

Hartford County ROVAC Minutes - Tuesday, September 19, 2017

DMV – Guest Speakers

Sharon Geanuracos presenting for Tiffany Hardwick,

DMV Legal Services Dept., Motor Voter Coordinator and contact person for technical issues with registrations
(tiffany.hardwick@ct.gov 860-263-5130) and

Doug Dalena - Associate General Counsel from Governor Malloy's office.

Meeting called to order at 9:30 am by chairperson Darlene Burrell. Hosts Linda Cultrera and Marie Fox were thanked for hosting meeting

Vice-Chair Sharon Krawiecki asked for a moment of silence to honor Ellie Klapatch.

Secretary's Report - Laura Wolfe - Minutes for September 2016th meeting with Ted Bromley as guest speaker were approved, as is. Also, March 2017 minutes, with Scott Bates and Carol Mulready guest speakers were approved, as is.

Treasurer's Report by Sue Burnham. \$6 will be collected for spring conference county basket.

Audit Committee by Lizbeth Becker. The committee met once and is drafting a report, numbers will be finalized for approval in the spring.

Credentials by Anita Mips. No news, no meetings.

Education Committee by Sharon Krawiecki. Committee meets regularly. Melissa Russell is the chairperson. We went over all of the presentations for the Fall conference and added some notes and suggestions which were sent back to the presenters. Subjects include Recanvass, Supervised nursing home, Balloting, Basics of Canvass and more. Powerpoints to be posted on the ROVAC website.

Legislative Committee by Lisbeth Becker. Committee reviewed ROVAC membership survey which is to be distributed at the fall conference. The survey will be collecting data and opinions such as whether towns with schools as polling sites are open for primaries and asking should they be closed for primaries? Should hard copies continue to be required for moderator and head moderator reports to SOTS, or does that duplicate what is done online. Also, some of the same questions and opinions as in the past that are still unresolved, to develop ROVAC positions with regard to legislation. We did not get much done this year in the long session. It is unknown what to expect in the short (2018) session. The committee is trying to get legislators educated on our issues.

Q. With a short session will you be presenting the same bills as (last) year, in hopes to get something through?

A. Yes, we will be submitting the technical revisions. For example, the necessity of wet signatures and the need for duplication. If we are providing electronic copies, it is redundant to provide hard copies. It seems reasonable to avoid that duplication.

Q. So you are not bringing forward the rest of last year's bills that didn't pass?

A. Yes, we will try. All of our bills need to come out of committee, so we will be submitting our ideas again but they must come from the GAE committee to be voted on, so we are limited to what we can get done.

Q. Can we discuss what we would like to see changed for next year? Towns are losing moderators.

Moderators are being asked to get certified every two years, training is very expensive for the towns. Some are refusing to take the training. Our towns do not have money, and you have to pay people for their time as well as the class for the instructors.

- A. That was discussed, and we do plan to follow up on that. Please write down your suggestions, or other issues and get them to Lisbeth, so she can bring them to the committee and get them addressed when they meet.

County meeting temporarily adjourned at 9:45 am

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GUEST SPEAKERS: Sharon Geanuracos from the DMV and Doug Dalena - Associate General Counsel from Governor Malloy's office.

We are here to discuss the NVRA, National Voter Registration Act, commonly known as motor voter act. As you are all aware last year the DOJ, Department of Justice, asked us to do an upgrade on our process by which people can register to vote and make changes at the DMV so it is an almost all electronic process.

Doug Dalena: This presentation covers the origins of the law, what the law requires, why the changes to implement the DOJ's interpretation this past year happened the way that they happened. As well as what is coming down the pike

Sharon Geanuracos will explain the new process at the DMV and AAA offices. What the DMV examiner, the clerk at the counter, does and what they see as the customer comes in as they are offered the opportunity to register to vote.

Doug Dalena: We have had some preliminary conversations with members of your group, Lisbeth, Sue, Kevin and others about this process. After discussing with the DMV and SOTS, we determined it would be helpful to you to see this presentation. I am the Governor's point person. You are going to see what is being done at the DMV, what needs to be done, what safeguards are in place, and we felt it was important for you, as Registrars, to see the technical process and you will be able to understand better what you are seeing in your offices from DMV. If you see a "glitch", that are a universe of ways that it could happen, and our goal here today is to help you understand.

I am Doug Dalena, Associate General Counsel from the office of the Governor. I am not from the Secretary of State's office, I am not Elections law expert or authority, but I am the point person who coordinated with the DMV and SOTS in the negotiations with the DOJ last year.

A year and a half ago, we entered into discussions with the DOJ, the DMV, and the Governor's office on what the motor voter law, NVRA required and if what was happening at the DMV in the way that the DOJ and the law requires. We recognized that we wanted to improve the system and make it easier for voters to register at the DMV and make the whole system work better. There were a lot of changes going on in state government at that time, and a new DMV Commissioner, so the big question was the timing of new things to the system. Some events intervened so that we had to move up the timing of the upgrade to the motor voter process.

The NVRA was passed in 1993, all the requirements that we talk about today are not new requirements. They have been the law for 24 years. What is new is how we choose to address those requirements to fully comply with the law. So, what is new is that the process is now mostly automated. We chose to modernize to an automated system to save on time, paper and money. By automating the process, voter registrations can get to Registrars in a much timelier manner, basically within 24 hours. We will have an easier to follow audit trail should a voter have questions about what happened when they were at the DMV or AAA office. Transactions can be tracked to the day, time, branch and who the clerk was who processed it. We can verify if the voter made a mistake, or if it is a glitch, or if it was a data entry error. We can track trends, see if it is a recurring error, and get back quickly to the voter. There is a batch transfer of information from the DMV to CVRS at the end of each business day, so you should receive DMV voter registration information by the next business day,

usually in the morning, you should see applications to register a voter, or changes of address. So that is what has changed, and we are now in compliance with the law.

The NVRA requires that certain DMV transactions must offer an opportunity to register to vote. Not all DMV transactions, just the licensing, renewals of license, and non-driver ID transactions are covered. Other DMV transactions, such as registering a vehicle, are not covered. Everyone who is eligible to vote must be offered an opportunity to register so the system is now set up to force people to opt out if they do not wish to register to vote. One of the key provisions of NVRA is not to ask the driver to provide information that has already been provided to the DMV. So, they cannot be asked to fill out their name or address twice, for example. This required a system that pre-populates the already provided information into the voter registration format. Key note, those who receive a driver only license, cannot register to vote because this is flagged in the DMV system as not eligible, so the system will not offer the opportunity. Drive only licenses are locked out of the voter registration process.

