MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY

at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library

http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied (searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

1 2	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
3 4	ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE
5 6	Legislative Document No. 1180
7 8 9 10	H.P. 901 House of Representatives, March 14, 1983 Referred to the Committee on Election Laws. Sent up for concurrence and ordered printed. EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
11	Presented by Representative Nadeau of Lewiston.
12 13	STATE OF MAINE
14 15 16	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE
17 18 19	AN ACT Relating to Voting by Citizens Overseas.
20 21	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
22 23 24	Sec. 1. 21 MRSA §1252, first ¶, as repealed and replaced by PL 1975, c. 623, §24-C, is amended to read:
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	At least 3 months before any election, the Secretary of State shall furnish each municipality with a reasonable number of dated absentee ballot applications. A reasonable time At least 70 days before any election, the Secretary of State shall furnish each municipality with a reasonable number of absentee ballots and return envelopes.

1 Sec. 2. 21 MRSA §1252, sub-§1, as enacted by PL
2 1981, c. 436, §2, is amended to read:

- 1. Absentee ballots to be identical; exception. Except as provided in paragraph A, Absentee absentee ballots shall be identical in respect to the regular ballots used at an election, except that the words "Absentee Ballot" shall be printed conspicuously on at least one side of the folded ballot.
 - A. At least 90 days prior to the election to which they pertain, the Secretary of State shall furnish each municipality with a reasonable number of blank absentee ballots for the exclusive use of members of the Armed Forces. These ballots shall be similar to regular ballots, except that no candidate names may be printed. The Secretary of State shall prepare a ballot listing all offices to be selected with a space after each office to write in the voter's preference. The following instructions must be printed in bold type at the top of the ballot: YOU MAY VOTE FOR A PERSON BY PLACING THAT PERSON'S NAME IN THE BLANK SPACE UNDER THE PROPER OFFICE.
- Sec. 3. 21 MRSA §1254, sub-§2 is amended to read:
 - 2. <u>Ballot unmarked</u>. Before marking his ballot, the voter, except when he is outside the United States, shall show it to the official who shall examine it to be certain it is unmarked.
- 29 Sec. 4. 21 MRSA §1254, sub-§4, as amended by PL 30 1965, c. 451, §9, is further amended to read:
 - 4. Ballot marked and sealed. The voter shall mark his ballot according to section 921 or 922 in such a way as to make it impossible for anyone to see how he voted. He shall then seal the ballot in its return envelope, and complete the affidavit on the envelope in the presence of the official who shall subscribe his name, note his title and may affix his seal if he is a notary public. If the voter is outside the United States he shall complete the certificate of authenticity on the envelope, which shall be in a form prescribed by the Secretary of State and

- which shall include a warning of the provisions of Title 17-A, section 453.
- 3 Sec. 5. 21 MRSA §1306 is amended to read:
- 4 §1306. Absentee ballots; application

5

6

7

9

10

11

12 13

34

35

36

37 38

39

A written request for an absentee ballot from a member of the Armed Forces, his spouse, a blood relative or his former guardian is sufficient. The applicant for the absentee ballot may request the regular absentee ballot specified in section 1252, subsection 1, or the special blank ballot specified in section 1252, subsection 1, paragraph A. The clerk shall promptly fill requests for absentee ballots made under this section.

- 16 3. Ballot marked and sealed. The member mark his ballot according to section 921 or 922 in 17 such a way as to make it impossible for anyone to see 18 how he voted. He shall then seal the ballot in 19 20 return envelope, write his voting residence including 21 address in the upper left hand corner of the 22 return envelope, sign his name and have his signature 23 certified as that of the voter. His signature may be 24 certified by any commissioned officer, noncommissioned officer not below the rank of sergeant, or 25 petty officer in the Armed Forces, or by any diplo-26 27 matie or consular official of the United States and 28 sign a certification as to authenticity on the envelope, in a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of 29 30 State, which shall include a warning of the provi-31 sions of Title 17-A, section 453. He shall then mail 32 the envelope to the clerk of his municipality.

33 STATEMENT OF FACT

The purpose of this bill is to better enable voters overseas, both civilian and military, to vote absentee. Because of current practices, many absentee voters are effectively disenfranchised. Often not enough time is allowed for the absentee voter to receive and return his ballot or notarial services

are not available, making it impossible for the voter to complete the ballot envelope as required. This bill corrects some of these problems.

 Section 1 requires the Secretary of State to furnish absentee ballots and return envelopes at least 70 days prior to the election to which they pertain. This will enable clerks to supply absentee voters' requests for absentee ballots sooner, thus eliminating much of the mail delay disqualification problem.

Section 2 establishes a blank absentee ballot for exclusive use by members of the Armed Forces, in addition to regular absentee ballots. This form of ballot can be used by service people whose duty requirements make them unable to be present at a time and place to receive a regular ballot. These voters may obtain a blank ballot sooner and may write in their choices and send them to their municipal clerks.

Section 3 makes it clear that voters who are outside the United States do not have to have their absentee ballot checked to ensure it is unmarked prior to completing it. This requirement currently exists for absentee voters within the United States.

Section 4 eliminates the requirement that an overseas' voter sign an affidavit on the outside of the ballot return envelope. In certain areas of the world, finding notarial services is extremely difficult. The bill eliminates the requirement that an affidavit be signed and replaces it with a certificate of authenticity, the form of which is to be prescribed by the Secretary of State. Making an "unsworn falsification" is a violation of Title 17-A, section 453, and is a Class D crime.

Section 5 makes it clear that only members of the Armed Forces may obtain the blank absentee ballots created by section 2 of the bill.

Section 6, like section 4, eliminates the affidavit requirement for members of the Armed Forces and replaces it with a certificate of authenticity.

40 1658030183