating system for the audited contest. A risk-limiting audit shall begin with a hand tally of the votes in one or more audit units and shall continue to hand tally votes in additional audit units until there is strong statistical evidence that the electoral outcome is correct. In the event that counting additional audit units does not provide strong statistical evidence that the electoral outcome is correct, the audit shall continue until there has been a full manual tally to determine the correct electoral outcome of the audited contest.

Section 9. The act is amended by adding sections to read:

Section 1123-A. Requirements of Accessible Voting

Machines.--An accessible voting machine may not, upon any
examination or reexamination, be approved by the Secretary of
the Commonwealth, or by an examiner appointed by the secretary,
unless the accessible voting devices satisfies the following
requirements:

- (1) The voting system must provide a tactile input or audio input device, or both.
- (2) The voting system must provide a method by which voters can confirm any tactile or audio input by having the capability of audio output using synthetic or recorded human speech that is reasonably phonetically accurate.
- 48 (3) Any operable controls on the input voting device which
 49 are needed for voters who are visually impaired must be
 50 discernible in a tactile manner without actuating the keys.
 - (4) Audio and visual access approaches must be able to work

both separately and simultaneously.

- (5) If a nonaudio access approach is provided, the system may not require color perception. The system must use black text or graphics, or both, on white background or white text or graphics, or both, on black background, unless the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth approves other high-contrast color combinations that do not require color perception.
- (6) A voting system that requires any visual perception must offer the election official who programs the voting system, prior to its being sent to the polling place, the capability to set the font size, as it appears to the voter, from a minimum of fourteen points to a maximum of twenty-four points.
- (7) The voting system must provide audio information, including any audio output using synthetic or recorded human speech or any auditory feedback tones that are important for the use of the audio approach, through at least one mode, by handset or headset, in enhanced auditory fashion through increased amplification, and must provide incremental volume control with output amplification up to a level of at least 97 db spl.
- (8) For transmitted voice signals to the voter, the voting system must provide a gain adjustable up to a minimum of 20 db spl with at least one intermediate step of 12 db spl of gain.
- (9) For the safety of others, if the voting system has the possibility of exceeding 120 db spl, a mechanism must be included to reset the volume automatically to the voting system's default volume level after every use.
- (10) If sound cues and audible information such as beeps are used, there must be simultaneous corresponding visual cues and information.
- (11) Controls and operable mechanisms must be operable with one hand, including operability with a closed fist and operable without tight grasping, pinching or twisting of the wrist.
- (12) The force required to operate or activate the controls must be no greater than five pounds of force.
- (13) Voting booths must have voting controls at a minimum height of thirty-six inches above the finished floor with a minimum knee clearance of twenty-seven inches high, thirty inches wide and nineteen inches deep, or the accessible voter interface devices must be designed so as to allow use on top of a table to meet these requirements. Tabletop installations must include adequate privacy.
- (14) Any audio ballot must provide the voter with the following functionalities:
- (i) After the initial instructions that the system requires election officials to provide to each voter, the voter should be able to independently operate the voter interface through the final step of casting a ballot without assistance.
- 48 <u>(ii) The voter must be able to determine the races that he</u>
 49 <u>or she is allowed to vote in and to determine which candidates</u>
 50 <u>are available in each race.</u>
 - (iii) The voter must be able to determine how many

candidates may be selected in each race.

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- (iv) The voter must be able to have confidence that the physical or vocal inputs given to the system have selected the candidates that he or she intended to select.
- (v) The voter must be able to review the candidate selections made.
- (vi) Prior to the act of casting the ballot, the voter must be able to change any selections previously made and confirm a new selection.
- (vii) The system must communicate to the voter the fact that the voter has failed to vote in a race or has failed to vote the number of allowable candidates in any race and require the voter to confirm his or her intent to undervote before casting the ballot.
- (viii) The system must prevent the voter from overvoting any race.
- (ix) The voter must be able to input a candidate's name in each race that allows a write-in candidate.
- (x) The voter must be able to review his or her write-in input to the interface, edit that input and confirm that the edits meet the voter's intent.
- (xi) There must be a clear, identifiable action that the voter takes to cast the ballot. The system must make clear to the voter how to cast the ballot so that the voter has minimal risk of taking the action accidentally but, when the voter intends to cast the ballot, the action can be easily performed.
- (xii) Once the ballot is cast, the system must confirm to the voter that the ballot has been cast and that the voter's process of voting is complete.
- (xiii) Once the ballot is cast, the system must preclude the voter from modifying the ballot cast or voting or casting another ballot.
- Section 1113-B. Voting system defects, disclosure, investigations and penalties.
 - (a) <u>(Reserved)</u>.
- (b) Disclosure. -- No later than January 1 of every oddnumbered year, each vendor shall file a written disclosure with the Department of State identifying any known defect in the voting system or state that there is no known defect, the effect of any defect on the operation and use of the approved voting system and any known corrective measures to cure a defect, including, but not limited to, advisories and bulletins issued to system users.
- (c) Cure of defect. -- Implementation of corrective measures approved by the Department of State which enable a system to conform to the standards and ensure the timeliness and accuracy of the casting and counting of ballots constitutes a cure of a defect.
- 49 (d) New defect. -- If a vendor becomes aware of the existence 50 of a defect, the vendor must file a new disclosure with the 51 Department of State as provided in subsection (a) within 30 days

of the date the vendor determined or reasonably should have determined that the defect existed.

- (e) Suspension.--If a vendor discloses to the Department of State that a defect exists, the department may suspend all sales or leases of the voting system in this Commonwealth and may suspend the use of the voting system in any election in this Commonwealth. The Department of State shall provide written notice of a suspension under this subsection to the affected vendor and county boards of elections. If the Department of State determines that the defect no longer exists, the Department of State shall lift the suspension and provide written notice to each affected vendor and supervisor of elections.
- (f) Prohibition.--If a vendor fails to file a required disclosure for a voting system previously approved by the Department of State, that system may not be sold, leased or used for elections in this Commonwealth until the voting system has been submitted for examination and approval under this act. The Department of State shall provide written notice to each county board of elections that the system is no longer approved.
- (g) Investigation.--If the Department of State has reasonable cause to believe a voting system approved under this act contains a defect either before, during or after an election which has not been disclosed pursuant to this section, the department shall investigate whether the voting system has a defect.
- (h) Initiation of investigation. -- The Department of State may independently initiate an investigation or upon the written request of the county board of elections that purchased a voting system that contains the alleged defect.
- (i) Notice of investigation. -- Upon initiation of an investigation, the Department of State shall provide written notice to the vendor and each county board of elections.
- (j) Notice of defect.--If the Department of State determines by a preponderance of the evidence that a defect exists in the voting system or that vendor failed to timely disclose a defect under this section, the department shall provide written notice to the affected vendor and county board of elections.
- (k) Response.--A vendor who receives notice of a defect
 shall, within ten days of receipt of the notice under subsection
 (j), file a written response to the Department of State which:
 - (1) denies that the alleged defect exists or existed as alleged by the department or that the vendor failed to timely disclose a defect and sets forth the reasons for the denial; or
 - (2) admits that the defect exists or existed as alleged by the department or that the vendor failed to timely disclose a defect.
- (1) Cure.--If the defect has been cured, the vendor shall provide an explanation of how the defect was cured.
 - (m) Failure to cure. -- If the defect has not been cured, the

vendor shall inform the Department of State whether the defect can be cured and shall provide the department with a plan for curing the defect.