Q. What should we do when someone offers an invalid address at the DMV, such as a business address instead of their home address/bona fide residence, for their driver's license?

A. The law requires that you put your home address on your Driver's license. In the case of someone using a business address for their driver's license, the system is not set up to prevent this, but it is illegal for them to do so.

Q. So if we find someone has used an invalid address we should contact the DMV?

A. Yes, we can investigate it. The DMV should be notified if you notice an invalid address on a voter registration form. We are not sure how often this is happening, as we accept mail as proof of residency. On the application you are signing that it is your residence address, so this would be a false statement, open to possible criminal action.

Q. We received a letter from someone who did not have the legal right to vote and was very upset that they had been offered to register to vote...

A. Please let us know the specifics so we can investigate.

The other key provision of NVRA is that any changes of address submitted at the DMV must function as a change of address for voter registration purposes. That is also almost exactly the words in the CT statute, but the meaning was open to interpretation. The DOJ interprets if you move, and certainly if it is a within town move, and this is clear in CT law, that your voter registration must be updated. You cannot be asked to register again. But where the DOJ has interpreted, and other legal interpretations have said, that even if you moved from another town, you are not to be removed from voter rolls. That created a difficulty for us, because CT laws lay out a process for Registrars which treated differently voters moving out of town versus in town moves. The DOJ stated that we have a consistent interpretation that all changes of address must be treated the same, you cannot kick voters off of the voter rolls for moving within the state, regardless of the jurisdiction of town or district. They noticed that CT statute lays something else out, but federal law is supreme. So, we had to find a way to make this change into a new town within CT law fit with the federal law. We had to find a way to make that change of address to a new town seamless with a change in their voter registration, in a way that did not violate CT state or federal law. So, you are seeing how we solved this problem. The result is that you are seeing applications for new voters who moved from other towns are coming through this new system, without having to change state law. What is completely allowed, and has always been allowed under Connecticut law, is that you can register to vote when you move to a new town.

A memo of understanding was signed in August 2016 with the Department of Justice to codify the changes required to fully comply with the NVRA.

- 1) Anyone (eligible) must be offered the opportunity to register to vote simultaneously with applying for a driver's license, CT ID card or a renewal.
- 2) Each state DMV application for driver's license, renewals or ID must serve as an application for voter registration unless the person opts out - fails to sign. We are not registering voters against their will, but we have a way of tracking, a paper trail, proving if they opt out.

- 3) An application to register to vote submitted to the DMV will be updated in CVRS, this is required under federal law.
- 4) An application to register to vote may not require the voter to provide the same information already provided to the DMV for their license, ID or renewal. You cannot ask for someone to fill out on a different form the same information in order to register to vote. So, we had to find a way to port all of this information in order to be compliant.
- 5) An application to register to vote will have the minimum amount of information necessary to process the application, so that Registrars can confirm and process the registration.
- 6) Applications must show the eligibility requirements, voters must attest and certify that they meet those eligibility requirements, and sign for that - same as a paper or online application. It is no easier to cheat, it is the same certification as if you were doing a mail in application.
- 7) NVRA requires that changes of address at the DMV also serve as a change of address for the voter registration unless the voter opts out.

We also talked with the DOJ about what other states were doing, about best practices. That resulted in us adding a change to this address form so that new voter registrations are possible with the same application to change address. Currently at the DMV we do not have an online system for collecting change of address, it is either done on paper or a pdf form and then sent in. Hopefully an online system, which would allow us to do some things that will make the process easier will be coming down the pike in the future. When someone who is already registered to vote is making a change of address at the DMV, the new process requires that the update automatically go to their voter registration. When the person moves within the town, that is easy, you will just change their address - but everything else stays the same. Everything ports over to their new address within the same town, including their party affiliation. When they move to a new town, that is what should be happening now. The new system will fill in the voter record with the CVRS information from the former town, including their party information.

While I was involved in these negotiations as part of the Governor's office and am versed in some technical details in my work with the DOJ, it is the Secretary of the State who has the authority over this issue. She and her staff interpret the law, what the law really requires and how to implement it. I am just here to explain this, how we got here. The SOTS has the authority to require all towns to comply with NVRA. I am not an election law expert, I don't want to claim I am something I am not, I am just here to explain how we got to this point.

So, what actually happened? We were talking with the SOTS, Governor's office, Attorney General and the DMV about whether we really need to do something with the process at the DMV. What it used to be, even though the law required this simultaneously application with no duplication since 1993, it was never truly implemented in the 90s. No one caught on to it for a long time. But over the last couple of years it was identified by the Secretary of State's office and the Governor's office, and others, that we really need to start moving on this, but there were issues at DMV - with their computer upgrade and with their staffing changes, including a new Commissioner - they had a lot on their plate. So, when the legislature early last year started pushing to automate the process by law, at that point the DMV said we have to look at all of things we are doing right now - Is this a priority right now? Maybe not right now, we will do it but at a slower pace that was easier to handle. But then we got a nice letter in April of 2016 from the Department of Justice. They said this was not fast enough, you are not complying fully with the law now. If you don't move now, we will sue you, because we suspect that you are never going to get this done in the short term. We are pretty much telling you that the lawsuit is coming, it is just a matter of whether we settle it before we file the lawsuit and we have an agreement that the lawsuit is on the books, but we have settled how to we are going to resolve this or whether you fight us about it. We were already in the process. We agreed that we wanted to fix this, that we wanted to make the process easier for eligible voters to register, we want to make it easier for the DMV to transfer that information. And we want to make it more auditable, traceable and more user friendly. So now we really had no choice, we had to do this faster. So, we, the DMV and the Secretary of State's office signed a memo of understanding to do what is basically called automated voter registration. The first thing we had to do is to develop a compliant system in the short term, so we could convince the DOJ that they did not have to move forward with a lawsuit.

So, we came up with a compliant system that is mostly electronic, still part paper in the interim, that can pre-populate the information for the voter registration, so the voter no longer has to give the same information twice. No more waiting in a line with a discouraging extra process. That is phase 1, getting a compliant electronic process and it was implemented on August 8th, 2016. We have kept statistics over the past year, and we consider it a big success story, notwithstanding that there are always ways to improve it.

