# HEARING ON IMPEDIMENTS TO VOTER ENFRANCHISEMENT 

HEARING

before the
COMMITTTEE ON HOUSE
ADMINISTRATION HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED TENTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

HEARING HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, PA, OCTOBER 5, 2007

Printed for the use of the Committee on House Administration


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# HEARING ON IMPEDIMENTS TO VOTER ENFRANCHISEMENT 

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 2007

> House of Representatives, Committee on House Administration, Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:10 a.m., in room 400 of Philadelphia City Hall, Hon. Robert Brady (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Members Present: Representatives Brady and Lofgren.
The Chairman. I would like to call our hearing of the Committee on House Administration to order, and I know all of our witnesses are here and I ask them if they wouldn't mind please taking the witness table.

First of all, and in my mind most importantly, I want to thank Zoe Lofgren for coming here. Zoe is also the Vice-Chairwoman of this Committee, and she is the Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Elections. She is from the great state of California, a long way from here, and she graciously agreed to come and spend a couple of hours with us today, then we are going to try to let her see some of our great sights in the City of Philadelphia. If anyone has any recommendations, we could surely use them. Thank you for participating in this hearing and enjoying our city.

We have with us today the Deputy Secretary of Administration Thomas Weaver, Commissioner Edgar Howard, Chairperson of the Commissioners, and Commissioner Marge Tartaglione and Mr. Bobby Lee, who has been around, as long as this building has been around. I appreciate your participation. It is my pleasure to be here and call this hearing to order. Members of the committee, witnesses and guests, I am pleased to bring the Committee on House Administration to Philadelphia today to discuss Impediments to Voter Enfranchisement. The right to vote and access to the polls are fundamental to our democracy. I want to get this hearing on the record. I want to get your testimony on the record, because there are a few things happening in the Supreme Court, and there are a lot of things happening in the United States of America. We want to be able to say that our city has one of the best voting systems in the nation. I have all the expert witnesses. We also in-vited-in our city we have three Commissioners-a Congresslady, and one is of the minority, and we invited the minority Commissioner, Mr. Joe Duda, and hoped that he would come. He is a Commissioner of the Republican Party. So this is a bipartisan hearing. Since this nation was founded, we expanded the right to vote to include non-land owners, minorities, women, and 18 -year-old citizens.

I am interested in learning how today's witnesses have overcome problems with casting ballots.

We will hear suggestions on improving the voting process. In 2000 , the nation and the world watched Florida's recount. It took 30 -plus days for the Supreme Court to decide the outcome of the presidential race. We will all remember the problems with that election, the ballots and the hanging chads. The only Chad I knew of prior to that election was Chad Everett, and now we know of all kinds of pregnant chads and dangling chads and all different kinds of chads. In some ways that helped us and led to the passage of the Help America Vote Act. This committee had a lot to do with getting that bill through Congress. Traditionally, states have paved the course for running elections. States and counties have been forced to decide between funding the maintenance of roads, construction of schools, and a lot of other programs. In 2002, for the first time in the nation's history, they provided federal money to run federal elections. I know it was never enough, and we have to try to increase that. Here in Philadelphia, plenty of attempts have been made to disenfranchise poor and minority voters through intimidation and suppressive tactics. I expect we will hear a few stories today. One of the worst stories I have ever heard took place in a Milwaukee African-American neighborhood in 2004. An entire neighborhood was blanketed with misleading fliers from a fictional Milwaukee black voters' league. These fliers falsely claimed that voters could be ineligible to vote if they violated traffic laws, if any family members had criminal records, or if they voted in a previous election that year, they didn't need to vote this year. That sort of manipulation must be stopped. Another voting obstacle threatens voters across the nation. A handful of states have increased ID requirements at the polls. In fact, the Supreme Court is set to hear a case this term on the voter ID issue. The Committee will pay close attention to that case. If these voter ID laws are upheld, poor, elderly, minority, and disabled voters will be discouraged from voting. Congress should be working to ensure that every individual that is eligible to vote will be able to do so. We should not be in the business of creating roadblocks for Americans who qualify to vote. Dedicated public servants, volunteers, and community-based organizations, like the ones we will hear from today, have been helping to monitor and combat problems voters face on Election Day. Additionally, this year the House of Representatives took a major step to prevent voter intimidation and misleading tactics by passing the Deceptive Practices and Voter Intimidation Prevention Act. This legislation will go a long way to prevent misleading fliers and misleading information from being distributed. Overcoming these barriers and expanding opportunities at the voting booth are priorities of this committee. We have a lot of work ahead of us, but we are on top of it, and we are ready for the challenge.

Earlier this year a federal court upheld one of the most restrictive ID laws in the country. The Indiana law created unnecessary obstacles to citizens participating in federal elections and is nothing short of voter-suppression. I think it is unconstitutional in its application, and I intend to participate by filing an amicus brief with the Supreme Court, challenging the constitutionality of the law.

My constituents are among those who would be most affected were this type of law extended to Pennsylvania, and I will not sit idly by as the constitutional rights of my constituents are eroded. Justified on the basis of administrative convenience, I will commit more to this issue in the future. I just want to briefly talk about this voter ID card. We have been through these hearings, Ms. Lofgren more than I have, being the Chairwoman on the Subcommittee on Elections, and we have heard about these voter ID cards. The best example I have is my mom. My mom is 85 years old. She doesn't drive anymore, though she may still have her driver's license, I know it is probably not current. She doesn't have a passport, nor do I. She doesn't have a birth certificate, nor do I. If we need them, we get them as we need them, and I don't have a copy of that. These are some of the things that can be used, plus some bills that you pay for instance, an electric bill, heat bill or, water bill. A lot of people that live in public housing don't have those bills. These are some of the ID requirements that she would need to get a free ID voter card. So they say it is not an unfunded mandate, but we believe that it is, because to get the certificates that you need to get the ID card, you have to pay for them. Not only do you have to pay for them, but you also have to come into town or go someplace to get them, and that is an inconvenience. The last thing we need, is to set any kind of inconvenience up for any one of our people that want to come out and vote. We need to clear up those obstacles, not create more. That is the purpose of this hearing, and to get on the record and hear your thoughts and be able to take them back to Washington and have some documentation on the record that we can use for ammunition. We have to fight. We have to fight to make sure that that doesn't happen. So again, it is my distinct pleasure to introduce for her remarks Zoe Lofgren, the gentlelady from California. Again, I thank you for your participation.
[The statement of Mr. Brady follows:]


# CHA Oversight Hearing on <br> "Impediments to Voter Enfranchisement" 

Philadelphia City Hall, Room 405
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
October 5, 2007
10:00 AM

## OPENING STATEMENT OF

Chairman Robert A. Brady

The hearing will come to order. Good morning, Members of the Committee, witnesses, and guests. I'm very pleased to bring the Committee on House Administration to Philadelphia today to discuss impediments to voter enfranchisement.

The right to vote and access to the polls are fundamental to our democracy. Since the nation was founded, we've expanded the
right to vote to include non-land owners, minorities, women, and 18 year olds. I am interested to learn how today's witnesses have overcome problems with casting ballots. I am also eager to hear their suggestions to improve the voting process.

In 2000, the nation and the world watched Florida's recount and the 30-plus days it took the Supreme Court to decide the outcome of the Presidential race. The problems with that election - we all remember the punch card ballots with hanging or pregnant chads -led to the passage of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA). This committee had a lot to do with passing that bill.

Traditionally, states have paid the entire cost of running elections. States and counties have been forced to decide between funding the maintenance of roads, the construction of schools, or other vital programs. In 2002, for the first time in our nation's history, HAVA provided federal money to run Federal elections.

Here, in Philadelphia, we have seen plenty of attempts to disenfranchise poor and minority voters through intimidation and suppression tactics. I expect we will hear a few stories today. One of the worst stories I've heard, however, took place in Milwaukee's African American neighborhoods in 2004. Entire neighborhoods were blanketed with misleading flyers from a fictional `Milwaukee Black Voters League'. These flyers falsely claimed that voters could be ineligible to vote if they violated traffic laws, if any family members had criminal records, or if they voted in a previous election that year. This sort of manipulation must be stopped.

Another voting obstacle threatens voters across the nation. A handful of States have increased ID requirements at the polls. In fact, the Supreme Court is set to hear a case this term on the voter ID issue. This Committee will pay close attention to that case. If these voter ID laws are upheld, poor, elderly, minority, and disabled voters will be discouraged from voting. Congress should
be working to ensure that every individual that is eligible to vote is enabled to do so. We should not be in the business of creating roadblocks for Americans who qualify to vote.

Dedicated public servants, volunteers, and community-based organizations like the ones we will hear from today have been helping to monitor and combat the problems voters face on Election Day. Additionally, this year the House of Representatives took a major step to prevent voter intimidation and misleading tactics by passing the Deceptive Practices and Voter Intimidation Prevention Act. This legislation will go a long way to prevent misleading flyers and information from being distributed.

Overcoming these barriers and expanding opportunities to the voting booth are priorities for this Committee. We've got a lot of work ahead of us, but we're up for the challenge.

I look forward to hearing from the witnesses.

Ms. Lofgren. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for holding this hearing, and thanks to the City of Philadelphia for letting us be in this beautiful room in this beautiful city.

I think this is an important topic for Philadelphia but also for the country. The Constitution says now, after much hard work over the decades, that all Americans get to vote. And so we need to examine when that right is threatened through procedural matters or the like. We need to make sure that if there are voter registration problems that prevent Americans from casting their votes that we address that. We need to attend to the lack of minority language election materials, when those are necessary. Make sure that the purging of voter lists doesn't improperly remove Americans who should be able to cast their votes. And that intimidation and other improper actions, such as intentional misinformation, doesn't have the effect of precluding Americans from voting.

You have mentioned quite properly the voter ID requirement. This is something that is now occurring across the United States, and I think it is pretty obvious that it is an effort to prevent Americans who are low income from exercising their right to vote. Earlier this week, we had on another subject a witness before the Election Subcommittee, from Arizona, who told us-I was stunnedthat if you come to the polls in Arizona with a United States passport, it is not good enough. They still won't let you vote. It is not a sufficient voter ID. So I think we have a serious problem here. I commend the Chairman for his leadership in stepping forward. Certainly we know that the court may act, but they will act to decide whether a statute is constitutional or not. That really doesn't address the question of whether Congress should step in and make sure that these voter ID laws are not used to preclude low-income Americans and elderly Americans from exercising their basic American right. I thank the Chairman for recognizing me.

The Chairman. I thank the lady. Also I agree. I would like to thank Council President Anna Verna for allowing us to use these chambers and allowing us to have access to the staff and I thank the staff for being here today and for putting up with us for a couple hours. She is a lovely lady, and I do appreciate the Council President's courtesies.