- (n) Time frame. -- If the defect can be cured, the Department of State shall establish a time frame within which to cure the defect.
- (o) Action.--If, after receiving a response from the vendor, the Department of State determines that a defect does not exist or has been cured within the time frame established by the department, the department shall take no further action.
- (p) Civil penalty.--If the Department of State determines that a vendor failed to timely disclose a defect or that a defect exists and a vendor has not filed a written response or has failed to cure within the time frame established by the department, or if the defect cannot be cured, the department shall impose a civil penalty of \$25,000 for the defect plus an amount equal to the actual costs incurred by the department in conducting the investigation.
- (q) Administrative penalty.--If the Department of State finds that a defect existed:
 - (1) The Department of State may suspend all sales and leases of the voting system and may suspend its use in any county in this Commonwealth. The Department of State shall provide written notice of the suspension to each affected vendor and county board of elections.
 - (2) If the Department of State determines that a defect no longer exists in a voting system that has been suspended from use under this section, the Department of State shall lift the suspension and authorize the sale, lease and use of the voting system in any election in the State. The Department of State shall provide written notice that the suspension has been lifted to each affected vendor and county board of elections.
 - (3) If the defect cannot be cured, the Department of State may disapprove the voting system for use in elections in this Commonwealth. The Department of State shall provide written notice to all supervisors of elections that the system is no longer approved. After approval of a system that has been withdrawn under this paragraph, the system may not be sold, leased or used in this Commonwealth until it has been resubmitted for examination and approval and adopted for use under this act.
 - (4) A vendor for whom a civil penalty was imposed under this section may not submit a voting system for approval by the Department of State or enter into a contract for sale or lease of a voting system in this Commonwealth until each civil penalty has been paid and the department provides written confirmation of the payment to the county board of elections.
- (r) Report. -- The Department of State shall prepare a written report of any investigation conducted pursuant to this section

- l and submit the report to the President pro tempore of the
- 2 <u>Senate</u>, the <u>Speaker of the House of Representatives</u>, the
- 3 Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate, the Majority
- 4 Leader and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the
- 5 <u>chair and minority chair of the State Government Committee of</u>
- 6 the Senate and the chair and minority chair of the State
 7 Government Committee of the House of Representatives.
 - (s) Authority. -- The authority of the Department of State under this section shall be in addition to, and not exclusive
- 13 <u>electro-mechanic voting system approved under this act, which</u> 14 <u>results in nonconformance with the standards in a manner that</u>
- 15 <u>affects the timeliness or accuracy of the casting or counting of</u>
- 16 ballots or a failure or inability of the voting system
- 17 manufacturer or vendor to make available and provide approved
- 18 replacements of hardware or software to the counties that have
- 19 purchased the approved voting system, the unavailability of
- 20 which results in the system's nonconformance with the standards
- 21 <u>in a manner that affects the timeliness or accuracy of the</u>
 22 <u>casting or counting of ballots.</u>
 - Section 1201.3. Voter's Bill of Rights.--Each registered voter in this Commonwealth shall have the right to:
 - (1) Vote and have his or her vote accurately counted.
 - (2) Cast a vote if he or she is in line at the time of the closing of polls.
 - (3) Ask for and receive assistance in voting.
 - (4) Receive up to two replacement ballots if he or she makes a mistake prior to the ballot being cast.
 - (5) Receive an explanation if his or her registration or identity is in question.
 - (6) Cast a provisional ballot, if his or her registration or identity is in question.
 - (7) Receive written instructions to use when voting and, upon request, oral instructions from elections officers to use when voting.
 - (8) Vote free from coercion or intimidation by elections officers or any other person.
- 40 (9) Vote on a voting system that is in working condition and
 41 that will allow votes to be accurately cast and accurately
 42 counted.
 - Section 1201.4. Senior Voter's Bill of Rights.--In addition to the rights of a voter under section 1201.3, a voter in this Commonwealth who is seventy years of age or older shall have the right to:
- 47 <u>(1) Receive any assistance necessary to successfully cast a</u> 48 <u>ballot.</u>
- 49 <u>(2) Move to the front of the line upon arrival at a polling</u> 50 place.
 - (3) Receive assistance through supervised voting under

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section 1306.2.

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Section 1201.5. Disabled Voter's Bill of Rights.--In addition to the rights of a voter under section 1201.3, a voter in this Commonwealth who is disabled shall have the right to:

- (1) Receive any assistance necessary to successfully cast a ballot.
- (2) Move to the front of the line upon arrival at a polling place.
- (3) Bring into a polling place or elections office a service animal qualified under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336, 104 Stat. 327).
- (4) Vote using an accessible voting machine approved under this act.
- (5) Have all polling places in this Commonwealth meet accessibility requirements under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
- (6) Request a ballot be brought by election officers outside the polling place of the qualified elector, provided that:
- (i) A qualified elector's vote under this section shall be cast within one hundred fifty feet of the entrance to the polling place.
- (ii) The qualified elector shall mark the ballot in the presence of the judge of elections or county election official.
- (iii) The qualified elector shall mark the ballot in a secret manner and, obscuring the vote, return the ballot to the Judge of elections or county election official. The judge of elections or county election official shall immediately return to the polling place and deposit the ballot in the voting machine.
- (iv) The district register utilized by the polling place shall be brought to the qualified elector, if possible, or otherwise made to record the qualified elector's participation in the election.
- (v) A record shall be made of each elector voting under this section and of each Judge of elections or county election official assisting in the casting of each such ballot.

Section 10. Sections 1205, 1210(a.3)(4) and 1302(i)(2) of the act are amended to read:

Section 1205. Time for Opening and Closing Polls. -- At all primaries and elections the polls shall be opened at 7 A.M.[, Eastern Standard Time,] local time and shall remain open continuously until 8 P.M.[, Eastern Standard Time] local time, at which time they shall be closed.

Section 1210. Manner of Applying to Vote; Persons Entitled to Vote; Voter's Certificates; Entries to Be Made in District Register; Numbered Lists of Voters; Challenges. --* * *

(a.3) * * *

(4) As each voter is found to be qualified and votes, the 48 49 election officer in charge of the district register shall [write 50 or stamp] record the date of the election or primary, his number 51 in the order of admission to the voting machines, and at

primaries a letter or abbreviation designating the party in whose primary he votes, and shall sign his name or initials in the proper space on the registration card of such voter contained in the district register.

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Section 1302. Applications for Official Absentee Ballots.--* $\mbox{\ensuremath{\star}}$ *

(i) * * *

(2) Nothing in this act shall prohibit a private organization or individual from printing blank voter applications for absentee ballots or shall prohibit the use of such applications by another individual, provided the form, content and paper quality have been approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Voter applications of absentee ballots distributed under this section must clearly indicate that they have not been sent or distributed by a county or by the Department of State and must be blank upon distribution to an elector.

* * *

Section 11. Section 1306(a) introductory paragraph of the act, amended March 27, 2020 (P.L.41, No.12), is amended and the section is amended by adding a subsection to read:

Section 1306. Voting by Absentee Electors. -- (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), at any time after receiving an official absentee ballot, but on or before eight o'clock P.M. the day of the primary or election, the elector shall, in secret, proceed to mark the ballot only in black lead pencil, indelible pencil or blue, black or blue-black ink, in fountain pen or ball point pen, and then fold the ballot, enclose and securely seal the same in the envelope on which is printed, stamped or endorsed "Official Election Ballot." This envelope shall then be placed in the second one, on which is printed the form of declaration of the elector, and the address of the elector's county board of election and the local election district of the elector. The elector shall then fill out, date and sign the declaration printed on such envelope. [Such envelope shall then be securely sealed and the elector shall send same by mail, postage prepaid, except where franked, or deliver it in person to said county board of election.]