We are now working on phase 2, we are going to try to eliminate more of the paper and make the process faster and easier to understand for the voter. We want to give the voter more control and more comfort when they are at the DMV. So phase 2 is automated voter registration, although you may also hear the term “Automatic Voter Registration”. But this is not really automatic, it is automated. Automatic is what is happening in a state like Oregon, which takes all of their DMV records and scan out those who are not eligible, and said you are all registered. If you don’t want to be registered (in Oregon) you have to send a postcard back, to opt out, or to pick your party - since there needed to be a way to add this information to the computer system. In Connecticut we are decided to give the voter more control right away. Let the voter make choices right when then, even though it might add a few seconds to the transaction at the DMV. It was very important to have a system where you will get to register and choose a party, or not, at the DMV with certainty, right there when they are doing the rest of the transaction. This doesn’t stop anyone from changing their party in the future, just like they can now. We did not want to have them do two things: We did not want the voter to have to send a postcard system, where items might get lost in the mail. We wanted the process complete when they leave the DMV, at least from the voter’s perspective. So that is why we are calling this automated voter registration, the voter still has to confirm that they are registering to vote at the DMV, or opt out, and it is necessary to complete before finishing the transaction with the DMV. The DMV clerk cannot get out of the transaction without getting an answer from the voter. They need to confirm or opt out. That is the difference between automated and automatic voter registration, we chose automated.

What we want this system in the future do, in phase two, is we want to let the customer control the information. Right now, the voter has to go to the DMV clerk, who is asking the questions of the information that aren’t pre-populated. Then the DMV clerk enters that information, then prints the form out and gives it back to the voter for confirmation. The voter then checks some boxes, signs it and returns it to the clerk. What we want to do is give this to them on a touch screen, so the voter doesn’t have that awkward discomfort of the DMV person asking what party you are in. In reality, the DMV will still be able to look up party affiliation but from the customer comfort level, this will be a user-friendly experience. We think giving them that extra control and comfort level works better and that is where we want to go to in the future and it what we are planning now. We have solicited feedback from your ROVAC tech committee, and some of your membership, on what could work and what wouldn’t work to figure out what you would like to see in this system and what works for you. We are still open to those ideas. our current idea is that you will have a touchscreen will give voters the opportunity to see and confirm or change all of their information: name, address and party. We are trying to give the voter control of the process. It will pop up with all of the eligibility information, it will pop up confirmation “Is this what you want? And maybe there are other things that we can do in the future once we have it as a fully electronic system. Things that make it easier to confirm that you got registered, after the Registrar got it. The system could provide Election dates, and times and locations of voting opportunities. Once the system is built we can look at the if only you could do list. Perhaps confirmation emails. Some of those things might work, some might not be practical, might cost too much. We are very conscious of privacy and security, so we want to make sure that anything we do doesn’t go too far in that direction.

Phase II - Notes

- In the planning and design stage
- Will use a touch screen at the DMV
- Ideally it will work like an airport check-in scanner
- Voter will control their data entry
- The system will show the voter’s current status in CVRS, helping to avoid duplications
- Automatic prompts to correct a wrong date

- Actions will prompt updates

So again, we entered in August of 2016 into this memo of understanding. It is very rare to get a memo of understanding, instead of a consent decree from a court when you are dealing with the DOJ. From May to August, when we were getting to go live with this system, the DOJ was very skeptical that this system was going to work and that it was going to comply with the law and be easier for the voter to use, but they were convinced by the beginning of August 2016. We were able to solve these problems, how we can dovetail CT law requirements when moving to a new town with what the Registrar needs to do in that situation, with the federal requirements that you remain a voter. Another thing that we agreed to do, because the DOJ felt there was this period of time where we weren't really complying, we addressed what was happening at the DMV where people were not really being given an opportunity to register to vote. By the way, the DOJ did check the old system, where the DMV clerk asked if a person would like to register to vote and pointed to a stack of voter registration forms - this was hit or miss. The DMV clerk was supposed to offer help to register to vote, but that wasn't consistently happening. They were often told the form is over there, that it was easier to go online or go to the Registrar's office, but that cannot happen anymore, it is not allowed. Now the DMV clerk with this new system can't get out of the process when they do a driver's license transaction, they must ask. If the person says yes, and they are eligible, then they must register the person to vote.

Goals on August 8th:

- 1) Comply fully with federal law
- 2) Avoid a federal lawsuit
- 3) Use technology to reduce the both the DMV workload, cost and paperwork. We are hoping that over time this will steady out your workload, reduce the number of last minute registrations before Elections.
- 4) Get information out faster, and over time to even out the workload for Registrars
- 5) Create an electronic trail for auditing
- 6) Make it user friendly
- 7) Avoid creating a completely new computer system that voters and DMV employees were unfamiliar with - which would cost more money and take longer to implement. Because of the problems with the last upgrade to the DMV system, we were concerned about distrust of new systems.

Features of the System:

- 1) Every customer at DMV, for ID, license or renewal, is offered an opportunity to register to vote
- 2) Uses the existing computer information in DMV license/ID system, we just added features that tie in to SOTS voter registration system
- 3) System pre-populates Voter Registration, but it is a one way transfer - DMV clerks, and voters can't look up voter registration information. In the future we would like the voter to be able to check their information, and avoid duplicates, and allow updating. Another idea, the voter might be able to confirm all of their information is correct, and also possibly record their confirmation date and time at the DMV on CVRS. That might be helpful to you, to know exactly when the voter confirmed their registration is correct.
- 4) DMV clerk can't get out of transaction without entering answers or getting the voter to opt out - must sign get signature. But if a voter asks, the DMV clerk will tell the voter that there is no harm in submitting the information, this is just an update, in case anything needed to be updated. If a voter refuses, because they have been standing in line too long, they can say no, I am already registered at this point.
- 5) The receipt form states exactly what they did. Previously the receipt would read the voter declined to register, which can cause some confusion, even being interpreted as having been unregistered. If they opt out, it now says why - this avoids confusion that opting out somehow unregisters a voter or indicates that someone is not being allowed to register. It will state the reason for opting out was already registered.
- 6) All data is electronic, batch is sent overnight to CVRS, all of the changes from DMV and the AAA and then sent to CVRS, which then ports the information out to each town. Registrars will see them the next

morning when they log in. Registrars are the final approval authority; each registration must be confirmed. You are being sent applications, if you see an error, such as a street that doesn't exist, you can still reject the transaction. Of course, we hope that you would contact that person, to let them know the issue so it can be fixed. But the important thing is that the Registrars are the final authority.