What we would like to do is, we would like to hear testimony from our witnesses. We have a clock that I am not going to use. We are usually strict in Washington, but this is the City of Philadelphia. As Commissioner Howard said, this is the city of brotherly love and sisterly affection. So we will disregard the timer. We would like you to keep your remarks under five minutes. We will hear testimony from all four witnesses, and then we would hope that you could stay around and we will have some questions at the end. So, Deputy Secretary of Administration, Mr. Thomas Weaver, you may go first. Thank you.

STATEMENTS OF THOMAS WEAVER, DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA; MARGARET TARTAGLIONE, CHAIRWOMAN, PHILADELPHIA CITY COMMISSIONERS; AND EDGAR A. HOWARD, COMMISSIONER, PHILADELPHIA CITY COMMISSIONERS

## STATEMENT OF THOMAS WEAVER

Mr. Weaver. Thank you, Congressman and Congresswoman Lofgren, good morning. It is certainly a pleasure to be here this morning. And on behalf of Secretary Cortes, thank you for the invitation to appear and to discuss what you folks have already outlined as one of our most fundamental principles in our democracy, the importance of voting and ensuring a successful vote and voter participation.

Among its wide range of administrative responsibilities that affect all Pennsylvanians, the Pennsylvania Department of State oversees the elections process for all of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. Today I will briefly discuss how the Department works with counties to encourage voter participation and ensure that the Commonwealth has elections that are fair, accurate, and accessible.

I will also comment on any potential challenges that discourage broad voter participation, particularly proposals to require photo identification in order to cast a ballot.

As you are aware, and as you already mentioned, the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 set forth numerous mandates, including standards for voting systems used in federal elections occurring after January 1, 2006. For Pennsylvania, that first election was the May primary of 2006. 12 systems are currently certified for use in Pennsylvania. These systems go through a two-tier testing process before the Secretary of the Commonwealth certifies them for use. The testing, coupled with the county's procedures and carefully monitored chain of custody, ensures that the votes cast will be accurately recorded and fairly counted. HAVA also sets forth requirements for accessibility and HAVA-compliant voting systems, allowing many voters with disabilities to vote independently for the first time.

In addition to accessible voting systems, the Department has implemented an initiative to work to make polling places more accessible. In addition to physical access, the need for access also extends to those with limited English proficiency. The Department is committed to providing the right to vote to all and has translated many forms into several languages. Currently present in Pennsylvania, the languages include Chinese, Korean, Russian, French, Cambodian, and Spanish.

In addition, the Department created a voting guide for new citizens, which was one of the first of its kind in the nation. The guide encourages our new citizens to become members of our democratic process. It is distributed at citizenship ceremonies and is being translated right now into five different languages. Another way to ensure fair, accurate, and accessible elections is to provide access to poll worker training. With input from counties, reviewing and updating the current election official and poll worker training certification programs, the Department is currently revising materials to incorporate two new sensitivity training programs for people
with limited English proficiency and for people with disabilities. A video is also being created with HAVA funds to assist counties with training. Emphasizing procedures from the minute the polls open, to handling provisional ballots, canvassing the results, will be the goal of the training. We believe that better-informed poll workers will lead to better elections, and this training of elections officials is a top priority for the Department.

Public education, though, is also critical. To meet the need for voter education, the state created Ready, Set, Vote, a state-wide voter education and outreach campaign developed in 2006. This multi-media campaign covered topics ranging from basic voter registration information to voter education about HAVA-compliant voting systems. The effort includes outreach campaigns to a range of communities across the state and reached hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians for the 2006 primary and general elections. The next phase of the campaign for 2008 is currently underway and in the developmental stage.

I have covered how Pennsylvania works toward fair, accurate, and accessible elections. Now I want to turn my attention to the potential challenges that discourage broad voter participation, particularly proposals to require photo identification in order to cast a ballot. Reading numerous press reports, you hear of various types of impediments to voting, such as proposals to penalize groups for late registrations and legislation requiring proof of citizenship or proof of photo identification in order to vote.

In Pennsylvania, Governor Edward Rendell vetoed such a bill in 2006. In his veto message he stated-in quoting the Governor, he said, "At a time of growing apathy and cynicism among our citizens regarding elections, I believe that the government should be doing everything it can to encourage greater participation in the electoral process, not discouraging participation by placing additional limitations on the right to cast a vote. Moreover, without compelling evidence of a problem with the current system of voter identification in Pennsylvania, I see no reason to enact laws that will result in voter confusion, disenfranchisement to legitimately-registered voters. Some proponents of the bill claim that no one is actually being denied the right to vote. The voters are merely being asked to comply with a simple requirement meant to reduce the instances of voter fraud. They point to various acceptable forms of identification that are listed in the bill as support for their defense, that the provision is not an attempt to suppress turnout. Regardless of how long the list is of acceptable forms of identification, there are people who may not be in a position to produce any of them. People who live in a household where they lease, and utility bills are in someone else's names, people in nursing homes, and those who may have been temporarily displaced from the residence, to name just a few. As Federal Judge Harold Murphy very eloquently stated in a recent case discussing a similar bill enacted in Georgia, for those citizens, the character and magnitude of their injury, the loss of the right to vote, is undeniably demoralizing, extreme, as those citizens are likely to have no other realistic or effective means of protecting their rights. Others have suggested that this voter identification provision is needed to reduce the instances of voter fraud in Pennsylvania. However, I have not seen yet any evidence of widespread
voter fraud impersonation in Pennsylvania that would justify imposing this additional burden on voters."

The Governor noted that the National Commissions on Election Reform found that there is no evidence that fraudulent acts the voter ID provision seeks to address exist anywhere in the United States. Voter photo ID requirements also would slow the voting process, create longer waiting periods before citizens could cast their votes. The result would likely be longer lines, longer wait times, which may serve to additionally disenfranchise voters and suppress turnout.

Mr. Chairman, Congresswoman, thank you again for the opportunity to be here and certainly be available for questions.
[The statement of Mr. Weaver follows:]

U.S. House of Representatives Committee on House Administration Hearing October 5, 2007

10 a.m.
Philadelphia City Hall, Room 405
Testimony of Deputy Secretary Thomas Weaver
Pennsylvania Department of State
Impediments to Voter Enfranchisement

Chairman Brady and members of the Committee on House Administration:

Good moming. Thank you for the invitation to appear before the Committee to discuss one of the most fundamental principles of our democracy: the right to vote and the importance of ensuring successful voter participation.

Among its wide range of administrative responsibilities that affect all Pennsylvanians, the Pennsylvania Department of State oversees the election process of the Commonwealth's 67 counties. Today I will briefly discuss how the Department works with the counties to encourage voter participation and ensure that the Commonwealth has elections that are fair, accurate and accessible. I will also comment on any potential challenges that discourage broad voter participation, particularly proposals to require photo identification in order to cast a ballot.

As you are aware, the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) set forth numerous mandates, including standards for voting systems used in federal elections occurring after January 1, 2006. Counties chose from Department-certified systems to meet their federal obligation. HAVA-compliant voting machines needed to be in place by the first federal election of 2006, which was the Primary Election on May 16, 2006.

Twclve systems are currently certified for use in Pennsylvania. These systems go through a two-tiered testing process before the Secretary of the Commonwealth certifies them for use. The testing, coupled with the counties' procedures and a carefully monitored chain of custody, ensures that votes cast will be accurately recorded and fairly counted.

HAVA also set forth requirements for accessibility, and HAVA-compliant voting systems allowing many voters with disabilities to vote independently for the first time ever. In addition to accessible voting systems, the Department has implemented an initiative to work to make polling places more accessible.

In addition to physical access, the need for access also extends to those with limited English proficiency. The Department is committed to providing the right to vote to all, and has translated many of the forms into several languages currently present in Pennsylvania, including Chinese, Korean, Russian, French, Khmer (Cambodia) and Spanish. In addition, the Department created a Voting Guide for New Citizens, which is one of the first of its kind in the nation. The Guide encourages our newest citizens to become a member of our democratic process. It is distributed at citizenship ceremonies and is being translated into at least 5 different languages.

Another way to ensure fair, accurate and accessible elections is to provide access topollworker training. With input from counties, reviewing and updating the current election official and poll worker training/certification programs, the department is revising materials to incorporate two new sensitivity training programs for people with limited English proficiency and for people with disabilities. A video is also being created with HAVA funds to assist counties with training. Emphasizing procedures, from the opening of the polls to handling provisional ballots and canvassing the results, will be the goal of the training; better informed poll workers will lead to better elections. Election Official training is also a priority.

Public education is also critical. To meet the need for voter education, the state created Ready.Set. Vote, a statewide voter education and outreach campaign developed in 2006. This nultimedia campaign covered topics ranging from basic voter registration information to voter education about using the HAVA-compliant voting systems. The effort included outreach campaigns to a range of communities across the state and reached hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians leading up to the 2006 Primary and General Elections. The next phase of the campaign is in the planning stages for the 2008 elections.

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"At a time of growing apathy and cynicism among our citizens regarding elections, I believe that the government should be doing everything it can to encourage greater participation in the electoral process, not discouraging participation by placing additional limitations on the right to cast a vote. Moreover, without compelling evidence of a problem with the current system of voter identification in Pennsylvania, I see no reason to enact laws that will result in voter confusion and disenfranchise legitimately registered voters...

Some proponents of the bill claim that no one is actually being denied the right to vote - that voters are merely being asked to comply with a simple requirement meant to reduce the instances of voter fraud. They point to the various acceptable forms of identification that are listed in the bill as support for their defense that the provision is not an attempt to suppress voter turnout. Regardless of how long the list of acceptable forms of identification is, there are people who may not be in a position to produce any of them; people who live in a household where the lease and utility bills are in someone elsc's name, people in nursing homes, and those who may have been temporarily displaced from their residences, to name just a few. As federal judge Harold Murphy very
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The Governor noted that the National Commission on Election Reform found that there is no evidence that the fraudulent acts the voter ID provision seeks to address exist anywhere in the United States.

Voter photo $\mathbb{D}$ requirements also would slow the voting process and create longer waiting periods before citizens could cast their votes. The result would likely be longer lines and wait times, which may serve to disenfranchise voters and lower voter tumout.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. I welcome any questions you have at this time.

The Chairman. Thank you, and thank you for your testimony. Commissioner Howard.

Mr. Howard. I will let the Chairperson speak first.
The Chairman. Chairperson Marge Tartaglione.

## STATEMENT OF MARGARET M. TARTAGLIONE

Ms. Tartaglione. Good morning. I am Margaret M. Tartaglione, Chairwoman of the City Commissioners. The City Commissioners are elected officials responsible for administration of voter registration and conduct of federal, state, and local elections in Philadelphia County. I have been an elected City Commissioner since 1976 and have experienced many changes in the election law.