* * *

- (a.1) The elector shall, prior to eight o'clock P.M. on election day, return his or her completed absentee ballot by one of the following methods only:
- (1) Delivery through the United States Postal Service to the offices of his or her county board of elections.
- (2) Delivery in person to the permanent offices of his or her county board of elections during its regular hours of operation.
- 49 <u>(3) Delivery to a ballot return site established under</u> 50 <u>section 313.</u>
 - (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit

an elector from returning the completed ballot of another member of his household, registered at the same residential address and unit number, or prohibit an elector from returning a completed ballot of an elector for whom they are appointed as Power of Attorney with valid proof thereof.

* * *

- Section 12. The act is amended by adding a section to read:

 Section 1306.2. Supervised Voting by Qualified Absentee

 Electors in Certain Facilities.—(a) The county board of
 elections shall provide supervised voting for absent electors
 residing in an assisted living facility or nursing home facility
 within that county at the request of an administrator of the
 facility. The request for supervised voting in the facility
 shall be made by submitting a written request to the board of
 elections no later than twenty—one days prior to the election
 for which that request is submitted. The request shall specify
 the name and address of the facility and the name of electors
 who wish to vote absentee in that election. If the request
 contains the names of fewer than five voters, the board of
 elections is not required to provide supervised voting.
- (b) The county board of elections may, in the absence of a request from the administrator of a facility, provide for supervised voting in the facility for persons who have requested an absentee ballot. The county board of elections shall notify the administrator of a facility that supervised voting will occur.
- (c) The county board of elections shall, in cooperation with the administrator of a facility, select a date and time when the supervised voting will occur.
- (d) The county board of elections shall designate supervised voting teams to provide services prescribed by this section.

 Each supervised voting team shall include at least two persons.

 Each supervised voting team must include representatives of at least the two parties with the largest number of registered electors in this Commonwealth, except that, in a primary election to nominate party nominees in which only one party has candidates appearing on the ballot, each supervised voting team members may be of only that party. A candidate may not provide supervised voting services.
- (e) The supervised voting team shall deliver the ballots to the respective absentee electors and each member of the team shall jointly supervise the voting of the ballots. If an elector requests assistance in voting, the oath prescribed under this act shall be completed and the elector may receive the assistance of two members of the supervised voting team or some other person of the elector's choice to assist the elector in casting the elector's ballot.
- (f) Before providing assistance, the supervised voting team
 shall disclose to the elector that the ballot may be retained to
 vote at a later time and that the elector has the right to seek
 assistance in voting from some other person of the elector's

choice without the presence of the supervised voting team.

(g) If an elector declines to vote a ballot or is unable to
vote a ballot, the supervised voting team shall mark the ballot
"refused to vote" or "unable to vote."

- (h) After the ballots have been voted or marked in accordance with the provisions of this section, the supervised voting team shall deliver the ballots to the county board of elections.
- (i) The Department of State shall provide training and information to assisted living facilities and nursing home facilities in order to assist residents in voting, including applicable laws regarding assistance in voting and penalties for violation of election laws.

Section 13. Sections 1308(g) and 1302-D(g) of the act, amended March 27, 2020 (P.L.41, No.12), are amended to read: Section 1308. Canvassing of Official Absentee Ballots and Mail-in Ballots.--* * *

- (g) (1) (i) An absentee ballot cast by any absentee elector as defined in section 1301(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) shall be canvassed in accordance with this subsection if the ballot is cast, submitted and received in accordance with the provisions of 25 Pa.C.S. Ch. 35 (relating to uniform military and overseas voters).
- (ii) An absentee ballot cast by any absentee elector as defined in section 1301(i), (j), (k), (l), (m) and (n), an absentee ballot under section 1302(a.3) or a mail-in ballot cast by a mail-in elector shall be canvassed in accordance with this subsection if the absentee ballot or mail-in ballot is received in the office of the county board of elections no later than eight o'clock P.M. on the day of the primary or election.
- 31 (1.1) The county board of elections shall meet no earlier 32 than [seven o'clock A.M. on] seven days prior to election day to 33 pre-canvass all ballots received prior to the meeting. A county 34 board of elections shall provide at least forty-eight hours' 35 notice of a pre-canvass meeting by publicly posting a notice of 36 a pre-canvass meeting on its publicly accessible Internet 37 website. One authorized representative of each candidate in an 38 election, one authorized representative of the county chairperson of each political party and one representative 39 [from] of each political party shall be permitted to remain in 40 the room in which the absentee ballots and mail-in ballots are 41 42 pre-canvassed. Authorized representatives shall be provided with meaningful access to view and observe the entire process of pre-43 44 canvassing or canvassing activities. A county board of elections must designate an official to respond to issues reported by 45 authorized representatives. The Department of State shall 46 establish a procedure for authorized representatives to report 47 any concerns arising from any pre-canvass meeting and the 48 49 department must investigate and report on any concerns raised in each election. A county board of elections shall record the pre-50

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canvassing and canvassing meetings with audio and visual

recording. The entire recording under this section shall be made available only after the close of the polls. No person observing, attending or participating in a pre-canvass meeting may disclose the results of any portion of any pre-canvass meeting prior to the close of the polls.

- (2) The county board of elections shall meet no earlier than the close of polls on the day of the election and no later than eight o'clock A.M. on the [third] day following the election to begin canvassing absentee ballots and mail-in ballots not included in the pre-canvass meeting. The meeting under this paragraph shall continue until all absentee ballots and mail-in ballots received prior to the close of the polls have been canvassed. The county board of elections shall not record or publish any votes reflected on the ballots prior to the close of the polls. The canvass process shall continue through the eighth day following the election for valid military-overseas ballots timely received under 25 Pa.C.S. § 3511 (relating to receipt of voted ballot). A county board of elections shall provide at least forty-eight hours' notice of a canvass meeting by publicly posting a notice on its publicly accessible Internet website. One authorized representative of each candidate in an election and one representative from each political party shall be permitted to remain in the room in which the absentee ballots and mail-in ballots are canvassed.
- (3) When the county board meets to pre-canvass or canvass absentee ballots and mail-in ballots under paragraphs (1), (1.1) and (2), the board shall [examine] do all of the following:
- (i) Examine the declaration on the envelope of each ballot not set aside under subsection (d) and shall compare the information thereon with that contained in the "Registered Absentee and Mail-in Voters File," the absentee voters' list and/or the "Military Veterans and Emergency Civilians Absentee Voters File," whichever is applicable.
- (ii) A county board of elections shall use an automated sorting or extracting machine to assist in its processing of absentee ballots and mail-in ballots.
- (iii) If the county board has verified the proof of identification as required under this act and is satisfied that the declaration is sufficient and the information contained in the "Registered Absentee and Mail-in Voters File," the absentee voters' list and/or the "Military Veterans and Emergency Civilians Absentee Voters File" verifies his right to vote, the county board shall provide a list of the names of electors whose absentee ballots or mail-in ballots are to be pre-canvassed or canvassed.
- (iv) For absentee ballots or mail-in ballots which the declaration of the elector is incomplete, or are unsigned or undated, the county board shall:
- (A) Notify the elector by mail, email, telephone or text message that the elector's ballot is incomplete and will not be counted unless action is taken by the elector prior to the

closing of polls on election day.