- 7) Change of Address Data sent is verifiable, so the DMV can check when and if their information was sent, should a voter ask them, instead of calling a Registrar. The DMV can verify it is in the CVRS system and tell the voter they should receive a confirmation from the Registrars in three weeks or sooner. It is usually sooner but you have a window, so that we under promise and over deliver. The SOTS can also check but has access to more detailed information.
- 8) There is an electronic audit trail and paper trail, so the DMV can investigate individual problems, track compliance and spot trends, e.g. one clerk at one DMV branch The DMV keeps a paper trail, all of the documents that the voter signed. This allows for a quick investigation, as needed. Call the DMV if you have an issue, if they can't resolve it, then we will bring in SOTS and they will check it. We can look up every step of the way with each voter.
- 9) Voter gets a printed receipt with the date, town, party

Change of Address is clear, federal law requires and the DOJ interprets that you can no longer be removed and asked to re-register when you change your address within the state. That is not how CT law was set up, we did not envision that, but we had to figure out a way to comply with the federal law. Since Registrars are the final approval authority and since they process each eligible application received, what we created was a system that creates new voter registration applications from the DMV and sent to you directly. The process is seamless for the voter, they stay registered to vote in their new town. The reality is that you received a new application, which you can screen and check before confirming the voter registration. So that is why this new system complies with the law. Previously you sent the letter with a card, directing the voter to re-register in their new town when you moved them off but that is no longer considered enough. You cannot force the voter to duplicate the change of address process, so this new system does the work of creating a new application for the new town for the voter and still complies with the federal mandate to not ask the voter to re-register when moving within a state. So, the new town's Registrar will need to approve the application and ensure that their party is ported over with the other previous town information if the voter was affiliated. The voter is not duplicating any information that they have already submitted, that is the federal law. In the future, especially if we can get things like email confirmation and more electronic processes, can we find a way to remove that requirement the old town moves the voter off? I would hope that could be done, but that would require changing state statutes, so that is why we set this up this way. We can do this administratively and have it work in a way that makes it easiest for the voter.

Another important aspect that you need to understand is that changes of address currently come to you on a different tab. At the DMV their system does not ask the voter to select a party when doing a change of address form and they are already a registered voter. Most of the time the voter is filling out a paper form at home and mailing it in. The only options are a space to register for the first time or to change their party. The DMV does not have an online option. The process is different for a new voter registration or the person requests a change of party. For changes of address, whatever party they were in, that should port over (from the old town) with the change of address and their old party will now appear on the printed registration form. There are no party changes unless the voter goes to a separate part of the form and requests a party change.

So here is what has happened in the first year of this new system. Over 100,000 actual voter registrations have been approved and processed. There were over 150,000 voter registrations sent by the system but about 50,000 were found to be duplicates, or ineligible in some way, and were rejected. That is a massive, massive improvement from what the DMV was doing before. And now it is all auditable and traceable and faster than before. We hope this will spread out your workload over time, although we will never eliminate peaks and

valleys from elections, but it will help smooth it out. It will hopefully lead to more accurate voter rolls, with people updating more regularly than they would have. Over 58,900 changes of address and that number is going up. This is the greatest source now for voter registrations and seems to be working pretty well. And other states are looking at this and considering doing it. National experts are saying Connecticut found a good way to make this work and they are doing some things for the future system that other people should emulate.

We are hoping to see more accuracy in our voter rolls because of more frequent updates. It will be less likely that someone will show up at the wrong precinct because when they look up their new address, it will be the correct voting location. This will lessen the burden on voters going to the wrong polling place, or to EDR locations, as addresses are updated in a timely manner. Some of the statistics we have seen indicate that this will lead to increase in voter turnout as well. This new system can lessen the amount of paperwork and a smoother process for Registrars. More registrations, but they can be handled electronically. We might be able to send email receipts instead of mailing letters for registrations and changes. Think turbo tax or hotel.com - we want to make this easy to use. Making it easier to confirm could lead to less phone calls asking about voter registrations.

Q. Who is the point person on NVRA at the DMV you referred to if we have a question?

A. Tiffany Hardwick is the NVRA full time point person at the DMV and she is awesome, very responsive. This was part of our agreement with the DOJ, that we would hire someone to work on this full time. She coordinates with SOTS and the Registrars. She will talk with you and run down any issues that may come up. She will be back in October. Please give us feedback on what works.

Q. We regularly receive and have to reject applications from 17-year olds who will not be 18 by Election Day. That is one of the first three boxes that they have to check. Why isn't there a flag for an underage application, someone who will not be 18 by the next Election? The system should be able to program in the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. There is a box that has to be checked certifying that they will be 18. Couldn't there be a check against Election Day in the system, not send until eligible?

A. We did not think that the computer system would allow for 16-year olds, the way we think it should block, but we heard this from several towns. We are looking into that glitch for a couple of things. Is there a glitch with the cut off that we think it should be doing? There also looking to program in, somehow, on a quarterly basis, when is the next Election. The issue is that some towns have weird or different schedules, such as May Elections, so you couldn't just program one statewide date. We are looking into it.

Q. Since the date of birth is part of the license process, isn't it possible for the DMV clerk to be checking to see if a person will be 18?

A. Yes, that is a common-sense solution and I agree that should be happening. Part of the problem is that the computer is supposed to be checking on those who are not 17. Why people are getting 16-year olds is a mystery that the tech people are looking into. Now the question of the 17-year olds is a little more vague and is open to the opportunity for human error. And yes, they should be checking that, the computer should be telling them. We are trying to make it even easier, so that the software will take care of it, give the clerk some kind of a pop up that says check this. We have heard this reported a few times, so this is clearly happening, and we have to figure this out.

Q. Why was the Governor's office involved in this, why not the Attorney General's office?

A. Yes, the AG's office was intimately involved, and they were leading the negotiations. I was the liaison between SOTS and AG's office and the DMV and eventually the Governor said we need to go forward with this.

Q. We have some elderly voters who are already registered, and they are not understanding when the DMV clerks ask them about voter registration. They say no to the question of changing something, because in their mind they are already registered. Is there some way that the clerk could explain a little bit more to them?

A. Sure, that is possible. They should also now be getting a receipt that says I am declining to register to vote because I am already registered. That wasn't happening in the beginning, but it was changed to explain that part about already being registered. So hopefully you are no longer going to have that confusion.