The National Voter Registration Act of 1993, the opportunity for citizens to register and feel safe voting, to ensure they remain registered and eligible to vote and provide valuable information to the Commissioners in maintaining the accuracy and current of eligible voter files. The unfounded mandate also places substantial added responsibility on ongoing annual operations and cost to the county.

In 2002, in the welcome departure from the past practice of federal and state government, Congress passed a Help America Vote Act, which included funds to partially pay for the costs of implementing and mandating changes. The Help America Vote Act, HAVA, particularly reimbursed Philadelphia for the cost of our successful switch from aging mechanical lever voting machines to a proven accurate, responsible, durable, and efficient electronic voting system. HAVA funds were also used to upgrade the electronic machines for 2002 standards and improve accessibility for the visually impaired. Prior to the 2004 and 2006 federal general elections, HAVA funds were used to conduct a massive voter education program, including HAVA mailing to every voter an advertisement in three daily and 28 weekly community newspapers. All of these changes, whether at the federal or state level, have placed increased responsibility and unfunded ongoing costs upon county governments and elected officials. These changes have also substantially complicated the Election Day process for polling places' officials without any increased annual funding for compensation or training. Recently proposed in Congress to change election laws requiring every voter to produce photo ID at the polling place and foolishly rush into added requirements for paper verification to an electronic voting system will result in even more responsibility, more unfunded annual operating costs, further complicating the voting day process for all poll officials and voters, and potentially result in the disenfranchisement and uncounted votes. The most immediate threat to ensuring that all qualified Philadelphians be able to vote and be assured that their vote will be accurately counted or counted at all in the next two federal elections is H.R. Bill 811. This legislation would require that Philadelphia set aside its proven, accurate, electronic voting system and lease a paper percentage count, optional scan system for the next four years. Philadelphia has not voted on paper for more than 50 years. Paper systems allow too much devices in the way voters make their selection known, leading to voter intent issue and challenge. The Philadelphia City Commissioners join the ultimate number of state and local government organizations opposing H.R. 811 or any legisla-
tion that does not provide for a reasonable development, testing, and implementation period. Full funding authorization and appropriation and requirements that enable county election personnel to secure and officially ensure that every vote cast is accurately recorded, stored, and reported, and certified. We will be glad to provide the committee additional information on our concerns and issues with the H.R. 811 Bill and other pending federal legislation upon request. Thank you.
[The statement of Ms. Tartaglione follows:]

# US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION TESTIMONY OF MARGARET M. TARTAGLIONE, CHAIRWOMAN PHILADELPHIA CITY COMMISSIONERS <br> HEARING - OCTOBER 5, 2007 

GOOD MORNING. I AM MARGARET M. TARTAGLIONE, CHAIRWOMAN OF THE CITY COMMISSIONERS. THE CITY COMMISSIONERS ARE ELECTED OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOTER REGISTRATION AND THE CONDUCT OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS IN PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

I have been an elected city commissioner since 1976 and have EXPERIENCED MANY CHANGES IN ELECTION LAWS. THE NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT OF 1993, INCREASED THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CITIZENS TO REGISTER, ADDED FAIL SAFE VOTING TO INSURE THEY REMAIN REGISTERED AND ELIGIBLE TO VOTE, AND PROVIDED VALUABLE INFORMATION TO THE COMMISSION IN MAINTAINING THE ACCURACY AND CURRENCY OF THE ELIGIBLE VOTER FILES. THIS UNFUNDED MANDATE ALSO PLACED SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND ON-GOING ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS ON THE COUNTY.

IN 2002, IN A WELCOME DEPARTURE FROM PAST PRACTICES OF FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS, CONGRESS PASSED THE HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT WHICH included funds to partially pay for the cost of implementing the MANDATED CHANGES. THE HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT, (HAVA), FUNDS PARTIALLY REIMBURSED PHILADELPHIA FOR THE COSTS OF OUR SUCCESSFUL SWITCH FROM AGING MECHANICAL LEVER VOTING MACHINES TO A PROVEN, ACCURATE, RELIABLE, DURABLE AND EFFICIENT ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM.

HAVA FUNDS WERE ALSO USED TO UPGRADE THE ELECTRONIC MACHINES FOR THE 2002 STANDARDS AND PROVIDE ACCESSIBLILITY FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED. PRIOR TO THE 2004 AND 2006 FEDERAL GENERAL ELECTIONS HAVA FUNDS WERE USED TO CONDUCT A MASSIVE VOTER EDUCATION PROGRAM INCLUDING HAVA MAILINGS TO EVERY VOTER AND ADVERTISEMENTS IN 3 DAILY AND 28 WEEKLY COMMUNITY NEWSPAPERS.

ALL OF THESE CHANGES, WHETHER AT THE FEDERAL OR STATE LEVEL, HAVE PLACED INCREASED RESPONSIBILITIES AND UNFUNDED ON-GOING COSTS UPON COUNTY GOVERNMENTS AND ELECTION OFFICIALS. THESE CHANGES HAVE ALSO SUBTANTIALLY COMPLICATED THE ELECTION DAY PROCESS FOR POLLING PLACE OFFICIALS, WITHOUT ANY INCREASE IN ANNUAL FUNDING FOR COMPENSATION OR TRAINING.

RECENT PROPOSALS IN CONGRESS TO CHANGE ELECTION LAWS REQUIRING EVERY VOTER TO PRODUCE PHOTO ID AT THE POLLS AND THE FOOLISH RUSH TO ADD REQUIREMENTS FOR PAPER VERIFICATION TO ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS WILL RESULT IN EVEN MORE RESPONSIBILITIES, MORE UNFUNDED ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS, FURTHER COMPLICATE THE VOTING DAY PROCESS FOR POLL OFFICIALS AND VOTERS, AND POTENTIALLY RESULT IN MORE DISENFRANCHISEMENT AND UNCOUNTED VOTES.

THE MOST IMMEDIATE THREAT TO INSURING THAT ALL QUALIFIED PHILADELPHIANS BE ABLE TO VOTE AND BE ASSURED THAT THEIR VOTE WILL BE ACCURATELY COUNTED, OR COUNTED AT ALL, IN THE NEXT TWO FEDERAL ELECTIONS IS HR 811.

THIS LEGISLATION WOULD REQUIRE THAT PHILADELPHIA SET ASIDE ITS PROVEN, ACCURATE ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM AND LEASE A PAPER, PRECINCT COUNT OPTICAL SCAN SYSTEM FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS. PHILADELPHIANS HAVE NOT VOTED ON PAPER IN MORE THAN 50 YEARS. PAPER SYSTEMS ALLOW TOO MUCH DEVIANCE IN THE WAY VOTERS MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS KNOWN LEADING TO VOTER INTENT ISSUES AND CHALLENGES.

THE PHILADELPHIA CITY COMMISSIONERS JOIN THE UNLIMITED NUMBER OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN OPPOSING HR 811, OR ANY LEGISLATION THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR REASONABLE DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD; FULL FUNDING AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATION; AND REQUIREMENTS THAT ENABLE COUNTY ELECTION PERSONNEL TO SECURELY AND EFFICIENTLY INSURE THAT EVERY VOTE CAST IS ACCURATELY RECORDED, STORED, REPORTED AND CERTIFIED.

WE WILL BE GLAD TO PROVIDE THE COMMITTEE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON OUR CONCERNS AND ISSUES WITH HR 811 AND OTHER PENDING FEDERAL LEGISLATION UPON REQUEST

The Chairman. Thank you, Commissioner. Commissioner Howard.

## STATEMENT OF EDGAR A. HOWARD

Mr. Howard. Good morning. It is indeed a pleasure to be here, and we thank you for this opportunity.

I just want to talk about voting in Philadelphia as mandated by Pennsylvania law. The qualifications of the voter are very brief. You have to be a citizen of the United States for one month before the election. You have to be a resident of Pennsylvania in your election district for 30 days before the next election. You will be 18 years of age on the day of the next election.

Philadelphia County is made up of 66 wards, with three wards being split into what we call $A$ and $B$ wards, so we have a total of 69. There are 1,681 political subdivisions in the City of Philadelphia. Within these subdivisions, there are approximately 992,000 registered voters, and that breaks down into 750,000 of those folks are Democrats, 149,000 are Republicans, and about 4,000 are registered as Independents.

Pennsylvania being a primary state, the only people who can vote in a primary are, you have to be registered in your party, so that kind of knocks out Independents, because if you can't-like, we just came through the mayor's race. You can't be an Independent and vote for a Democratic candidate or a Republican candidate for mayor because of our system.

You can register to vote by mail. You can register to vote in person. You can register to vote in conjunction with an application for a renewal of a driver's license. You may register to vote at any government agency. And effective January 1, 2006, all applicants to register to vote had to include a valid Pennsylvania driver's license number, a Pennsylvania non-driver's photo ID number, or the last four digits of your Social Security number. All first-time Pennsylvania voters voting in their election district for the first time had to provide identification, and there is the list about identification that I will submit to the record, so I don't have to go through that.

There are many things that we need to do, and the one issue I think that disturbs the Commissioners right now is HAVA has mandated that all polling places be handicap accessible. In Philadelphia, we are an aging city. In a lot of neighborhoods we do not have buildings that are handicap accessible. So consequently, what this law has done, I am quite sure not intentionally done, we are now pitting the senior citizens against those with disabilities as we scurry around trying to find polling places that are handicap accessible. I can always point to my own ward and the divisions within my ward, where a lot of the public school buildings are not handicap accessible. We may have four or five divisions voting in those buildings, and it becomes an awesome task trying to relocate them. And I think that it is just horrible that we are left with the decision, who do we disenfranchise, those who have a disability or those senior citizens who must now walk additional blocks? The other strong point about Philadelphia and its elections is that people love to walk and vote. That is a tradition in Philadelphia. And because of HAVA, that is now in jeopardy. I just think that HAVA needs to take another look at that, because here we have the proc-
ess of a person can vote by an absentee ballot. We have alternative ballots who are specifically for people who are 65 years or older and their polling place is not handicap accessible. So it is not like we do not try to reach out to help people.

And the issues about incidents that happened on Election Day, those incidents are reported to the Commissioners' Office. They are investigated, they are reported to the Committee of Seventy. They are investigated, and if need be, they are turned over to the District Attorney's office if it warrants any type of prosecution. Those are the safeguards that we have. But we also have a problem when people go to other agencies and say things, and we know nothing about it, and we are left holding the bag because we know nothing about anybody's complaint. And those are some of our concerns. I just wanted to state what I feel and what I have seen in the Commissioners' Office in my brief term. And I thank you for this opportunity to address this distinguished body.