- (B) Direct the elector to appear before, or to provide an electronic, facsimile or paper copy to, the county board of elections within six calendar days, including:
- (I) proof of identification and an executed affirmation affirming, under penalty of perjury, that the elector is the same individual who personally remitted the absentee ballot or mail-in ballot; or
- (II) an executed affirmation affirming, under penalty of perjury, that the elector is the same individual who personally remitted the absentee ballot or mail-in ballot and that the elector is indigent and unable to obtain proof of identification without the payment of a fee.
- (v) For absentee ballots or mail-in ballots for which it is discovered during the pre-canvassing or canvassing process that the official election ballot envelope was not included or unidentifiable marks are placed on the envelope, then the county board shall place and seal the ballot into an empty official election ballot envelope and place he secured envelope with the other removed official election ballot envelopes to be tabulated.
- (4) All absentee ballots which have not been challenged under section 1302.2(c) and all mail-in ballots which have not been challenged under section 1302.2-D(a)(2) and that have been verified under paragraph (3) shall be counted and included with the returns of the applicable election district as follows:
- (i) The county board shall open the envelope of every unchallenged absentee elector and mail-in elector in such manner as not to destroy the declaration executed thereon.
- (ii) If any of the envelopes on which are printed, stamped or endorsed the words "Official Election Ballot" contain any text, mark or symbol which reveals the identity of the elector, the elector's political affiliation or the elector's candidate preference, the envelopes and the ballots contained therein shall be set aside and declared void.
- (iii) The county board shall then break the seals of such envelopes, remove the ballots and count, compute and tally the votes.
- (iv) Following the close of the polls, the county board shall record and publish the votes reflected on the ballots.
- (5) Ballots received whose applications have been challenged and ballots which have been challenged shall be placed unopened in a secure, safe and sealed container in the custody of the county board until it shall fix a time and place for a formal hearing of all such challenges, and notice shall be given where possible to all absentee electors and mail-in electors thus challenged and to every individual who made a challenge. The time for the hearing shall not be later than seven (7) days after the deadline for all challenges to be filed. On the day fixed for said hearing, the county board shall proceed without delay to hear said challenges, and, in hearing the testimony,

the county board shall not be bound by the Pennsylvania Rules of Evidence. The testimony presented shall be stenographically recorded and made part of the record of the hearing.

- (6) The decision of the county board in upholding or dismissing any challenge may be reviewed by the court of common pleas of the county upon a petition filed by any person aggrieved by the decision of the county board. The appeal shall be taken, within two (2) days after the decision was made, whether the decision was reduced to writing or not, to the court of common pleas setting forth the objections to the county board's decision and praying for an order reversing the decision.
- (7) Pending the final determination of all appeals, the county board shall suspend any action in canvassing and computing all challenged ballots received under this subsection irrespective of whether or not appeal was taken from the county board's decision. Upon completion of the computation of the returns of the county, the votes cast upon the challenged official absentee ballots that have been finally determined to be valid shall be added to the other votes cast within the county.

* * *

Section 1302-D. Applications for official mail-in ballots.

* * *

- (g) Permanent mail-in voting list.--
- Any qualified registered elector may request to be placed on a permanent mail-in ballot list file at any time during the calendar year. A mail-in ballot application shall be mailed to every person otherwise eligible to receive a mail-in ballot application by the first Monday in February each year or within 48 hours of receipt of the request, whichever is later, so long as the person does not lose the person's voting rights by failure to vote as otherwise required by this act. A mail-in ballot application mailed to an elector under this section, which is completed and timely returned by the elector, shall serve as an application for any and all primary, general or special elections to be held in the remainder of that calendar year and for all [special] elections to be held [before the third Monday in February of the succeeding year] in subsequent years until an elector requests to be removed.
- (2) The Secretary of the Commonwealth may develop an electronic system through which all qualified electors may apply for a mail-in ballot and request permanent mail-in voter status under this section, provided the system is able to capture a digitized or electronic signature of the applicant. A county board of elections shall treat an application or request received through the electronic system as if the application or request had been submitted on a paper form or any other format used by the county.
 - (3) The transfer of a qualified registered elector on a

permanent mail-in voting list from one county to another county shall only be permitted upon the request of the qualified registered elector.

Section 14. Section 1306-D(a) of the act, amended March 27, 2020 (P.L.41, No.12), is amended and the section is amended by adding a subsection to read:

Section 1306-D. Voting by mail-in electors.

(a) General rule. -- At any time after receiving an official mail-in ballot, but on or before eight o'clock P.M. the day of the primary or election, the mail-in elector shall, in secret, proceed to mark the ballot only in black lead pencil, indelible pencil or blue, black or blue-black ink, in fountain pen or ball point pen, and then fold the ballot, enclose and securely seal the same in the envelope on which is printed, stamped or endorsed "Official Election Ballot." This envelope shall then be placed in the second one, on which is printed the form of declaration of the elector, and the address of the elector's county board of election and the local election district of the elector. The elector shall then fill out, date and sign the declaration printed on such envelope. [Such envelope shall then be securely sealed and the elector shall send same by mail, postage prepaid, except where franked, or deliver it in person to said county board of election.]

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- (a.2) Return of completed mail-in ballots.--The elector shall, prior to eight o'clock P.M. on election day, return their completed mail-in ballot by one of the following methods only:
 - (1) Delivery through the United States Postal Service to the offices of his county board of elections.
 - (2) Delivery in person to the permanent offices of his or her county board of elections during its regular hours of operation.
 - (3) Delivery to a ballot return site established under section 313.
 - (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an elector from returning the completed ballot of another member of his household, registered at the same residential address and unit number, or prohibit an elector from returning a completed ballot of an elector for whom they are appointed as Power of Attorney with valid proof thereof.

Section 15. The act is amended by adding an article to read:

ARTICLE XIII-F

EARLY VOTING BY QUALIFIED ELECTORS

Section 1301-F. In-person early voting.

Beginning with the 2022 general election, and for each election thereafter, each county board of elections must provide electors with the opportunity to vote at an early voting center, prior to election day.

50 <u>Section 1302-F. Operation.</u>

The following shall apply:

- (1) Each early voting center shall be considered a county board of elections office for the purposes of this act.
- (2) Early voting centers may be established beginning on the second Friday prior to an election and ending on the first Wednesday prior to an election. A county shall operate a minimum of one early voting center center.
- (3) Early voting centers may be open from 7 A.M to 8 P.M. each day.
- (4) The county board of elections shall provide notice prior to the establishment of any early voting center, including location and intended hours of operation.
- (5) A county may establish early voting centers, distributed throughout the county so as to ensure equal access to all voters.
- (6) Each early voting center must be accessible under the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336, 104 Stat. 327).
- (7) Voting at early voting centers shall be conducted using the same type of voting machines utilized by that county on election day.
- (8) An early voting center shall be continually secured, monitored by staff and monitored by video recording from the beginning of the period provided for early voting until the end, including overnight. Video recording shall be retained and made available publicly.

Section 1303-F. Reimbursement.

Counties shall be reimbursed by the Department of State for half of the costs incurred in the operation of early voting centers.