Send feedback to Tiffany at the DMV plus Ted and Peggy at SOTS - because they can address it more directly. We want to make the system more user friendly, but we think this is a lot better than it was. More people are getting registered. But we want to listen to your feedback and hear how we can make it better. That is how we found out, from Registrars, about the party not carrying over and printing on the card. That was a real problem, and we fixed that. Please talk to Sharon, please call us after, and tell us your issues, and we will investigate it.

Meeting adjourned for a five minute break for Sharon to set up her presentation.

Sharon Geanuracos (sharon.geanuracos@ct.gov) presenting for Tiffany Hardwick, Motor Voter

Coordinator: I am going to take the good information you heard in Doug's presentation and put it into reality. What it looks like when you are coming up to a counter at the DMV. I am substituting for **Tiffany Hardwick, DMV Legal Services Dept. Tiffany is our Motor Voter coordinator, and contact person if you need help (860-263-5130 tiffany.hardwick@ct.gov)**

At the DMV we call this program partial electronic voter registration application. We have run this for a little over a year and it has been wildly successful. We are still trying to work out the bugs, so be patient with us and above all, **communicate with us**. We can't fix what we don't know about.

So, there are a three ways that these applications can be processed: in person, by mail and along with a DMV change of address. We designed the system so that if you are not 17, you are not offered the option to register to vote. The same is true if you are not a US citizen. Because you can register if you will be 18 by Election day, the system will let you offer this to some 17s who are not eligible in error. Some of those will sign up and we are trying to resolve that. If you have 16-year olds we absolutely must know about them and you need to communicate with us. We have had a couple of people tell us about it, but we need specifics. Our IT needs to resolve this problem by looking at exactly what happened. Do not hesitate, you can reach out to us at any time.

I would like to explain about US Citizenship. Starting in 2011 the DMV requires all new licensees to present proof of legal residence. In order to get a driver's license, you have to have legal presence in the United States. That does not always mean you are a US Citizen. You can be here legitimately and get a driver's license without being a US Citizen. But we know if that happens. If you are here on a visa, and we give you a license, you are in the system as a US Citizen N. The voter registration application will not come up for anyone with an N. If there is a US Citizen Y, the application was completed after 2011, this person had to provide the required documentation, such as a birth certificate, and the person has proven their US citizenship. There are many people that had a driver's license from before 2011, that we don't know if they are a US citizen - so there is a blank next to that. Because we don't know those people are offered a voter registration form, and just like on the electronic system or on paper, they will have to sign under penalty of perjury that they are a US Citizen. So

we would proceed with those if someone swears to that. If you are not a US Citizen, you will not be given an application to register to vote.

Sharon then showed a series of slides with the in-person licensing format the clerks at the DMV must use and the data required. If there is a Y, we know they are a US Citizen, they have previously submitted a birth certificate or passport. There is a space on the licensing screen where there is a space to “notify the voter reg”. When someone comes to the DMV to do a change of address the clerk or examiner must ask the person if they would like to change their address for voter registration purposes. The voter can opt out. If they don’t opt out, the changes will automatically be ported over to the CVRS system each day. Sometimes the person is not a registered voter. In the majority of cases, registered or not, people will allow the change of address to be sent. It is very rare for someone to opt out of allowing the change of address to be used for voter registration purposes, in the majority of cases the new address will be forwarded to you regardless of whether they are registered or not. At the end of the licensing process, the clerk must hit the button at the bottom, it says “hit enter for the voter registration application”. The examiner must go to the voter registration screen to complete their transaction if they are eligible. They can’t skip it if the person is at least 17 and is a US Citizen. The next screen that comes up, if they are eligible is the voter registration application. You can see that it is all prepopulated with name and address, date of birth, driver’s license number. If you are a US Citizen it will be checked yes, and if you will be 18 on or before Election Day it will be checked yes. For those where it is checked, we know they are 18 or over. Then the application is printed out and given to the voter to fill out the rest of the information. This includes political party and a signature (attesting they are eligible). The form has two boxes at the top: the first one says, “I am already registered to vote and do not want to change my voter status, name or party affiliation”. The second one is: “I do not want to register to vote”. If they choose either option, they have to sign the form and give it back to the examiner. We retain these forms and we will know if that person has declined to register and for whatever reason. We used to only have one box for the “I don’t want to register to vote” but then we started to see that it would be nice to know how many people are actually declining because they are already registered. We would like to keep those stats, so we added those boxes, and avoid any confusion by separating those two things out.

If the person chooses to register to vote at the DMV, they complete the form with their party, and sign the form at the bottom and hand that back to the examiner. The examiner then enters that information into the system. They must then mark one of the boxes: New Registration, Name Change, Address Change, or Party Change. One thing you should know about that signature. Several years ago, the Secretary of State put in the automatic electronic voter registration system online and one of the requirements of the law is that signatures for that be taken from their Driver’s License or ID. So, the Secretary of State actually pulls images of the electronic signature for their system, and we adopted the same thing for this. So, when the form is signed, it is not that signature that enters with your voting registration record, it is your DMV license signature that is sent to CVRS, not the actual signature on the form. We have a statement on the form that you agree to let the license signature from your driver’s license or ID to be used. So that is how we get around the fact that this is a paper document and we aren’t actually importing a signature to you.

Here is the next entry screen for the examiner. You can see that US Citizen is already checked. Then the examiner has to enter either: Y for new, or E for already registered. There is another option that is rarely used, which is refused to sign. Every once in a while, we get a voter who is so angry they had to come to the DMV and after standing in line for however long they are even angrier. So, when you give them this form they just refuse to sign, and they just give it back to the Clerk and just want to get out of there. We track those very, very

closely. We know which line, and which examiner and track trends. If there is an examiner who gets a lot of these, we go back and have a conversation. We probably have an average of four a month, among all of our branches, so that is really a small percentage. The examiner is entering the political party with a check mark for main ones, but they can also type in exactly what the voter entered on the form. If they don't choose, it will go in as unaffiliated. After that is done the clerk presses done to continue and then they have the option to confirm or go back if they see an error. They can enter a phone number, that is optional. And then a receipt comes out and it tells you what was selected. In this case the voter registered and chose unaffiliated, and it is given to the person at the counter so that they have a record of what was done as well. Here is another example, where the person declined to apply for voter registration. And another where they have chosen declined because they are already registered. So, you can see that the receipts are tailored to the choices that were made.