The Chairman. Thank you, Commissioner. Bobby Lee.
Mr. Lee. Yes. I don't have a statement. I basically came along in order to answer questions, but I would like to add something about the photo ID proposals.

From my knowledge, I don't know of any single photo identification available from a government agency that would provide all of the information on that one ID that they are asking for in some of these bills.

I mean, you don't need to be a citizen to get a driver's license, so you can't prove citizenship with a driver's license. Some of the information that may be on the driver's license is not on a passport. Voter identification cards do not include photos. So the problem basically is that there is no single, one piece of identification now that would provide that, unless the federal government is going to go forward and develop and implement a national ID card that every citizen must carry. So you get into a lot more chilling aspects once you go down that road.
Pennsylvania's law went one step further than HAVA, went a little bit further than HAVA. HAVA requires that anyone who registers by mail for the first time in a county provide ID either when they are registering or when they vote. The legislature in Pennsylvania went one step further and decided that any individual who is voting for the first time in their election district, regardless of the source of the application, provide identification when they vote for the first time. Fortunately, through our voter education programs, and through some help with the media and other organizations, we have alerted our voters to bring ID with them when they go to vote. But that does not help those individuals who do not have the ID that is listed. Although Pennsylvania does have an expanded list of ID, and the fact that they can use a voter registration card that was issued and mailed by our office as that ID, even though it doesn't include a photo, helps. But the move to require a photo ID at the polls for every voter for every election is basically unnecessary. There is no foundation to the urban legends regarding imposters voting. We had a City Council primary here in Philadelphia one time that was decided by 99 votes, Democratic primary. One candidate sued. One candidate came in and examined the poll books that the voters signed on Election Day. They used volunteers
that do that, and they were using rulers to measure signature specimens. Based on that unscientific method, they filed a complaint in court saying that there were 1,100 imposters out of 26,000 votes cast. Well, naturally, both sides then hired handwriting experts, and they came in and they really examined the records, and they looked at the poll books over a period of two or three elections to account for changes in signature specimens. And when both sides got done, even the petitioner's handwriting expert said, at most, out of the 26,000 signatures, there may have been four imposters. So not only have I not seen proof that imposters are voting, I have seen the other side of it, where people claimed they were, and I have seen proof that they didn't. And any time that we get challenges or questions regarding imposters voting, there was another case where another Council candidate initiated an investigation by the State Attorney General with the same claim. They were provided all the poll books. They were provided all our records, and the case was unfounded and never went anywhere.

So I haven't seen any indication or need that every voter, every election, provide a photo ID with expanded information on it. I just think it is a barrier to voting, and it is going to disenfranchise those who ought to vote the most, those who need to have a voice in their government and support of their government.

The Chairman. Thank you, Bobby. I just have a couple of quick questions to anyone, because you have a lot of Commissioners up there, and the Secretary could answer. Anyone who wants to answer. Same-day registration, what is your feeling about same-day registration? I guess this must be your baby, hey, Bobby?

Mr. Lee. I don't like it. I don't like it. I don't like it, because the further down that track we go where we don't have people registering ahead of time and being able to produce a street list of eligible voters and files of eligible voters for both parties to review and look at before the election, then the further we go down to creating more urban legends of people showing up at the polls who are not qualified and just signing a piece of paper and voting. The other problem is dual voting, voting in more than one district, and voting in more than one county. Although I have seen only two instances where an individual has actually voted in two counties in the same election in 24 years. The voting districts in Philadelphia are so close together that you could walk literally five blocks and vote in two or three polling places. And there is an idea out there that with the statewide registries, we could put laptops in the polling places, and once somebody votes in one district, it will prevent them from voting in another district. I don't want to see our poll workers trying to determine eligibility using laptops. Denver tried that, and they had some issues and complaints and problems. I just think that the current situation, where you need to register or register 30 days before an election, allows the government agency that is responsible for conducting a safe and secure election is the most workable solution for a large, major urban area. It may work in some states. There is North Dakota, that has no registration. It may work for them. For Philadelphia, I believe same-day registration is probably not a road we want to go down. It doesn't seem that we have a problem with people registering in Philadelphia. I
prepared some detailed answers to the questions that was provided to me.

In 1992, in the five months before the Clinton and Bush I, general election, we received and processed 293,000 paper voter registration applications. That amount of work was equal to about one third of our file at the time. In 2004, in the same period before the Kerry-Bush II election, we received and processed 252,000 . We have a very active political party structure here in the city. Committeemen, ward leaders, political organizations, in both parties, in certain areas are always out registering people to vote. We have 527 s that come here all the time, three or four different ones every major election. Community organizations, union organizations, they are all very heavily involved in registering citizens, and I think the opportunity to register is already there, and I don't see a need for changing that process with same-day registration.

The ChAIRMAN. Anybody else care to comment? Secretary? Madam?

Ms. Lofgren. Well
Mr. Weaver. I think __
The Chairman. Go ahead.
Mr. Weaver. I am sorry.
Ms. Lofgren. Go ahead.
Mr. Weaver. I think he certainly outlined the issues and the problems that would occur with same-day registration. The issue of voter fraud, which has not been found to be a problem, really, across the United States, same-day registration, if not done properly, could, in fact, lead to voter fraud, as he had indicated.

The Chairman. Madam Chairwoman.
Ms. Lofgren. Well, if there is a highly contested election, and whether it be a committee person, legislator, Congress, that in their districts, somebody could come to every one of the polling places and be a first-time register, register, and vote. Now, if this would come to light and go to court, and they say, who did he vote for? This is a secret ballot. Maybe he would go to jail for that, but I may lose, you may lose, their ballots are secret.

The Chairman. I wanted to get a lot of these questions asked. I have a couple more, and then I will let the gentlelady from California go, I know she has some questions. You need to understand that some of these questions I don't know the answers to, but this is a big country with a lot of states, and the State of California doesn't necessarily have the same regulations that we do, and I would want the lady to hear some of this so we can bring it back. We heard a lot of interest on same-day registration. And fortunately or unfortunately, all these issues will come in front of us and are in front of us right now, and that is what we need to get on the record, and I would like the lady from California to hear that. Yes?

Mr. Howard. Mr. Chairman, the other thing I think that needs to be addressed is the issue that all across the United States voter registration is done differently. Every state, it is done differently. I mean, with all the technological advances and the machines that we use now, the data systems that are used, voter registration hasn't changed. It is still done with pen and pencil and paper.

The Chairman. You are right. Again, just for the record and also to get more information for the gentlelady from California. The other day, the Election Subcommittee Chairwoman, Ms. Lofgren, held a hearing on poll workers. She is a tireless worker, and she gets all the testimony and hears from people that come in front of her committee, but she hasn't heard from you. What is the status of poll workers in Philadelphia? Do you have enough? What training are they given? Are they paid? How much are they paid? What solutions would you suggest to increase the number of qualified poll workers? Now, those are four or five questions that I know you know all the answers to. It isn't like these questions haven't been asked before. You all are experts up here, so I want you to just run through that. Not for me, but for the gentlelady from California so she can get some idea of how we operate and what happens in the City of Philadelphia. We do have our battles here. 99.9 percent are unfounded. We do have a great system that does work. In the end, it does work out for itself with a lot of checks and balances. Fortunately we do not have much voter fraud, that I believe anyway, has been substantiated or proven. There are always allegations, because there is always a winner and there is always a sore loser, as it should be. But if you could just expand on a few of those questions so that the gentlelady can get a feel for things.

Mr. Lee. Yeah. There are 1,681 voting districts. The average voting district has five polling place officials. Three of those positions are elected positions. They are in the state Constitution, they are constitutional officers. The other two positions are appointed. Fortunately in Philadelphia, because we have a very strong party structure with committeemen, ward leaders on both sides of the aisle, and with the help of existing poll workers, we have not had difficulty in getting polling place officials. The ward leaders, the committee people, the party chair, even people that serve on the boards, when they find a vacancy, they provide the valuable service of finding an individual to fill that vacancy. So we actually tried a recruitment program in our office for polling place officials because of that valuable service provided by the structured authority out there, and it has been out there for years and still exists. They are kind of like the oil in the machine.

The other thing is training. Training is difficult. There are 8,500 of them across the city. We conduct more than 315 training classes for our polling place officials for each and every election. It consists of about a half hour classroom time on the operation of a polling place and then another half hour time on the operation of the voting machine. The polling place officials are paid $\$ 20$ for attending that, if they serve on Election Day. That money is added to their check. In addition to that, we have between 250 to 300 bilingual interpreters that we assign to polling places to provide oral assistance, mostly in Spanish. We have just instituted in the last three elections a program where those officials are brought down and tested, certified to make sure they speak the language they claim and, if so, they are trained, and they are paid $\$ 30$ for going through that testing and training program, provided they work on Election Day and show up. Naturally, when you are dealing with 8,500 people who are two-day-a-year employees, at 1,681 locations, and we have a staff of maybe 80 permanent employees, Election

Day is like sitting on 1,600 shuttle launches at one time. These people, they are your neighbors, they are your friends. They do the best they can. They try to learn, they try to do the best they can. They try to be fair, and they try to conduct an election that is accurate and reliable.

And another issue, I guess, while I am on it, the fortunate thing is having so many voting districts. Our voting districts are between 600 and 800 voters. Philadelphia has always gone to the added expense of paying all these poll workers, but it is very good, because you don't often see the kinds of waiting times in Philadelphia that you read about in some of the other counties and jurisdictions across the country, where they may have 3,000 voters, 10 poll workers in a voting district. And that, in and of itself, runs into problems with locating sufficient accessible polling places.

But could the training be improved? Sure. But the problem is, if you try to keep a poll worker out there for a three-hour training class, you are going to lose them. Some of these poll workers have been doing this for years, and they tell you that, and I have been doing this for 30 years. So we try to concentrate on those issues that may be new, issues where we have had notification that there were problems regarding specific items, and the fact that we get attendance between 5,000 and 6,000 at our training classes each election has helped us to go forward. Naturally, it is not perfect. You are going to have garden-variety errors and mistakes occur on Election Day, and we try to do whatever we can to resolve those issues.

The Chairman. Thank you, Bobby. If you wouldn't mind, can you give me some more information on same-day registration? I need to know more about it and what you've talked about today. I would like to have some information that I can use. This is an issue that is going to come up pretty soon. If you could get that to me.

Mr. Lee. Yeah, I can get that to you.
The Chairman. I appreciate that. Now it is my pleasure to recognize the gentlelady from California.

Ms. Lofgren. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and this is really a very helpful hearing. On the issue of same-day registration, we are going to have a hearing on that subject in-I can't recall when it is, but in the near future, and what I would like to be able to do is to give the testimony that we will receive to you, so that you can evaluate it. This is a very diverse country. And there are-in Minnesota, for example, the Members of Congress from Minnesota are very keen on this, and I don't know whether things are different in Minneapolis than Philadelphia, but I am a strong believer of sharing information and experiences among knowledgeable people and that we all learn when we do that. So I look forward to that opportunity.