Section 16. Sections 1404(f), 1801, 1802, 1802.1, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1848, 1849 and 1850 of the act are amended to read:

Section 1404. Computation of Returns by County Board;

Section 1404. Computation of Returns by County Board; Certification; Issuance of Certificates of Election.--

* * *

(f) As the returns from each election district are read, computed and found to be correct or corrected as aforesaid, they shall be recorded on the blanks prepared for the purpose until all the returns from the various election districts which are entitled to be counted shall have been duly recorded, when they shall be added together, announced and attested by the clerks who made and computed the entries respectively and signed by the members of the county board. Returns under this subsection shall be considered unofficial for five (5) days. The county board shall submit the unofficial returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth [by five o'clock P. M. on the Tuesday following the election] incrementally and as often as practicable until all

- returns have been submitted. The submission shall be as directed by the secretary for public office which appears on the ballot
- 3 in every election district in this Commonwealth or for a ballot
- 4 question which appears on the ballot in every election district 5 in this Commonwealth. The unofficial returns shall be posted to
- 6 the Department of State's publicly accessible Internet website
- 7 and to each county board of elections' publicly accessible
- 8 Internet website. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall
- 9 <u>establish</u>, for the use of each website displaying unofficial
- 10 returns, a consistent template and interface which shall
- 11 provide, in electronic spreadsheet form:

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- (1) The total number of ballots voted in this Commonwealth, in each county and in each voting district.
- (2) The total number of ballots voted by electors under each article of this act.
- (3) The votes recorded for each candidate or question, in each voting district and each county, and the sum for the Commonwealth, including the number of votes received by each candidate or question under each article of this act.
- (4) The percentage of voting districts having reported results.
- (5) The percentage of registered electors who are recorded as having voted in this Commonwealth, each county and each voting district.
- (6) The total number of registered electors in this Commonwealth, each county and each voting district.
- (7) The total number of mail-in ballots and absentee ballots sent by each county and the sum for this Commonwealth.
- (8) The total number of overseas and military ballots mailed.
- 31 (9) A website displaying unofficial returns shall provide an 32 interactive map allowing the information under paragraphs (1),
- 33 (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) to be viewed for each
- 34 election district, county and this Commonwealth. At any time
- 35 that unofficial results data previously posted to the Department
- 36 of State or a county's publicly accessible Internet website is
- 50 of blace of a country b publicity accessing interince website in
- 37 <u>amended</u>, corrected, deleted or updated in a manner other than
- 38 the inclusion of additional results, the department and an
- 39 <u>affected county shall post a disclosure to the unofficial</u>
- 40 returns website explicitly noting the time such update occurred,
- 41 the reason and the impact on unofficial returns. At the
- 42 expiration of five (5) days after the completion of the
- 43 computation of votes, in case no petition for a recount or
- 44 recanvass has been filed in accordance with the provisions of
- 45 this act, or upon the completion of the recount or recanvass if
- 46 a petition therefor has been filed within five (5) days after
- 47 the completion of the computation of votes, the county board
- 48 shall certify the returns so computed in said county in the
- 49 manner required by this act, unless upon appeals taken from any
- 50 decision, the court of common pleas shall have directed any
- 51 returns to be revised, or unless in case of a recount, errors in

the said returns shall have been found, in which case said returns shall be revised, corrected and certified accordingly. The county board shall thereupon, in the case of elections, issue certificates of election to the successful candidates for all county, city, borough, township, ward, school district, poor district and election offices, and local party offices to be filled by the votes of the electors of said county, or of any part thereof.

Section 1801. Disobeying Lawful Instructions.—Any person who wilfully disobeys any lawful instruction or order of any county board of elections, or who refuses to obey their subpoena duly issued and served under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five hundred (\$500)] one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1802. Perjury.--Any wilful false statement made under oath or affirmation or in writing, stating that it is so made, although such oath or affirmation may not have actually been made, by any person regarding any material matter or thing relating to any subject being investigated, heard, determined or acted upon by any county board of elections, or member thereof, or by any court or judge thereof, judge of election, inspector of election, or overseer, in accordance with the terms of this act, shall be perjury, a misdemeanor of the first degree, and any person, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [ten thousand (\$10,000)] twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [five (5)] ten (10) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1802.1. False Affidavits of Candidates.—Any candidate for State, county, city, borough, incorporated town, township or school district office or for the office of United States Senator or Representative in Congress or any other elective public office who knowingly makes a false statement regarding his eligibility or qualifications for such office in his candidate's affidavit shall, in litigation which results in the removal of the candidate from the ballot, be liable for court costs, including filing fees, attorney fees, investigation fees and similar costs, in an amount up to [ten thousand (\$10,000)] twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars.

Section 1803. Refusal to Permit Inspection of Papers; Destruction or Removal; Secretary of the Commonwealth.—Any Secretary of the Commonwealth, deputy, or employe of his office, who shall refuse to permit the public inspection or copying as authorized, except when in use in his office, by this act, of any return, nomination petition, certificate or paper, other petition, account, contract, report or any other document or record in his custody which, under the provisions of this act,

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is required to be open to public inspection; or who shall destroy or alter, or permit to be destroyed or altered, any such document or record during the period for which the same is required to be kept in his office; or who shall remove any such document or record from his office during said period, or permit the same to be removed, except pursuant to the direction of any competent court or any committee required to determine any 7 contested primary or election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, 9 and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) 10 11 dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [one (1) 12 month] two (2) months nor more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or 13 both, in the discretion of the court.

Refusal to Permit Inspection of Papers; Section 1804. Destruction or Removal; County Boards of Elections. -- Any member, chief clerk or other employe of any county board of elections, who shall refuse to permit the public inspection or copying, as authorized by this act, of any general or duplicate return sheet, tally paper, affidavit, nomination petition, certificate or paper, other petition, witness list, account, contract, report or any other document or record in the custody of such county board which, under the provisions of this act, is required to be open to public inspection; or who shall destroy or alter, or permit to be destroyed or altered, any such document or record during the period for which the same is required to be kept in the office of such county board; or who shall remove any such document or record from the office of such county board during said period, or permit the same to be removed, except pursuant to the direction of any competent court or any committee required to determine any contested primary or election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [one (1) month] two (2) months nor more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1805. Insertion and Alteration of Entries in Documents; Removal; Refusal to Deliver.—Any member, chief clerk or employe of any county board of elections or judge, inspector or clerk of election, machine inspector, overseer, or other person, who knowingly inserts or knowingly permits to be inserted any fictitious name, false figure or other fraudulent entry on or in any registration card, district register, voter's certificate, list of voters, affidavit, tally paper, general or duplicate return sheet, statement, certificate, oath, voucher, account, ballot or other record or document authorized or required to be made, used, signed, returned or preserved for any public purpose in connection with any primary or election; or who materially alters or intentionally destroys any entry which has been lawfully made therein, except by order of the county board of elections or court of competent jurisdiction, or who

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takes or removes any such book, affidavit, return, account, ballot or other document or record from the custody of any 3 person having lawful charge thereof, in order to prevent the same from being used or inspected or copied as required or permitted by this act, or who neglects or refuses, within the time and in the manner required by this act, to deliver the same into the custody of the officers who are required by this act to use or keep the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, 9 upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, 10 11 or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [one (1) month] 12 two (2) months or more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, 13 in the discretion of the court.

Section 1806. Refusal to Permit Overseers, Watchers, Attorneys or Candidates to Act. -- Any member of a county board of elections, judge of election or inspector of election who shall refuse to permit any overseer or watcher, attorney or candidate to be present, as authorized by this act, at any session of a county board, computation and canvassing of returns of any primary or election, recount of ballots or recanvass of voting machines, as authorized by this act, or at any polling place during the time the polls are open at any primary or election, and after the close of the polls during the time the ballots are counted or voting machine canvassed and until the returns of such primary or election have been made up and signed, shall be quilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1807. Driving away Watchers, Attorneys, Candidates or Overseers.—Any person who by violence or intimidation shall threaten or drive away any watcher, attorney, candidate or overseer, or representative of the county board of elections, or of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, required or permitted to be present at any polling place, or who shall in any manner prevent any overseer, or representative of the county board of elections or of the Secretary of the Commonwealth from performing his duty under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [one (1) month] two (2) months nor more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1808. Refusal to Permit Election Officers, Clerks and Machine Inspectors to Act; Driving away Said Persons.—Any person, including any election officer, who shall refuse to permit any election officer, clerk or machine inspector, duly elected or appointed and authorized to act, to perform the duties imposed on him or to act as permitted by this act; or who shall by violence or intimidation threaten or drive away, any