The in-person transactions are fairly straight forward. Then we have all of these outliers which are mail in transactions. I fear we are never going to be able to get completely away from paper, mail in applications and change of addresses. This slide shows the mail in voter registration application. There is a law in Connecticut that says that the DMV is required to put one of these in the envelope of a person who is up for license renewal. Most of the people, when they open up this envelope, take it out and throw it away. We think with our new system that this is probably a redundant process. If you are getting this, it means that you are going to be coming to the DMV to get a license renewal, and you will be standing at the counter with our in-person process. It would still be useful if someone is not renewing their license, but there are other, more efficient means to do that as well.

People will occasionally hand this form in person, to the counter at the DMV. This works fine, we just enter it in and again, the information is sent same day to CVRS.

The "Request for License or ID by Mail". This is not the usual way that people get their licenses renewed, but there are some people, such as those in the military, who are out of state for long periods of time and can't come in to the DMV. We do allow people if they have an image on file with us to get their license or ID through the mail. We have updated this form to add the voter registration section. So, someone can opt to apply for voter registration using this form and again we do state that if you do we are using your electronic signature for purposes of voter registration, we can automatically enter these into our system.

Change of address transactions - The left side of form is for change of address and there is a box to check if your change of address is not to be used for voter registration. So that is entirely independent of the right side, where there is a new application for someone who is registering for the first time. When we get these, we use our change of address system to enter on the left. If the voter opted to complete a voter registration application, we enter that using our voter registration system. The person who is entering the information has to put a Y or an N. The opt out language is directly from the NVRA. Occasionally people will complain that this language is really confusing but the law says that the person must actively do something to opt out. That is why we have that check box.

We often get incomplete applications. What usually happens is that the person will fill out the whole top of the form and then not sign it. We are required by the DOJ to send those to you, so that you can pursue this with the voter, whatever they may have overlooked. We are not able to sit on them and not do anything, so you will get these by mail. These are the only things that we are still sending manually. Don't expect stacks, as in the past, we have not got that many of them. You will see these once in a while, but not very often.

Q. A person comes into the DMV, to start the voter registration process, they are handed some information when they first come in - could they get the voter registration form while they are waiting instead of having to wait to do it at the end? You mentioned that some voters get so impatient with waiting for the rest of the DMV stuff, that they refuse to finish their voter information. They will still have to wait for it be entered, but I am trying to find a way to stream line this.

A. I appreciate your suggestions to improve the process, part of it is understanding how the DMV does their business. The person who greets you and verifies you have your documents is not the person who goes into your record. In order to do the DMV voter registration you have to enter all of that information in the licensing system, on those screens. I am not sure if your suggestion would work with the current system but it is intriguing. You are suggesting the DMV print out the voter registration before the license. That would make sense if we had a way to get into their record.

Q. Do you know what the percentage of mail ins, is it low overall?

A. I don't know, but it has gone down considerably for renewals. But the change of address is a different story, we get most of those in the mail. So when you fill out the voter registration section on the change of address card, we would have to separate those out to get the percentage.

Q. We receive multiple phone calls that your office still requests voter registration ID cards. The voters call to say I went to the DMV to change my license and they asked us for a voter ID card that you should have given us when we registered to vote. Registrars haven't given out voter ID cards for over 20 years, the Town Clerks stopped that, because it was a service that the state no longer provided. They also ask for voter ID cards when people go to the post office for a passport. Why are the clerks at the DMV asking for that?

A. That is actually the first time I have heard that.

Q. The other thing is with change of address, and also changes their name - is there a way to put their previous address and name, so that we get a match? This person is using their DMV number, is the system checking for matches? Many Registrars have entered in voters as new, especially women or transgender, because the system does not find these matches. We end up having to use Google to find their phone numbers and ask them.

A. We do have these questions, just to clarify, we do send the last two or three address and I think we do the same with names. SOTS has that information and they have the ability to check, and match the DL number. We know you can't check those numbers (from a previous registration). Tiffany has told us that the state can unsuppress this information at SOTS, so that previous names can be carried over as well. We are trying to address this issue. We are concerned about this issue, that you would end up with two voters with different names for the same person.

Q. So are you saying that when there is a match of the DL number, the system will match it, or pop up as a possible duplicate as they do for same name and date of birth?

A. When we talked to Tiffany about this issue, because we had a specific voter to check, and we called, and she was registered in two places because she had both changed her name and moved out of town. Previously they had suppressed it, but now you should be able to see the former name and former address from the DMV because it is no longer suppressed.

Q. On a couple of your slides you showed the options for political party and other, is the other a freeform field or a drop-down box? How long is the field?

A. Yes, it is free form. On the written form there is a blank space for other, so there isn't a limit for the voter. If there is a limit for the number of characters you can enter, it is a long. When someone creates a party with a very long name, similar to the limited address field, there is the potential there for human error. For misspelling or not enough room, whether it is an address or a party name. We are talking to the tech people about offering a pull-down menu for established minor parties, is there a way that we

can pre-program that? We are looking into that and how much can be done - how much would it cost - money and IT work. We would like to eliminate the misspelling and confusion. And there will always be people making up new parties, so they won't be on a drop-down menu.

Q. When folks move to our town from another town, we ask, have you changed your address with the DMV, and most of the time they have not. We have been supplying voters with the old cards and stickers from the DMV for the back of their licenses. Should we continue to give out those DMV change of address cards and stickers as a temporary fix? Or should we discard those old cards and request some of those new forms (that you showed us today)? Would this help your agency deal with the change of address input?

A. Yes, thank you so much. Yes, we would definitely like you to use the new forms, and they are available on our website. You can print them, we are trying to get away from mailing and printing materials given current budget constraints. If you have the old forms, please get rid of them and print out the new ones. Unfortunately, at the DMV, we do not have the ability to do an online change of address. It is a fillable pdf form, if someone wanted to type it in and then print it, to mail in to the DMV.

Q. Even when we give them the DMV form, sometimes people procrastinate, or for whatever reason, do not fill out that form. Can you take the data from CVRS to update the DMV records if the Driver's License information matches?

A. No, the DMV does not have access to your information. We would like to be able to talk to the SOTS office, exchanging information back and forth. But the way the system is set up now, it is a one-way communication. We have no way to know if the person at a DMV office is a registered voter or not. It is very disheartening to hear that people come to town hall to change their voter registration before they do it at the DMV, because they are required to do it within 48 hours. Very few do, it is relatively common. You would not believe how many change of addresses we have to process. It is probably 10,000 per month. At the one-year point, on August 7th, there were 168,000 changes of address that had been processed by the DMV. Of that just slightly more than half were registering a new address in to a new town, the rest were within the same town. Of those 59,000 had their voter registration address updated out of the 168,000 that were changed at the DMV. Some of them were unregistered voters, some had already updated their address with the Registrars, some of them could be a student living on campus and voting in another state while still maintaining a CT Driver's License.