On the issue of absentee ballots, we have the legal ability-that doesn't mean that we should take that legal ability-to set certain requirements for the conduct of Federal elections, or elections for the House, to be more specific. However, if we were able to, or if the consensus was that we should do that, it obviously would probably result in the entire electoral system in a particular state changing to that. And so one of the questions is the right to have an absentee ballot. In California, that is not to say it is the right thing, but it seems to have worked well for us. You don't need to
be sick or disabled. You can just ask for an absentee ballot and vote, and it saved the counties which have the responsibility for running these elections a lot of money because it is more efficient. It gets done beforehand. They have also moved to early voting, which is actually done at the Registrar of Voters in advance on weekends so that you-and the whole effect is to reduce the number of people showing up on Election Day, which reduces the cost and confusion on Election Day. I am wondering what your thoughts are on the Federal Government getting involved in that, versus states' just reaching that conclusion on their own?

The Chairman. We all know that when Congress passes something and it is only for Federal elections, what winds up happening is, it is used for all elections. No state or jurisdiction is going to run dual voter registration or election systems or processes because that would only lead to confusion amongst voters from one type of election to another. They don't know the difference between a federal election and a local election. They just come out, and they want to vote. I know that Pennsylvania's voter registration laws are severely restrictive in that you need to either be outside of your municipality on Election Day while the polls are open or be disabled. With the passage of the ADA, the Secretary of the Commonwealth issued a directive in '92 allowing us to use alternative ballots for those individuals impaired by age, who are 65 or older, or with a disability. That process allows voters to get that ballot back by the close of polls, where the Pennsylvania normal rule requires it back by the Friday before the election, and that is restrictive. There could be an expansion of that time so that it comes back the night before the election. But I am not sure at this point how we feel about universal absentee voting. Oh, boy. I don't see an issue, with the exception of making it happen.

Mr. Howard. I think there
The Chairman. That implementation.
Mr. Howard. I think that the issue of no-excuse absentee voting, I think it is great. I mean, you know, it makes things a lot easier.

Ms. Tartaglione. I am 100 percent for it.
Mr. Weaver. The Pennsylvania Elections Reform Task Force convened in 2004, in late 2004 and 2005, and issued a report in 2006. And I don't have that report with me, and I do know that absentee balloting was discussed, and I would be glad to forward that to the committee to see if Pennsylvania had taken a position on that. If there was a position taken, it has not yet been implemented, because voter registration is still conducted the same way. But I would be glad to forward that to the committee.

Ms. Lofgren. I appreciate that, and I know, Mr. Chairman, you have another panel of distinguished witnesses, so I don't want to delay too much further. But again, this is very helpful and useful information, and I am looking forward to mutuality of sharing as we proceed further on these interesting issues, since the whole country is so diverse. I thank you for recognizing me.

The Chairman. I thank the gentlelady. And again, thank all of you. You need to understand how important this is to us, because we do hear these. It comes in front of our committee, comes in front of the gentlelady's subcommittee, and the knowledge is important. We need to hear from you, and I hope that maybe you can come
down when we do have a hearing to testify again in Washington. We wanted to make it a little more convenient, you know, to get some testimony on the record right now, but we are going to need it again when another hearing comes up to be able to get this on the record and share this information. Because it is state to state, and we need to bring some uniformity to the process as best as we can. Thank you, Mr. Secretary, Commissioner Howard, Chairperson Tartaglione, Bobby Lee. Thank you so much. I would like to call the next panel up, please.
[Recess]
The Chairman. Good morning. I really want to thank you for being here and testifying in front of us. As I said earlier, if you weren't here what would we do. We like to get testimony from everyone. Try to keep it to five minutes, but that is fine if you need to go over. After everyone testifies, we will have some questions for you. It is my pleasure now to have my Councillady, Carol Ann Campbell testify. She is also the Chairperson of the African-American Ward Leaders, someone who has been extremely involved in politics, and extremely involved in voting for way longer than I can remember, and has a wealth of knowledge of the system. So it is my pleasure to hear testimony from Councillady Carol Ann Campbell.

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STATEMENTS OF CAROL ANN CAMPBELL, COUNCIL MEMBER,
    PHILADELPHIA, PA; ROBERT SANTIAGO, DIRECTOR, COUN-
    CIL OF SPANISH SPEAKING ORGANIZATIONS; ZACH
    STALBERG, PRESIDENT, COMIMITTEE OF SEVENTY; AND J.
    WHYATT MONDESIRE, PRESIDENT, NAACP PHILADELPHIA
    CHAPTER
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## STATEMENT OF CAROL ANN CAMPBELL

Ms. Campbell. Good morning. Thank you, Chairman Brady and distinguished members of the Committee on House Administration for joining us here in the City of Philadelphia.

I am Councilwoman Carol Ann Campbell, and I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to address this very important subject. I am the Chairperson of the Handicap and Disabled Committee of Philadelphia City Council. I am committed to protecting the rights of the disabled, and as the Chairperson of this committee I have pioneered and proposed a change to the Charter, which is Philadelphia's governing instrument.

The Charter change provides for the creation of the handicap and disabled advocate. The disabled community faces many impediments to voters' enfranchisement. Non-accessibility is the numberone challenge. The government must address it in a meaningful manner. Some persons with disability are unable to wait in line to vote, and it may be time for the government to consider online voting as a means of addressing some of these non-accessibility issues. You have come here and asked us to talk about a very important subject, impediments to voter enfranchisement. This is a matter in which I know a great deal about. For more than 15 years, I have served as the chairwoman of the African-American Democratic Ward Leaders of Philadelphia. Our organization represents more than 900,000 African-American residents in the City of Philadel-
phia. Under my supervision as chairwoman, and the support of Congressman Bob Brady, more African-Americans have been elected to public office than at any time in the history of Philadelphia.

Our role is traditional. We organize, mobilize, and inform voters in our communities about their choices on Election Day. This is no small task. It is no small task because, far too often, government hinders, not helps, the working men and women of our community in their effort to exercise their constitutional right to vote and participate in their democracy. I believe there are four principal impediments to voter enfranchisement. First, we face impediment to actually voting through an emerging pattern of voter ID requirements, prohibiting same-day voter registration, having Election Day be a work day, and prohibitions on felons' voting. We face machinations, technicalities, obscure and insidious regulations used to keep our votes from being counted after they have been cast. The saga of the 2000 presidential election, the drama of voting in Ohio in 2004, and the unresolved matter of the 13th Congressional district in Florida are all clear examples of this problem.

Second, we face restrictive ballot access laws, intimidating petition requirements, inconsistent application of election law, confusing financial disclosure forms that reduce the number of candidates allowed on the ballot. Voters have fewer candidates to choose among for almost all public offices today than voters did 100 years ago. This problem is further complicated by the disproportionate influence of money in this process. The vast majority of voices people hear speaking on issues are the voices of money. We don't have free and fair elections if voters don't get to hear the voices of candidates without money. We need public forums where all candidates have equal opportunities to speak.

Third, with over 100 beautiful languages spoken in this city, we face a language barrier for those who have not learned English as their native tongue. This also applies to men and women with different physical abilities. Committing more financial and personal resources to expanding the accessibility of polling places must be a high priority of government at every level.

Fourth, to require such forms of identification as passports and driver's license, we place an undue financial burden upon many people, including the elderly and people living on fixed incomes if they had to purchase these items for voter identification, the documents that they would need. I have been involved in dozens and dozens of elections. My knowledge on this matter is a second only by my passion for them. I believe so strongly that if government knowingly disenfranchised one voter, we have failed as a democracy. Thank you for your presence here today and the important work that you continue to do. I am happy to answer any questions that you may have.
[The statement of Ms. Campbell follows:]


Thank you Chairman Brady and distinguished members of the Committee on House Administration for joining us here in the City of Philadelphia. I am Councilwoman Carol Ann Campbell and I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to address this very important subject. I am the chairperson of the Handicapped and Disabled Committee of Philadelphia City Council. I am committed to protecting the rights of the disabled, and as the Chairwoman of this committee, I have pioneered and proposed a change to the Charter, which is Philadelphia's governing instrument. The Charter change
provides for the creation of the Handicapped and Disabled Advocate.

The disabled community faces many impediments to voter enfranchisement. Non accessibility is the number one challenge the government must address in a meaningful manner. Some persons with disabilities are unable to wait in line to vote, and it may be time for the government to consider on line voting, as a means of addressing some of these non-accessibility issues.

You have come here and asked us to talk about a very important subject: Impediments to Voter Enfranchisement. This is a matter in which I know a great deal about. For more than 15 years, I have served as the Chairwoman of the African-American Democratic Ward Leaders of Philadelphia. Our organization represents more than 900,000 African American residents in the City of Philadelphia. Under my supervision, as chairwoman, and the support of Congressman Bob Brady, more African Americans have been elected to public office than at anytime in the history of Philadelphia. Our role is
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First, we face impediments to actually voting through an emerging pattern of voter ID requirements, prohibiting same day voter registration, having Election Day be a work day, and prohibitions on felons voting. We face machinations, technicalities, obscure and insidious regulations used to keep our votes from being counted after they have been cast. The saga of the 2000 Presidential Election, the drama of voting in Ohio in 2004, and the unresolved matter of the $13^{\text {th }}$ Congressional District in Florida are all clear examples of this problem.

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Fourth, to require such forms of identification as passports and driver's licenses would place an undue financial burden upon many people, including the elderly and people living on fixed incomes, if they had to purchase these items for voter identification.

I have been involved in dozens and dozens of elections. My knowledge on these matters is seconded only by my passion for them. I believe so strongly that if government knowingly disenfranchises one voter, we have failed as a Democracy.

Thank you for your presence here today, and the important work that you continue to do. I am happy to answer to any questions you may have.

The Chairman. Thank you, Councillady. Next, we have Mr. Roberto Santiago, who is with CONCILIO, the Council of Spanish Speaking Organizations. Mr. Santiago.

## STATEMENT OF ROBERTO SANTIAGO

Mr. Santiago. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Congresslady Lofgren from California, good morning, and thank you for the opportunity to hear my concerns regarding voter enfranchisement.

My name is Roberto Santiago, and I am the Executive Director of the Council of Spanish Speaking Organizations. For the last 11 years I have had the enormous privilege to lead the oldest Latino Organization in the Commonwealth, CONCILIO. Founded by a group of Puerto Rican community activists in 1962, CONCILIO's mission has been to ensure that equitable social, educational, health, and cultural services are available and accessible to everyone.