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such election officer, clerk or machine inspector or who shall, in any manner, prevent any such election officer, clerk or machine inspector from performing his rights and duties under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [one (1) month] two (2) months or more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1809. Refusal to Administer Oath; Acting Without Being Sworn.—If any judge of election or minority inspector of election refuses or fails to administer the oath to the officers of election, in the manner required by this act, or if any judge of election, inspector of election, clerk of election, or machine inspector, shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any such person shall sign the written form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge of election or minority inspector of election or any other person authorized to administer oaths shall certify that any such person was sworn when he was not, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one hundred (\$100)] two hundred (\$200) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding [six (6) months] one (1) year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1810. Violation of Oath of Office by Election Officers.—Any judge of election, inspector of election, clerk of election, or machine inspector who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of his oath of office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1811. Peace Officers; Failure to Render Assistance; Hindering or Delaying County Board Members and Others. -- Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, deputy constable, police or other peace officer, who shall fail upon demand of any member of a county board of elections, judge or inspector of election, or overseer to render such aid and assistance to him as he shall request in the maintenance of peace and in the making of arrests, as herein provided, or who shall wilfully hinder or delay or attempt to hinder or delay any member of a county board, judge or inspector of election, or overseer in the performance of any duty under this act, shall be quilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five hundred (\$500)] one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [three (3)] $\underline{\text{six}}$ (6) months nor more than [two (2)] $\underline{\text{four}}$ (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1812. Nomination Petitions and Papers; Offenses by Signers.--If any person shall knowingly and wilfully sign any

nomination petition or nomination paper, without having the qualifications prescribed by this act, or if any person shall set opposite a signature on a nomination petition or paper, a date other than the actual date such signature was affixed thereto, or if any person shall set opposite the signature on a nomination petition or nomination paper, a false statement of the signer's place of residence or occupation, or if any person shall sign more nomination petitions or nomination papers than permitted by the provisions of this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one hundred (\$100)] two hundred (\$200) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [three (3)] six (6) months nor more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 1813. False Signatures and Statements in Nomination Petitions and Papers.—If any person shall knowingly make a false statement in any affidavit required by the provisions of this act, to be appended to or to accompany a nomination petition or a nomination paper, or if any person shall fraudulently sign any name not his own to any nomination petition or nomination paper, or if any person shall fraudulently alter any nomination petition or nomination paper without the consent of the signers, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five hundred (\$500)] one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or to undergo imprisonment of not more than [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1814. Nomination Petitions; Certificates and Papers; Destruction; Fraudulent Filing; Suppression.—Any person who shall falsely make any nomination certificate or who shall wilfully deface or destroy any nomination petition, nomination certificate or nomination paper, or any part thereof, or any letter of withdrawal, or who shall file any nomination petition, nomination certificate or nomination paper or letter of withdrawal knowing the same, or any part thereof, to be falsely made, or who shall suppress any nomination petition, nomination certificate or nomination paper, or any part thereof, which has been duly filed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1815. Offenses by Printers of Ballots.—Any printer employed by any county board of elections to print any official ballots, or any person engaged in printing the same who shall appropriate to himself or give or deliver or knowingly permit to be taken any of said ballots by any other person than such county board of election or their duly authorized agent, or who shall wilfully print or cause to be printed any official ballot in any form other than that prescribed by such county board or

with any other names or printing, or with the names spelled otherwise than as directed by them or the names or printing thereon arranged in any other way than that authorized and directed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [six (6) months] one (1) year nor more than [five (5)] ten (10) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1816. Unlawful Possession of Ballots; Counterfeiting Ballots.—Any person other than an officer charged by law with the care of ballots, or a person entrusted by any such officer with the care of the same for a purpose required by law, who shall have in his possession outside the polling place any official ballot, or any person who shall make or have in his possession any counterfeit of an official ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five thousand (\$5,000)] ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1817. Forging and Destroying Ballots.—Any person who shall forge or falsely make the official endorsement on any ballot or wilfully destroy or deface any ballot or wilfully delay the delivery of any ballots shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five thousand (\$5,000)] ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1818. Tampering with Voting Machines.—Any election officer or other person who shall unlawfully open or who shall tamper with or injure or attempt to injure any voting machine to be used or being used at any primary or election, or who shall prevent or attempt to prevent the correct operation of such machine, or any unauthorized person who shall make or have in his possession a key to a voting machine to be used or being used in any primary or election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five thousand (\$5,000)] ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1819. Destroying, Defacing or Removing Notices, Et Cetera.—Any person who shall, prior to any primary or election, wilfully deface, remove or destroy any notice or list of candidates posted in accordance with the provisions of this act, or who, during any primary or election, shall wilfully deface, tear down, remove or destroy any card of instructions, notice of penalties, specimen ballot or diagram printed or posted for the instruction of electors, or who shall, during any primary or

election, wilfully remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences furnished by the county board of elections to any polling place in order to enable electors to vote, or the election officers to perform their duties, or who shall wilfully hinder the voting of others, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one hundred (\$100)] two hundred (\$200) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [three (3)] six (6) months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1820. Police Officers at Polling Places.—Any police officer in commission, whether in uniform or in citizen's clothes, who shall be within one hundred (100) feet of a polling place during the conduct of any primary or election, except in the exercise of his privilege of voting or for the purpose of serving warrants, or in accordance with the provisions of the exception set forth in section 1207 of this act where the police station or headquarters is located in the same building or on the premises where the polling place is located or unless called upon to preserve the peace, as provided by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five hundred (\$500)] one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1821. Peace Officer; Failure to Quell Disturbances at Polls; Hindering or Delaying Election Officers and Others. --Any mayor, chief burgess, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, deputy constable, police officer or other peace officer who shall neglect or refuse to clear an avenue to the door of any polling place which is obstructed in such a way as to prevent electors from approaching, or who shall neglect or refuse to maintain order and quell any disturbance if such arises at any polling place upon the day of any primary or election, when called upon so to do by any election officer or any three qualified electors of the election district, or who shall wilfully hinder or delay, or attempt to hinder or delay, any judge, inspector or clerk of election, machine inspector or overseer in the performance of any duty under this act, shall be quilty of a misdemeanor in office, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1823. Election Officers Permitting Unregistered Electors to Vote; Challenges; Refusing to Permit Qualified Electors to Vote.—Any judge or inspector of election who permits any person to vote at any primary or election who is not registered in accordance with law, except a person in actual military service or a person as to whom a court of competent jurisdiction has ordered that he shall be permitted to vote, or who permits any registered elector to vote knowing that such

registered elector is not qualified to vote, whether or not such person has been challenged, or who permits any person who has been lawfully challenged to vote at any primary or election without requiring the proof of the right of such person to vote which is required by law, or who refuses to permit any duly registered and qualified elector to vote at any primary or 7 election, with the knowledge that such elector is entitled to vote, shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, and, upon 9 conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [fifteen thousand (\$15,000)] thirty thousand (\$30,000) 10 11 dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [seven 12 (7)] <u>fourteen (14)</u> years, or both.