Q. When we find an issue, such as a 16-year-old registering at the DMV, we have been told to make a copy, so that we can show it to you. You need to see it, not just hear about what happened.

A. Yes, that is exactly right. We get this from our IT people all the time, when I tell them what someone's story that they called about. When you get these issues, like the 16-year olds, you need to send them to me. We need to see it specifically in order to fix it. Our system was specifically designed to not allow 16-year olds to register, it should ideally eliminate anyone who won't be 18 by Election Day. But you will get 17-year olds, because we have not been able to program that yet for the different town calendars.

Q. As a followup to the voter registration ID card issue, it is still on the DMV website that a Voter ID card is an acceptable form of ID.

A. That is interesting! I will follow up on that.

Q. Just to clarify, are we sending the specific issues to just Tiffany?

A. There is no need to send to Doug directly, as he doesn't deal with the IT issues. Remember to redact personal information as needed before sending it. Be sure to cc Ted Bromley, Peggy Reeves or someone at SOTS as well. We have noticed that any problem with the CVRS system is being automatically presumed to be a DMV issue because it is new. That is not always the case. We have found many times it is a different issue, such as software problem with CVRS. That is what happened

with the political party not printing, it was a SOTS software problem that had to be fixed. So, when you let Tiffany know about a problem also share it with someone at SOTS, so that they can also investigate and find out if it is a problem on their end, on the CVRS. We cannot stress enough, if you have an issue, whether it is a 16-year-old, or a party change not working correctly, notify us the day it happens. Ideally while the issue is still there, the sooner you call, the sooner we can investigate it, and if the voter is still there then we can ask them some questions and eliminate some possibilities. To be clear, we have given you the legal services office phone number at the DMV for technical issues with registrations sent to CVRS, they do not answer general registration questions.

Q. When someone comes to the DMV, and does their voter registration, is it clear that they are not registered yet, that they still need to be processed and approved by the Registrars?

A. Yes, I am not sure of the exact verbiage, but there is a statement about getting approval and a confirmation letter from the Registrars in three weeks.

Q. What is happening with the box at the top which must be checked that you will be 18 by the next Election and a US Citizen? Why are we getting registrations coming through with 17-year olds who will not be 18 by the next Election? Why are those being processed?

A. Because they are 17 year olds and..

Q. If my birthday is after Election Day, November 7, 1999 why are you letting me sign the form and commit perjury? Why is it different if you check no, I am not a US Citizen? When voters think they are registered and then we have to explain they cannot be registered, people are extremely unhappy.

A. Part of the problem is that we are not the voting authority in the state, so we don't always know, so cannot determine the next Election date for all towns.

Doug Dalena & Sharon Geanuracos

Q. But those May Elections shouldn't affect the statewide November Elections. We should not be allowing people to knowingly commit perjury. How is this different from allowing people who are not US Citizens from being allowed to register? The voter registration form is very clear about eligibility and from a legal standpoint this is a problem.

A. What we are trying to do is upgrade the system, and this could be an incremental upgrade that doesn't have to wait for all the new fancy stuff. But it does take investigation, our IT people are working at DMV and SOTS on other projects and they have other things that are equally extremely high priority that they are working on too. We are trying to find a way to fix this. First of all, we need to determine if there really is still a problem with 16-year olds. we need to narrow it down and fix that. The issue with the 17-year olds is this vague area who may or may not be 18 by the next Election Day. We need to populate the DMV system, somehow, with the date of the next Election, so that it can compare the person's birth date and block underage registrations. That is what we want to happen. But everything can't happen today, this is an identified issue to make this easier. Yes, it is possible for people to make mistakes. If someone makes that certification mistake, to rise to the level of perjury, you would have to prove intent to break the law - no one is going to get thrown into jail for making a mistake. We are trying to make it easier for both the DMV clerk and the voter, to make sure they know when the next Election is. Ideally, even if you are in a town with a different Election schedule, or even if there is a special Election coming up, we can program that. But the more different events that are not statewide, the harder the programming problem is. And the longer it takes to, and the more money and manpower it takes to solve it. We want to do that, we hear you and we don't want that to occur.

Q. But the problem is these folks are showing up to vote, because they think they registered.

A. And that is why we want to fix it. The other issue is that this can happen with a paper form. Someone can send in a paper form registration and check that they are a US Citizen and going to be 18 when they are not. So, this no different when you get the form from the DMV, you just need to weed these out. You will send them a letter saying they are ineligible.

Q. Shouldn't CVRS be able to block these as well?

A. Keep in mind that federal law is 18, it is a Connecticut statute that allows 17s to vote. The easiest solution would be to get rid of that, but that is unlikely to happen. We expect that there is some confusion about when the next Election is, especially with a young person who has never voted before, and first-time voters. There is no quality check with the paper forms that we were using, but now, with this new DMV system we already putting into place something to sort this out. What I am hearing is that we aren't 100% yet, we are taking care of some of the issues but not all of them. With this system, you are not seeing the ones that are already screened out for you. When you compare the paper system to what we have the new DMV system, there is now more likelihood of screening someone out. Now the question is can we perfect it? The second thing is that we need you, the Registrars, to be that final check, and as somebody pointed out, if you are seeing someone who should not register come through, you need to send them a letter that were rejected for this reason. Understandably they will be disappointed, that they didn't understand the law. There isn't much more to say than we are trying to make the system even better and create more checks than we have now. It is more than the paper system now. It will never be perfect, but we are moving in that direction.

Q. What should we be doing when we receive registrations that have wrong streets, wrong zip codes or the wrong town?

A. Occasionally the system will send you applications with a street, zip code or town that doesn't belong. We are aware of this problem, in particular we have some issues with Groton, Stonington and Mystic. I am not sure where we are on this problem, but we are looking at ways to sort this out. We are not sure if this is a software fix or if there are other things we can do, but we are working on it. This is something that SOTS and the DMV has identified. Ideally, we would like to have pull down menus, once a town has been identified, for the address at the DMV so that you can't enter, or misspell, a wrong address. For wrong town, that might be a software glitch and we aren't there yet.

Q. When we had this issue, we called Tiffany. She investigated it, and found it was a data entry issue at the DMV, on the person's record. I would suggest that the first thing to do when this happens is contact Tiffany.