I have no special credentials. My only possible attribute comes with 30 years of experience in community service inside poor neighborhoods in Philadelphia, western New York, and Puerto Rico. And I am also a U.S. Navy veteran. I am a member of a family with four generations of proud military service in the United States Armed Forces. For the last two decades I have watched in dismay and disbelief the boldness in which devices are employed to impede citizens from exercising the right of suffrage. I should note that political disengagement is anathematic to Puerto Rican culture. Puerto Ricans participate in elections at far higher rates than voters in the United States. At 81.7 percent in 2004, Puerto Rico is considered one of the highest records of voter participation in the democratic world.

Our systems are mirror images of each other. We have an independent judiciary, a two-chamber legislature, a strong executive branch, and we use the pluralist form of election system. Yet here in Philadelphia we struggle to stimulate meaningful participation in local elections.
Are Latino voters not turning out, or are they just being turned off? Is it voter apathy, or is it voter discontent? I am not in a position to make such a conclusion. But let me share with you some of the most common concerns of people in the neighborhoods.

On every Election Day, myself and a significant number of my staff travel the breadth of north Philadelphia polling places. We serve as poll watchers, independent observers, and translators. This is what we hear, and this is what we see. One, lack of language interpreter support. There is at times total absence or an inadequate number of interpreters in heavily-laden language minority polling sites. The, "oh, I am sure there is one around," answer to voters' request for an interpreter is unacceptable, is offensive, and in violation of Court agreement. The selection process of interpreters is unclear, and it is perceived as politically influenced. We ask what skills are required to become a Spanish language interpreter? Are there any formal training requirements? Are there any credentialing requirements? These are all questions that are answered in a very nebulous form. In many cases, voters are unable to distinguish voting officials from party or candidate operatives. There are multiple complaints of poll workers' engaging in helping
voters to fill out their ballots and instructing them how to vote. We ask that you require the display of official photo ID badges on the outer garment which clearly indicate name, titles, and party affiliations where applicable, for every poll official. Candidates and party operatives improperly hinder the free movement of voters' entering and exiting polling places. Aggressive canvassing practices outside polling area create an unpleasant and sometimes hostile, vulgar, and violent atmosphere for voters. Voters are least likely to vote when they fear obnoxious and aggressive solicitation. The gauntlet-like experience discourage participation in the electoral process. It is seen as a political strategy designed to discourage voter participation in neighborhoods likely to vote for the contender. It is especially intimidating to first-time voters, women, and the elderly.

As of yesterday I tried narrowing down what the distance between the door and solicitation was. I called Ms. Tartaglione's office. I was told by an individual in that office that, "to my knowledge, there are no distance requirements." I called the State to find out they are 10 feet. In any case, we ask that buffers be expanded, and where enforcement of this expansion is not possible, then do without it altogether. We don't really need this kind of harassment for voters. I am going to cut my statement because I am running out of time. There is more to it, but I want to conclude, and I wanted to ask this committee to play a role in increasing voter participation, to encourage, facilitate, reward, and implement Election Day registration, vote-by- mail, early vote, and certainly bilingual ballots. This is especially valuable to seniors, language minorities with limited English skills, the physically challenged, the marginally literate, and to anyone who needs and wants additional time to make a thoughtful choice.

Mr. Chairman, I understand that institutional change is slow and rarely cheap, but in my opinion, when the citizens' rights to vote collide with the interest of a candidate or impinges upon the convenience of an electoral system, it is the interest of the citizen voter which must prevail. We cannot fear the implications and consequences of a free and just electoral process. A representative democracy becomes a worthless, philosophical abstract when the free exercise of the vote is denied or is unachievable by every single man and woman. For the victim, democracy becomes but a painful farce, a pretense, a rhetorical concept. In short, an illusion of inclusion.

I pray unto you, Mr. Chairman, I pray unto you, members of this committee, and I pray unto every honorable man and woman of this great country, let our people vote. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your time. I ask that my testimony be entered in full into the record. Congressman Brady, I now stand before this committee to answer your questions.

The Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Santiago. Thank you so much. Next we have Zach Stalberg, who is the CEO and president of the Committee of Seventy. For Californians, the Committee of Seventy is about 70 or so people that have formed to watch over elected officials and politicians, and they have been watching us for many years and have become intermingled with us now in causes such
as elections so that we can work together on these issues. So, Mr. Stalberg.

## STATEMENT OF ZACH STALBERG

Mr. Stalberg. Thank you very much. I am Zach Stalberg, President of the Committee of Seventy, a non-profit and non-partisan organization.

Seventy has long conducted an election oversight program and voter protection program that is probably the oldest and largest such program in the country.

Simply put, and I also want to respect the time of everyone here and this committee, the Committee of Seventy favors increased voter participation and is concerned about any requirements that discourage voting.

Many people view the expansion of voting rights as a natural and inevitable progression. There are others who continue to seek restrictions. These arguments are typically advanced in the name of combating election fraud and ensuring honest elections. Efforts to restrict voter participation, however, can be the product of partisan politics or a desire to maintain the racial or economic status quo. Legitimate fears about election misconduct are not misplaced. Those well versed in political history are familiar with many cases of election fraud stretching back to our nation's founding. Electionrelated violations, sometimes involving criminal conduct, have been committed by party bosses, election officials, political campaigns from both major parties, from our most rural counties to our largest cities. However, Seventy believes that these incidents did not justify making it much harder for individuals to vote by insisting upon far more stringent identification requirements. The operative word here is stringent. Such requirements may be an inconvenience to all voters, and they disproportionately impact minorities, seniors, and people with disabilities.

Federal and Pennsylvania Law require two forms of identification. One, a comparison of each voter's Election Day signature with a scanned version of the signature from their registration form. And two, specific additional proofs of identity for voters voting for the first time or voting for the first time in a division.

Even if free photo identification were provided, the burden of supplying certain supporting documents and the time and trouble to obtain the photo could be difficult for many US citizens. These are very real barriers to voter participation, especially among disadvantaged Americans.

Additional voter identification requirements should be very carefully considered unless the Help America Vote Act requirements are proven to be inadequate in order to prevent fraud by individual voters. The benefits of individual requirements should also be proven to outweigh the potentially significant costs. In addition to these views, I would like to offer some additional recommendations for increasing national voter participation and removing existing barriers. While these recommendations arguably concern matters of state administration, our very mobile society makes them relevant to all jurisdiction. One, reduce voter registration deadlines. Pennsylvania has a voter registration deadline of 30 days prior to an election. Many voters seek to register or to update their voting ad-
dresses after this deadline, and especially as the election becomes more interesting to them. With advances in technology, we believe this deadline can be shortened. Two, national no-fault absentee balloting. In Pennsylvania, a voter must provide justification for voting absence. While voting in person is optimal, a significant benefit of mail-in voting, both to individuals and the community, is reducing lines at the polls. No-fault absentee ballots can dramatically reduce the time commitment required of voters, especially during high-interest and long-ballot elections. Three, uniformity of provisional ballot rules. In Pennsylvania, a provisional ballot cast in an incorrect precinct is counted for all races which correspond to the voter's correct precinct. Under this system, a voter may lose one or two legislative votes, but their top-of-the-ticket and at-large choices cast by a professional ballot are counted. In some other states, provisional ballots must be cast in the correct precinct in order to be counted. If you attempt to vote in the wrong place, you are out of luck. This more restrictive rule disenfranchises individuals. Applying the more expansive provisional ballot rule across the states would avoid this problem.

Four, federal funding of elections. The Help America Vote Act provided significant funding for voting equipment, thereby removing at least some of the disparity in voting access between affluent and less affluent counties. While we believe local administration of elections best serves the interest of the voters, local funding for elections only perpetuates this disparity, particularly as voting equipment ages and more state and federal mandates are passed.

As long as election operations must compete with important services such as police protection and schools for a piece of the local budget, there is a real risk of neglect and significant breakdowns on Election Day.

Once again, thanks for the opportunity to testify.
[The statement of Mr. Stalberg follows:]

# Testimony of the Committee of Seventy Presented before the United States House of Representatives Committee on House Administration 

## Hearing on Impediments to Voter Enfranchisement October 5, 2007

My name is Zachary Stalberg and I am the President and CEO of the Committee of Seventy. Seventy is a non-profit and non-partisan organization conducting a permanent campaign to improve the Philadelphia region by demanding ethical conduct of elected officials, promoting government efficiency, educating citizens and safeguarding elections. Since 1904, Seventy has conducted an election oversight and voter protection program - the oldest and largest such program in the country.

I would first like to thank Chairman Brady and this Committee for the opportunity to speak today on a significant issue for both Philadelphia and our nation. I am joined by Christopher Sheridan, Seventy's Director of Voting Rights and Election Reform.

The U.S. Constitution was drafted just a few blocks from here. While this document addressed the most significant aspects of American government, it reserved the power to set voting qualifications to the individual states. In 1787, voting was generally limited to white men who could meet property ownership or tax paying requirements. Although this wouldn't be considered fair today, at the time it was thought to be a significant step forward in the fight for representative government.

During the next two centuries, the right to vote expanded as economic, racial and gender barriers were removed by court cases, Constitutional amendments and international conflicts. In recent years, Congress contributed to increased enfranchisement by passing the National Voter Registration Act in 1993 and by nationalizing the remedy of provisional ballots in the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

While many view the expansion of voting rights as part of a natural and inevitable progression towards universal suffrage, there are others who continue to seek restrictions, or even complete rollbacks, on an individual's right to vote. In most cases, their targets are low income and uneducated citizens and recent immigrants whom they view as more likely to sell their vote or lack the sophistication to make informed election decisions.

While these arguments are typically advanced in the name of "combating election fraud and ensuring honest elections," efforts to restrict voter participation are often the product of partisan politics or a desire to maintain the racial or economic status quo.

Legitimate fears about election misconduct are not misplaced. Those well versed in political history are familiar with many cases of election fraud stretching back to our nation's founding. Election-related violations, sometimes involving criminal conduct, have been committed by party bosses, election officials and political campaigns from both major parties -- from our most rural counties to our largest cities.

However, Seventy believes strongly that these incidents do not justify making it harder for individuals to vote by insisting upon more stringent identification requirements. Such requirements may be an inconvenience to all voters, yet they disproportionably impact minorities, seniors, and people with disabilities.

As the Committee knows, federal and state law already require two forms of identification: (1) a comparison of each voter's Election Day signature with a scanned version of their signature from their registration form, and (2) specific additional proofs of identity for voters voting for the first time or voting for the first time in a division.

Even if free photo identification were provided, the potential costs of the requisite supporting documents (such as a birth certificate or passport) and the time and travel to obtain the photo, would be difficult for many U.S. citizens. These are very real barriers to voter participation, especially among disadvantaged Americans.