Section 1824. Election Officers Refusing to Permit Elector to Vote in Proper Party at Primaries. -- Any judge, inspector or clerk of election who refuses to permit an elector at any primary at which ballots are used to receive the ballot of the party with which he is enrolled, or who gives to any such elector the ballot of any party in which he is not enrolled, or any judge, or inspector of election, or machine inspector who, at any primary at which voting machines are used, adjusts any voting machine about to be used by an elector so as not to permit him to vote for the candidates of the party in which he is enrolled, or so as to permit him to vote for the candidates of any party in which he is not enrolled, shall be quilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [ten thousand (\$10,000)] twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [five (5)] ten (10) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1825. Frauds by Election Officers. -- Any judge, inspector or clerk of election or machine inspector who shall be quilty of any wilful fraud in the conduct of his duties at a primary or election, and any person who shall make a false return of the votes cast at any primary or election, or who shall deposit fraudulent ballots in the ballot box or certify as correct a return of ballots in the ballot box which he knows to be fraudulent, or who shall register fraudulent votes upon any voting machine or certify as correct a return of votes cast upon any voting machine which he knows to be fraudulently registered thereon, or who shall make any false entries in the district register, or who shall fail to insert in the voting check list the voter's certificate of any elector actually voting at any primary or election, or who shall fail to record voting information as required herein, or who shall fail to insert in the numbered lists of voters the name of any person actually voting, or who shall wilfully destroy or alter any ballot, voter's certificate, or registration card contained in any district register, or who shall wilfully tamper with any voting machine, or who shall prepare or insert in the voting check list any false voter's certificates not prepared by or for an elector actually voting at such primary or election, for the purpose of

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concealing the destruction or removal of any voter's certificate, or for the purpose of concealing the deposit of fraudulent ballots in the ballot box, or the registering of fraudulent votes upon any voting machine or of aiding in the perpetration of any such fraud, or who shall fail to return to the county board of election following any primary or election 7 any keys of a voting machine, ballot box, general or duplicate return sheet, tally paper, oaths of election officers, 9 affidavits of electors and others, record of assisted voters, numbered list of voters, district register, voting check list, 10 11 unused, spoiled and cancelled ballots, ballots deposited, 12 written or affixed in or upon a voting machine, or any certificate, or any other paper or record required to be 13 14 returned under the provisions of this act; or who shall conspire 15 with others to commit any of the offenses herein mentioned, or 16 in any manner to prevent a free and fair primary or election, 17 shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, and, upon 18 conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [fifteen thousand (\$15,000)] thirty thousand (\$30,000) 19 20 dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [seven 21 (7)] <u>fourteen (14)</u> years, or both, in the discretion of the 22 court.

Section 1826. Prying into Ballots.—Any judge, inspector or clerk of election, or other person, who, before any ballot is deposited in the ballot box as provided by this act, shall unfold, open or pry into any such ballot, with the intent to discover the manner in which the same has been marked, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five hundred (\$500)] one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1827. Interference with Primaries and Elections; Frauds; Conspiracy. -- If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any election officers from holding any primary or election, under the provisions of this act, or shall use or threaten any violence to any such officer; or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty; or shall block up or attempt to block up the avenue to the door of any polling place; or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or restrain his freedom of choice; or shall prepare or present to any election officer a fraudulent voter's certificate not signed in the polling place by the elector whose certificate it purports to be; or shall deposit fraudulent ballots in the ballot box; or shall register fraudulent votes upon any voting machine; or shall tamper with any district register, voting check list, numbered lists of voters, ballot box or voting machine; or shall conspire with others to commit any of the offenses herein mentioned, or in any manner to prevent a free and fair primary

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or election, he shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [fifteen thousand (\$15,000)] twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [seven (7)] fourteen (14) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Persons Interfering in Other Districts. -- Any Section 1828. person who shall on the day of any primary or election visit any polling place at which he is not entitled to vote and at which he is not entitled to be present under any provision of this act, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any election officer from performing the duties required of him by this act, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified elector from exercising his right to vote or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, or for the purpose of influencing the vote of any elector, he shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [fifteen thousand (\$15,000)] thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [seven (7)] <u>fourteen (14)</u> years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1829. Assault and Battery at Polls.—Any person who shall unlawfully strike, wound or commit an assault and battery upon the person of any elector at or near the polling place during the time of any primary or election shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [ten thousand (\$10,000)] twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [five (5)] ten (10) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1830. Unlawful Assistance in Voting. -- Any elector at any primary or election who shall allow his ballot or the face of the voting machine voted by him to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote; or in districts in which ballots are used, shall cast or attempt to cast any other than the official ballot which has been given to him by the proper election officer; or who, without having made the declaration under oath or affirmation required by section 1218 of this act, or when the disability which he declared before any registration commission no longer exists, shall permit another to accompany him into the voting compartment or voting machine booth, or to mark his ballot or prepare the voting machine for voting by him; or who shall mark his ballot or prepare the voting machine for voting while another is unlawfully present in the voting machine compartment or voting machine booth with him; or who shall state falsely to any election officer that because of illiteracy he is unable to read the names on the ballot or ballot labels or that by reason of physical disability he cannot see or mark the ballot or enter the voting compartment without assistance or that he cannot see

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or operate the voting machine or enter the voting machine booth without assistance; or who shall state, as his reason for requiring assistance, a disability from which he does not suffer; or any person who shall go into the voting compartment or voting machine booth with another while voting or be present therein while another is voting, or mark the ballot of another or prepare the voting machine for voting with another, except in 7 strict accordance with the provisions of this act; or any person 9 who shall interfere with any elector when inside the enclosed space or when marking his ballot, or preparing the voting 10 11 machine for voting, or who shall endeavor to induce any elector 12 before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked 13 his ballot; or any person giving assistance who shall attempt to 14 influence the vote of the elector whom he is assisting or who 15 shall mark a ballot or prepare a voting machine for voting in any other way than that requested by the voter whom he is 16 assisting, or who shall disclose to anyone the contents of any 17 18 ballot which has been marked or any voting machine which has 19 been prepared for voting with his assistance, except when 20 required to do so in any legal proceeding, shall be guilty of a 21 misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to 22 pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand 23 (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than 24 [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the 25 court.

Section 1831. Election Officers Permitting Unlawful Assistance. -- Any election officer who shall permit a voter to be accompanied by another into the voting compartment or voting machine booth when the registration card of such person contains no declaration that such person requires assistance, or when such person has not made, under oath or affirmation, the statement required by section 1218 of this act, or when such election officer knows that the disability which the elector declared before any registration commission no longer exists, or who shall permit any person to accompany an elector into the voting compartment or voting machine booth, except as provided by this act, shall be quilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1832. Failure to Keep and Return Record of Assisted Voters.—Any judge of election who shall fail to record, as required by section 1218 (c) of this act, the name of each elector who received assistance or who is accompanied by another into the voting compartment or voting machine booth; or who shall insert in the record of assisted voters the name of any elector who does not receive assistance or is not accompanied by another into the voting compartment or voting machine booth; or who shall fail to record the exact disability of any assisted elector which makes the assistance necessary, or shall record in

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respect of any assisted elector a disability, other than that stated by the elector; or who shall fail to record the name of each person rendering assistance to an elector as prescribed by this act; or who shall knowingly record as the name of such person giving assistance a name which is not the name of such person; or who shall fail or neglect to return the record of assisted voters to the county board of elections as required by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [two (2)] four (4) months nor more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1833. Unlawful Voting.—Any person who votes or attempts to vote at any primary or election, knowing that he does not possess all the qualifications of an elector at such primary or election, as set forth in this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [ten thousand (\$10,000)] twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [five (5)] ten (10) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1834. Elector Voting Ballot of Wrong Party at Primary.—Any elector who shall wilfully vote at any primary the ballot of a party in which he is not enrolled, in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five thousand (\$5,000)] ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1835. Repeat Voting at Elections.—If any person shall vote in more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once at the same primary or election, or shall vote a ballot other than the ballot issued to him by the election officers, or shall advise or procure another so to do, he shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [fifteen thousand (\$15,000)] thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [seven (7)] fourteen (14) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1836. Removing Ballots.—Any person removing any ballot from any book of official ballots, except in the manner provided by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five thousand (\$5,000)] ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1837. Commissioners to Take Soldiers' Votes. -- Any