A. That is exactly right, it may not be a technical glitch, it may be a manual data entry issue. Contact Tiffany when this happens. She will verify and let you know. She personally researches all these issues.

Q. Could you please clarify what we are supposed to do about party changes, because we have gotten contradictory directions? You now have a box where people indicate at the DMV that they want to make a change, but we used to get them as an address change. When nothing was checked for party, we were told you should leave the party alone, and just change the address, do not change them to unaffiliated. Now that you have that box, and we see a different choice, we are told to change it.

Q. There has been some confusion with this, more of the issue that whenever you come to a new town, the old direction was the voter is starting with a clean slate, so if the party was blank on the form, you move them to unaffiliated to avoid being penalized by the 90-day waiting period. Because of the DOJ ruling, now if someone doesn't fill in a party, as a Connecticut voter, the party transfers with them and you leave them where they were in the previous town. So, there is no clean slate anymore, is that correct?

A. I will try to clarify some of this, but it is hard, unfortunately, to read what is on that change of address form. The left-hand side is the change of address only and both the federal and state law require you to use this change of address for voter registration purposes unless you opt out. So an opt out box is on the

left hand side. If that is all the person is doing, if they have not chosen to change anything, or to register for the first time, which is the stuff on the right side of the form, they are not being asked what their party is. Because they are not using the right-hand side of the form, with a change, there is no question - and so whatever party they were in stays the same. So, when you get it, you are getting a new voter registration with party prepopulated with whatever they were in. If the person chose to change their voter registration, you will see their choices, but you will not know why they picked change.

Q. When this system first rolled out, we did not get the party populated from their old town on their registration card. We got a lot of registrations that came through as blank for party, so we made them unaffiliated. So now you are saying you can't do that, keep them in their party. So now if it is new is that we can presume that the system will prepopulate any existing party affiliation? If it is different from my records show, I should be changing their party?

A. That is the way the system should work. What was happening is that the party pre-populated on the computer but did not appear on the printed form. So, the party was in the computer system, but when you went to print the card there was a bug that wasn't sending it to the paper. So, if you didn't look in the computer, you were seeing a blank. That software bug has been fixed and it should be working now, it should be pre-populating in every case now. That has been fixed for a few months. So, the feedback that we have had from some Registrars is that they have not seen that problem since then. Lisbeth brought this to our attention and it took a lot of effort to figure out what was happening. We had to explain to SOTS that if we are only doing a change of address, they are not asked about party at all (so it was blank). The whole point was that they already have a party and only if they go over to the other side of the form will they have the opportunity to change it (or affirm it). There is always education that needs to be done with voters, we are trying to lead them all the way, we want to give them as much information as they need in a simple form. We are looking at the change of address form, could it be clearer to opt out? Could other parts be clearer? We are looking at an update to convey in a simpler way, that is easier to understand, and remove any confusion. If you are hearing about those kind of things, we want to hear that too.

Q. Please send questions to the tech committee, as well as the IT, DMV and SOTS. They meet every month to review these issues.

A. What is great about going through the tech committee too, is that they are going to hear about it from everybody. So, they are going to know about common problems, not just hearing about it from one person and hearing about from lots of different places.

Q. Also, Ted Bromley has asked to be included immediately if you have a problem with 16 year olds, not Peggy. Ted comes to our meetings every other month.

A. Absolutely and please, make sure you let both Ted and Tiffany or Sharon know immediately, that day. Ideally if the person is still there.

Q. So ideally should we also send to the IT, Steve Mason, as well - with our questions that are going to the DMV and the Tech Committee?

A. No, Ted is handling the IT questions (with DMV issues) first.

Q. When was this corrected in the system and incorporated into CVRS?

A. June (2017)? Before that the party from the old town was pre-populated on the computer. So, the change was to pre-populate it on the printed card with the existing party affiliation. Then they did some testing, so I am not sure when it went live. We identified the problem in April, we discussed solutions, found it was a software bug in CVRS, not the DMV system. We met in Glastonbury early June when we were testing, not sure when the fix went live. The tech committee members have said they no longer see this problem, but a few here have said they still see it?

Q. When we receive registrations, the first thing we do is look at the voter registration card. We look at the phone number and the party. And it is blank. So, when I go in to the computer, I can see if they came from another town, their party, in bold.

A. So when was the last time this happened to you?

Q. Yesterday.

A. So we need to talk with you to figure out what happened and why this is still happening.

Q. And another scenario, I will get a voter from another town who is switching party, and I have to switch this manually, using the drop-down box.

A. Please you need to send us this information, we will need to see this specifically to address it. We can't answer every specific scenario, without more information.

This is why the technology committee is working on the next release - we are working on boroughs and on kiosks to show the registration information for the voters. If you have any ideas, please send them to Ann or Lisbeth in an email, so we can jot it down. The tech committee meets with the Secretary of State, and Ted comes to our meetings. We often invite the DMV and IT.

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Hartford County Meeting reconvened

Technology Committee Report by Lisbeth Becker and Ann Kilby: We have several meetings. There are changes in the End of Night Reporting. Stuart Wells is testing those changes. We have given the SOTS CVRS change requests. One was doing data entry for canvass like we do the who voted, where you can select voters by checking a box. Ted is researching the possibility of that. So just like you check a box for people who voted, there would be a list of everyone that you canvassed where you could click a box for inactive or off to save time. We are working on a stress test, and we have given a date to Ted. Ted is working with the IT department to see if that date is a possibility and we will announce it at the conference next week. All of our minutes are on the ROVAC website, we meet every other month, and they are up within five days, on the website.

Ways and Means by Sue Burnham: At the last conference our net revenue was almost \$2500 from the baskets and the 50-50, and at the conference we are having next week - it is a two-day conference, we will have a 50-50 both days. Same deal, two drawings, one Thursday and one Friday. We will do a large mum, a wine basket, Halloween basket and a lottery tree.

Handbook Committee by Darlene Burrell: The recanvass chapter will include more information. There were no legislative changes to add to the handbook this year, so no major changes are planned.

Old Business: Our meeting dates are January 9th, March 13th and June 12th.

New Business: I would like to know if anyone would like to have, as we been contacted by Mike from Electec, Election Services, they would like to meet us as a group here. We will see them at the conference, but they feel it would be better to come here and do a more personal demo. I told them that since the pollbooks certification hasn't come about yet, I would not invite them unless the group wanted them to come and see their equipment. Would you like to invite them? (Chorus of no thank yous.) So, we will not invite them.

Move to adjourn unanimously approved at 12:19.