A mandatory photo identification requirement would also place a burden on polling officials who tend to be overworked and underpaid in most jurisdictions. The likelihood of disputes at the polls would slow the voting process, not just for the individual seeking to vote but for all voters in the precinct. Couple that with a large ballot and the result is that many voters will simply decide not to vote.

In Seventy's view, additional voter identification requirements should not be considered unless the Help American Vote Act requirements are proven to be inadequate in order to prevent fraud by individual voters. The benefits of additional requirements should also be proven to outweigh the potentially significant costs. To date, Seventy has seen no such proof.

In addition to these views, Seventy would like to offer some additional recommendations for increasing national voter participation and removing existing barriers. While these recommendations arguably concern matters of state administration, our very mobile society make them relevant to all jurisdictions.

Reduce voter registration deadlines: Pennsylvania has a voter registration deadline of thirty days prior to an election. In Seventy's experience, many voters seek to register or to update their voting address after this deadline. With advances in technology, we believe this deadline could be significantly shortened. This would result in greater participation and a reduced need for provisional ballots.

National no-fault absentee balloting: In Pennsylvania, a voter must provide a justification for voting absentee. The most common reasons are plans to be out of town on Election Day or having a medical condition that prevents the voter from getting to the polls. While voting in person is optimal, a significant benefit of mail-in voting both to individuals and the community is reducing lines at the polls. In addition, millions of Americans are now holding down two jobs, working longer hours, and facing longer commutes to work than was common when the 12-13 hour window for in-person voting was established many years ago. Parents have family responsibilities, and many adult
children are being called upon to provide extensive care for elderly parents. Given the increasing demands of modern life, all working Americans should have the opportunity, but not the requirement, of voting in person. No-fault absentee ballots can dramatically reduce the time commitment required of voters, especially during high interest and long ballot elections.
Uniformity of provisional ballot rules: In Pennsylvania, a provisional ballot cast in an incorrect precinct is counted for all races which correspond to the voter's correct precinct. Under this system, a voter may lose one or two legislative votes, but their top of the ticket and at-large choices cast by a provisional ballot are counted. In some other states, provisional ballots must be cast in the correct precinct in order to be counted. If you attempt to vote in the wrong place, you're out of luck. This more restrictive rule not only disenfranchises individuals, it could lead to litigation in a presidential election where the number of voided provisional ballots in a state exceeds the margin of victory. Applying the more expansive provisional ballot rule across the states would avoid this problem.

Felon disenfranchisement: In Pennsylvania, convicted felons are disenfranchised during their incarceration. While Seventy does not dispute this practice, a less restrictive approach should be considered given the proven disproportional impact on non-white voters. Often, barring imprisoned felons from voting becomes a lifetime disenfranchisement when former felons fear re-incarceration if they vote illegally. A fair national standard, such as re-enfranchising voters upon release, would eliminate any confusion, increase voter participation and help former felons take a step towards full and responsible citizenship.

Federal funding of elections: The Help America Vote Act provided significant funding for voting equipment, thereby removing at least some of the disparity in voting access between affluent and less affluent counties. While we believe local administration of elections best serves the interests of voters, local funding for elections only perpetuates this disparity, particularly as voting equipment ages and more state and federal election mandates are passed. As long as election operations must compete with important
services such as police protection and schools for a piece of the local budget, there is a real risk of neglect and significant breakdowns on Election Day.

Federal officeholders are on the ballot in half of our elections, not including special elections held during municipal cycles. While we appreciate that there are many demands on the federal budget, ensuring fair access for voters in every American county deserves Congressional attention to avoid another Florida.

Thank you again for the opportunity to present this testimony. I appreciate your time and would be pleased to answer any questions.

The Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Stalberg. Next is Jerry Mondesire. Jerry Whyatt Mondesire is the President of the NAACP and a tireless fighter for people's rights of all creeds, races, and religions, and we do appreciate your testimony. You are the clean-up hitter. We needed you Wednesday and Thursday, but you are here now.

Mr. Mondesire. I would like to hit as well as Ryan Howard. I thought he wouldn't be here.

The Chairman. I would like to hear from you, Mr. Mondesire. Thank you.

## STATEMENT OF J. WHYATT MONDESIRE

Mr. Mondesire. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Ms. Lofgren, from California. And my days of working for Bill Grabb, brought plenty of copies, so I will leave them with you. I just want to give you some introduction and stress a few things in conversation that are real important to us.

Thank you again for inviting us to testify along with my colleagues and the other members of the City government who have testified.

It is only fitting and proper that we gather here in the Philadelphia City Council chambers to discuss impediments to voter enfranchisement. Within these walls many great debates about our city have raised, some of grand consequence, school funding, neighborhood transformation, how to address the rise in gun violence, and some of small consequence as well.

But, however, no matter of the content of these debates, nor really their outcome, what is most important is that they were made by representatives of the people, duly elected and sworn to serve the people. It is important that the people have a voice in this process and that their votes count and are counted. At the NAACP, this issue is not new to us.

Specifically, we would recommend that this committee consider very strongly support of S 453, a bill introduced by Senators Obama, Schumer, and others to address the prevention of deceptive practices and voting intimidation in federal elections. Two, ask tough questions about the purging of voter lists in an often random and arbitrary way by election officials across the country. Three, give serious consideration to the idea of same-day registration. And last, but certainly not least, file an amicus brief with the Supreme Court in opposition to voter ID's as they consider the Crawford v. Marion County Election Board and the Indiana Democratic Party v. Rokita. Requiring voter identification at the polls places an unfair and onerous burden on prospective voters that will ultimately discourage people from participating in the democratic process.

There are fundamental problems with the concept of voter ID's. First, it is nearly impossible to tie a voter identification to a universal piece of identification. If you accept a driver's license, what about those who don't drive, the elderly, the poor, and those who take public transportation? If you have lost your license, you have lost your right to vote. That is insane. The American Association of People with Disabilities reports that nearly three million disabled people do not have any form of government identification. Some would like us to consider a state-issued voter identification.

The insanity here continues. What about the cost? Charging what is effectively a poll tax that would provide a further hardship to the poor. How do we issue this identification? It would be another burden on the voter and further impede their right to vote.

I will also ask that this committee consider taking up the very thorny issue of restoring the right of ex-felons to vote. We are the only NAACP branch in the country to win that right to vote in our state, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It was 1999. The case was called Mixon v. Commonwealth. It was written by an ex-felon, and the NAACP signed on as an amicus brief in that case, and it was decided by one vote. Just one Commonwealth Judge in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania gave the right of ex-felons their right to vote again.

You should also be aware that in this state, and I presume it is also the same for states across the country, when you come out of prison, you have no ID. That is a big issue for ex-prisoners. We work with a lot of ex-felons in some of the rehab housing programs that we do, and when we pay them, we find out that they can't cash the checks because they don't have ID. They didn't have licenses while they were confined, driver's licenses, so clearly they don't have driver's licenses to cash their checks. So we don't believe in voter ID's. We would urge you to consider taking up the felon disenfranchisement issue, especially as it pertains obviously only to federal voting.

There are many serious issues, and we are glad that you, Chairman Brady, and you, Ms. Lofgren, have thought enough about these to come to Philadelphia, and you can always count on us at the NAACP, both here locally as well as the state and across the country, to work with you to make sure that our people of all colors, of all backgrounds, new citizens as well as old citizens, have a chance to participate in the greatest democracy in the world. Thank you very much.
[The statement of Mr. Mondesire follows:]


TESTIMONY OF J. WHYATT MONDESIRE, President NAACP Philadelphia Branch

Oct. 5, 2007

Thank you, Chairman Brady and members of the committee for the opportunity to appear before you this morning.

It is only fitting and proper that we gather here - in Philadelphia City Council Chambers - to discuss impediments to voter enfranchisement. Within these walls many great debates about our City have raged. Some of grand consequence school funding, neighborhood transformation, how to address the rise in gun violence and some of small consequence - when we pick up the trash or how many roads shall we pave.

No matter the content of those debates - nor really their outcome - what is important is that they were made by representatives of the people. Duly elected and sworn to serve the people. It's important that the people have a voice in this process - that their votes count, and are counted.

At the NAACP, this issue is not new to us.

1) Support 5.453 , a bill introduced by Senators Obama, Schumer and others to address the Prevention of Deceptive Practices and Voter Intimidation in Federal Elections
2) Ask tough questions about the purging of voter lists in an often random and arbitrary way by election officials across the country
3) Give serious consideration to the idea of same day registration
4) And last - but certainly not least - file an amicus brief with the Supreme Court in opposition to Voter ID's as they consider Crawford v. Marion County Election Board and Indiana Democratic Party v. Rokita

Requiring Voter Identification at the polls places an unfair and onerous burden on prospective voters that will ultimately discourage people from participating in the democratic process.

There are several fundamental problems with the concept of voter of identification. First, it is nearly impossible to tie voter identification to a universal piece of identification. If you accept a Driver's license, what about those that don't drive the elderly, the poor, those who take public transportation? If you've lost your license, you've lost your right to vote? That's insane. The American Association of People with Disabilities reports that nearly 3 million disabled people do not have ANY form of government identification.

Some would like us to consider a state-issued voter identification? The insanity continues. What about the cost? Charging what is effectively a poll tax that would provide a further hardship to the poor? How would we issue this identification? Another burden on the voter and a further impediment to their right to vote.

In the 2003 Mayoral election, seven percent of African-Americans reported some trouble with accessing their polling place. Sadly, this problem is not limited to Philadelphia. Throughout the country there have been reports of:

- Challenges and threats against individual voters at the polls by armed private guards, off-duty law enforcement officers, local creditors, fake poll monitors, and poll workers and managers.
- Signs posted at the polling place warning of penalties for "voter fraud" or "non-citizen" voting, or illegally urging support for a candidate.
- Poll workers "helping" voters fill out their ballots, and instructing them on how to vote.
- Criminal tampering with voter registration rolls and records.
- Flyers and radio ads containing false information about where, when and how to vote, voter eligibility, and the false threat of penalties.

Sadly, too often nothing is done by the federal government to mitigate these impediments to voting. It is often up to the local and national media, as well as advocacy groups, to scramble to try to undo the damage. While it is difficult to conclusively demonstrate that any specific misdeed or pattern of behavior had an impact on an election, it is the position of the NAACP that if even one lawful voter was deceived or intimidated and therefore did not cast a legitimate vote, that is one too many and the federal government must act.

Chairman Brady and members of the Committee, you can and must lead the way on this issue by taking a few - but important - steps:

Some voter identification laws accept phone bills, electric bills, leases and other pieces of paper. These are the most absurd of all. A person's right to vote should not depend on whether or not they have a phone, have electrical service, or rent there home.