commissioner appointed by or under the provisions of Article XIII of this act who shall knowingly violate his duty or knowingly omit or fail to do his duty thereunder or violate any part of his oath, shall be guilty of perjury, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1838. Fraudulent Voting by Soldiers.—Any person who shall vote or attempt to vote at any election by electors in military service under the provisions of Article XIII of this act, not being qualified to vote at such election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1839. Bribery at Elections. -- Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give or promise or offer to give any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing to any person, with intent to induce him to vote or refrain from voting for any particular candidate or candidates or for or against any constitutional amendment or other question at any primary or election; or who shall, directly or indirectly, procure for or offer or promise to procure for such person any such gift or reward with the intent aforesaid; or, who with the intent to influence or intimidate such person to give his vote or to refrain from giving his vote for any particular candidate or candidates or for or against any constitutional amendment or other question at any primary or election, shall give to or obtain for or assist in obtaining for or offer or promise to give to or obtain for or assist in obtaining for such person any office, place, appointment or employment, public or private, or threaten such person with dismissal or discharge from any office, place, appointment or employment, public or private, then held by him, shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [fifteen thousand (\$15,000)] thirty thousand (\$30,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [seven (7)] fourteen (14) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1840. Receipts and Disbursements of Primary and Election Expenses by Persons Other Than Candidates and Treasurers.—Any member of a political committee who shall receive or disburse any money or incur any liability for primary or election expenses, except through the treasurer of such political committee, and any person not a candidate or member of a political committee who shall receive or disburse any money or incur any liability for primary or election expenses, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)]

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two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [one (1) month] two (2) months nor more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1841. Receipts of Primary and Election Expenses by Unauthorized Persons.—Any person or any political committee who receives money on behalf of any candidate without being authorized to do so under the provisions of section 1623, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five thousand dollars (\$5,000)] ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [one (1) month] two (2) months nor more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1843. Contributions by Corporations or Unincorporated Associations. -- Any corporation or unincorporated association, which shall pay, give or lend or agree to pay, give or lend any money belonging to such corporation or unincorporated association or in its custody or control, in violation of the provisions of section 1633, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than [one thousand dollars (\$1,000)] two thousand dollars (\$2,000) nor more than [ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)] twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000). Any director, officer, agent or employe of any corporation or unincorporated association who shall on behalf of such corporation or unincorporated association pay, give or lend or authorize to be paid, given or lent any money belonging to such corporation or unincorporated association or in its custody or control in violation of the provisions of section 1633, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) | twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [one (1) month] two (2) months nor more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1845. Failure to File Expense Account.--Any candidate or treasurer of a political committee or person acting as such treasurer who shall fail to file an account of primary or election expenses, as required by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five thousand dollars (\$5,000)] ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or to undergo an imprisonment of not less than [one (1) month] two (2) months nor more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1847. Prohibiting Duress and Intimidation of Voters and Interference with the Free Exercise of the Elective Franchise.—Any person or corporation who, directly or indirectly—(a) 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 or coercion upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to vote or refrain from voting for or against any particular person, or for or against any question 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 7 register of voters, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at such election, or having voted or 9 refrained from voting for or against any particular person or persons or for or against any question submitted to voters at 10 11 such election, or having registered or refrained from 12 registering as a voter; or (b) by abduction, duress or coercion, 13 or any forcible or fraudulent device or contrivance, whatever, impedes, prevents, or otherwise interferes with the free 14 15 exercise of the elective franchise by any voter, or compels, 16 induces, or prevails upon any voter to give or refrain from 17 giving his vote for or against any particular person at any 18 election; or (c) being an employer, pays his employes the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes" upon which or in which there is 19 20 written or printed any political motto, device, statement or 21 argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or 22 calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of 23 such employes, or within ninety days of any election or primary 24 puts or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where 25 his employes are engaged in labor, any handbill or placard containing any threat, notice, or information that if any 26 27 particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated work in 28 his place or establishment will cease, in whole or in part, his 29 establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes reduced, or other threats, express or implied, intended or 30 31 calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his 32 employes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. 33 Any person or corporation, convicted of a violation of any of 34 the provisions of this section, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five thousand (\$5,000)] ten thousand (\$10,000) 35 36 dollars, or such person or the officers, directors or agents of 37 such corporation responsible for the violation of this section, 38 shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the 39 40 court. 41

Section 1848. Failure to Perform Duty.—Any Secretary of the Commonwealth, member of a county board of elections, chief clerk, employe, overseer, judge of election, inspector of election, clerk of election, machine inspector or custodian or deputy custodian of voting machines on whom a duty is laid by this act who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

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Section 1849. Hindering or Delaying Performance of Duty.—Any person who intentionally interferes with, hinders or delays or attempts to interfere with, hinder or delay any other person in the performance of any act or duty authorized or imposed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [five hundred (\$500)] one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1850. Violation of Any Provision of Act.--Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, for which a penalty is not herein specifically provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [one thousand (\$1,000)] two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than [one (1) year] two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 17. Section 1853 of the act, amended March 27, 2020 (P.L.41, No.12), is amended to read:

Section 1853. Violations of Provisions Relating to Absentee and Mail-in Ballots. -- If any person shall sign an application for absentee ballot, mail-in ballot or declaration of elector on the forms prescribed knowing any matter declared therein to be false, or shall vote any ballot other than one properly issued to the person, or vote or attempt to vote more than once in any election for which an absentee ballot or mail-in ballot shall have been issued to the person, or shall disclose results of a pre-canvassing meeting under section 1308(g)(1.1), or shall violate any other provisions of Article XIII or Article XIII-D of this act, the person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree, and, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding [two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500)] five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding [two (2)] four (4) years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

If any chief clerk or member of a board of elections, member of a return board or member of a board of registration commissioners, shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties prescribed by Article XIII or Article XIII-D of this act, or shall reveal or divulge any of the details of any ballot cast in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII or Article XIII-D of this act, or shall disclose results of a precanvassing meeting under section 1308(g)(1.1), or shall count an absentee ballot or mail-in ballot knowing the same to be contrary to Article XIII or Article XIII-D, or shall reject an absentee ballot or mail-in ballot without reason to believe that the same is contrary to Article XIII or Article XIII-D, or shall permit an elector to cast the elector's ballot other than a provisional ballot at a polling place knowing that there has been issued to the elector an absentee ballot or mail-in ballot, the [elector] individual shall be guilty of a felony of the

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third degree, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding [fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000)] thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding [seven (7)] fourteen (14) years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 18. The act is amended by adding a section to read:

Section 18. The act is amended by adding a section to read:

Section 1855. Unlawful Collection of Ballots.—A person who

willfully collects or returns absentee or mail—in ballots in

violation of this act commits a felony of the third degree and,

upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding

thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), or be imprisoned for a term

not exceeding fourteen (14) years, or both, at the discretion of

the court.

<u>REIMBURSEMENTS</u>

Section 2001. General rule.

The following shall apply:

- (1) The State Treasurer shall reimburse counties for 50% of the cost of replacing voting machines or ballot processing machines, not more than once every 10 years, except that:
 - (i) The State Treasurer shall reimburse counties for 50% of the cost of replacing equipment at any time if the equipment previously used by the county was decertified by the department.
 - (ii) The State Treasurer shall reimburse counties for 100% of the cost of purchasing ballot processing machines within one year after the effective date of this section.
- (2) The State Treasurer shall reimburse counties for 100% of the cost of issuing registration cards required under section 302(s), within one year of the effective date of this section.
- 34 <u>Section 2002.</u> (Reserved).
- 35 Section 20. This act shall apply to elections held on or 36 after the effective date of this section.
- 37 Section 21. This act shall take effect immediately.