Mr. Chairman, voter identification sounds simple - and innocent - enough. Even people who go to Blockbuster have to show ID, but when you are talking about a hardship that may dissuade ONE person from exercising their right to vote, that is one far too many.

I very much appreciate your leadership on this issue and the opportunity to discuss these issues with you today. The NAACP of Philadelphia will always be a stalwart proponent for the enfranchisement of all voters and are grateful for your leadership on these issues in the Congress.

I'm happy to take any questions you may have.

The Chairman. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Mondesire. Thank you for asking for us to support the Senate Deception Practice Bill. In June the House passed HR 1281, the Deceptive Practice and Voter Intimidation Act of 2007. As an original co-sponsor of this legislation, I support all efforts to prevent voter suppression. We will fight to get this thing passed.

Mr. Mondesire. Thanks.
The Chairman. I will throw some questions out to anyone who wishes to answer, again, to get you on the record. It would be impossible to have eight distinguished witnesses come down to Washington, to have all of you testify. As the gentlelady from California did, we get one, maybe two that can come from this area in support and to get your thoughts on the record that we could take with us. One of the questions I asked the other panel I will ask you, too. And Mr. Santiago, I have a quick comment for you. It must be hard for people coming to this great country from Puerto Rico where you have elections-I think you have 90 -some percent participation, and I even understand that you paint your houses from time to time in favor of your candidate-and to come here and see the apathy that sometimes happens, that we may cause, that causes the low turnout in the country, not only in the city, but in the country. So I appreciate your prayers, although I would like to see them for our troops and for some children that may need them, but I will take them anyway that we can do the right and proper thing. But it must be hard for you when people come over and we must be doing something wrong here because that practice of them wanting to vote doesn't continue let alone stay at that 90 -some percent level, or paint their houses. I was extremely impressed by that. My question would be to anyone, again, on the same-day registration. As Chairman of the committee, I have gotten a few requests to introduce a bill on that regard. I want to have some information, and I want to have some ammunition to bring back to have knowledge of what we should possibly recommend for same-day registration. Does anybody have some thoughts on that?

Mr. Stalberg. As I stated, we believe that the registration period can be shortened as technology improves. I respect the comments earlier from Bob Lee about the down-sides of same-day registration itself. But there are 30 days between the current deadline and same-day registration. And I think it does encourage participation if we-over time we can shrink that period.

Mr. Santiago. I take a perhaps more radical approach. My sense is that the right of the individual to vote has to be supreme over the inconvenience of a political system. Let them figure the way. Let them figure the way how to make it happen. But for those that can and want to vote, we should remove any obstacle that prohibits them from doing so.

The Chairman. My only problem, and I shouldn't call it a problem, my concern is that we might make it easier for somebody to violate a law and take advantage of a system that we have in place. We don't certainly want to do that, but I understand and appreciate what you are saying. Yes?

Mr. Mondesire. Well, the technology that exists today, as you know, Mr. Chairman, would mitigate against that. And you don't have to remove the 30 -day waiting period all at once. You could do
it in stages, and you could watch and see how the thing progressed, just like we have changed since the bad, old days of hanging chads and missing punch hole things. And you remember what we did here in Philadelphia? We brought the modern voting machines over a period of time. So I agree with Mr. Santiago and Mr. Stalberg that we need to shorten that window. You know, maybe in the next couple of years in Pennsylvania it could be 20 days and then 10 days and then hopefully 24 hours. I have to excuse myself. I have another appointment, but I didn't want to miss your important hearing. So if there are other questions, your wonderful staff can contact me, and I will be glad to cooperate.
The Chairman. Thank you, and thank you for your participation. Councillady.

Ms. Campbell. Thank you.
The Chairman. You have an interest, and you are a champion for the people that need help, for people that have a problem getting to a poll, with the handicap accessibilities. What could we do? What could happen in the City of Philadelphia when there is a problem with handicap accessibility? I, myself, being involved in the political system, have a division where I vote, and in the division where I live and where I vote and where I used to live and voted, there were no businesses. They were all residential, and none of them were handicap accessible. Because of that, there may be a Law that says we can't vote in that division, we might have to vote two or three divisions over. And as we heard from Commissioner Howard, people like to walk a vote, not drive a vote. Isn't it a bigger handicap for someone to get into a special van and go two or three more miles to vote than it would be if we could figure out a way that we can have voting where some places are more handicap accessible? I know that you are a tireless advocate for that, and I'd like to have your thoughts.

Ms. CAMPBELL. Well, being handicapped and having become handicapped, you become more sensitive to the needs of people that are handicapped. And online would be a way, if a person was really certified as being disabled. I think a lot of the responsibility should fall on the municipality because, although a lot of places are not handicap accessible, you can get a very inexpensive, temporary ramp that could be put over at least three steps or a big incline for a wheelchair to go in or for a person on a walker to be able to use. I think that the main problem is that unless a person has lived with a handicapped person, is friendly with a handicapped person, or has a member of their family, they are not as sensitive to the needs of a handicapped person as they should be. You will have people tell you that a place is handicap accessible. I have had this happen to me, and when we got there, there was one, small step, that if you can't walk, you can't take it. And I think that when it comes to voting, that is a Constitutional right that everyone should be able to exercise. And I think that no amount of expense is too much to make that possible. As I said, I just don't think government has gotten to the point where they are really sensitive. We are here in City Hall. There is only one entrance way that you can come into City Hall in a wheelchair, and that is to circle the entire building and come through the courtyard and come in where there is no steps in that one door. Now, you would think
that with a city of this magnitude that that wouldn't be the case with City Hall. And so, if that is the way it is for City Hall, imagine what it must be for voting. But they are going to have to eventually look at an alternative way for handicapped people to be able to vote, whether it be by a special ballot, whether it is one designated place they have to go, but then you have to realize, a lot of handicapped people don't have transportation. Everyone doesn't have the luxury of having a van that has a wheelchair lift that you can go up and come out and then go in. But as I said, I don't think the sensitivity level is where it really should be. Maybe-I can only speak about this municipality. I can't speak about across the country. But I know that it is not there yet. And as I said, just look at City Hall. As many people as you have in wheelchairs, and there is only way, and to tell you the truth, when I started working here, I had to send my people out to really go over the City Hall completely to find out the best way that I would be able to enter, because we were worried about it, you know. And as I said, there just has to be more sensitivity about people who are disabled because they-in fact, there is a lot of disabled people that would love to vote, and you find that on Election Day, when you are placing calls, they would love to come, but they can't enter the polls because it is not handicap accessible. And then, as you know, in this neighborhood, with its neighborhoods and the city of neighbors that we have here, a lot of people's residences are used for voting. It is not so bad when it is a public place, or it is a store that someone has given us. So there has to be an alternative way for these people to be able to cast their vote.

The Chairman. Thank you. Thank you, Councillady. Also we are joined by the distinguished Majority Leader of City Council, Councillady Jannie Blackwell. Thank you. Gentlelady from California, are there any questions?

Ms. Lofgren. Just a few. Thank you very much for this testimony, and I was wondering, Councilwoman, what your thoughts would be on-it is easy in California actually. I represent San Jose. In 1960, the population of the City of San Jose was under 50,000. It is over a million today. So that growth has all been new, and so all the buildings are new, and it is just easy to comply. With an older city such as this, it is a completely different set of challenges. And as you were talking, I was thinking about my mother-in-law is in a wheelchair. Now, we have Thanksgiving at our house every year. 40 people come, and we built a ramp so that once a year we can have my-my mother-in-law can very easily-we wish it was more often, but it is very difficult for her to travel. It doesn't meet ADA requirements, that ramp, but actually it works. And the question, I guess, is, do you think there is a way to relax the ADA requirements if it is for a one-day voter purpose and it is a safe approach to-is that an approach that might make sense, do you think?

Ms. Campbell. I think it would. I think by any means necessary. I think the greatest Constitutional right you have is the right to vote. And I don't think anyone should be denied that opportunity.

Ms. Lofgren. Your testimony is very powerful on that point.
Ms. CAMPBELL. Okay. I mean, that is what I just really feel. I feel, as I said, I find there is a lack of sensitivity in a lot of places,
as far as people. I never really realized. I wasn't cognizant of it before I became disabled, but once I became disabled, you pay particular attention to what really goes on in the dealing with people that are handicapped. I am blessed because I have a lot of people that are around me, a lot of people that help me, and I have a tremendous support system. But everyone doesn't have the luxury of that.

Ms. Lofgren. That is right. I was interested in the comments on people who have paid their debt to society, but they are permanently barred from ever voting again. And this is, again, one of the things that we hope to look at in the hearing later this year, on whether felons who have served their sentence or finished with their parole, they have paid their debt to society, whether there shouldn't be some national rule where those individuals who are now expected to come back and integrate into society shouldn't fully integrate and also become voters. And it seems to me that there is a civil rights component to this as well. When you take a look at who is in the nation's prisons and jails because of a variety of reasons, including disparity of sentencing, you end up with minorities who are being disenfranchised, to the point where it is a substantial number of African-American men in particular, are unable ever to participate in the electoral system. And that strikes me as something very troubling. Do you?

Ms. Campbell. It does need to be addressed, because they do have to pay taxes. They don't say, because you are a felon you don't have to pay taxes. You have to pay taxes, and they have to pay taxes. Then they have the right to exercise their Constitutional right to be able to vote. It seems to me that once you have paid your debt to society, that should suffice. That should be sufficient. And I think it is going to the extreme to deny people, because people do change. They do change. A lot of times people have to go through the experience of being turned around completely from something terrible that they have done, and I know I don't look at things as I did when I was 20 years old. In fact, sometimes I think I had more sense when I was 20 years old than I do right now, to be perfectly honest, you know. I think as I get older sometimes I get wilder and crazier. But really I do think that they have a right. I think to deny them that right is morally wrong. And I think that once people have paid their debts, you know, judge ye not unless you be judged, you haven't walked in their shoes. So you don't know what brought them to that point in their life that caused them to do what they did. And I don't think any of us have led such a pristine life that we have the right to judge them.

Mr. Stalberg. The Committee of Seventy agrees that there should be a fair national standard that re-enfranchises felons. As Mr. Mondesire pointed out, that is not a problem in Pennsylvania, although in practicality getting the proper identification is. But it is a problem elsewhere in the country.

Ms. LOFGREN. I want to ask just about two other issues. The Chairman mentioned the bill that the House has passed about voter intimidation, and I think it is a very important measure, and I hope that the Senate will either adopt Senator Obama's bill or our bill or something so that we can make that Law before the next election. But one of the things that we did not include and that I
hope that we can-we are planning to take a look at, and I don't know if it has been a problem here in Pennsylvania or not. But it is the issue of harassing robo-calls. What we found in California and also in some other western states, one candidate's campaign would place these robo-calls repeatedly, and in the middle of the night. So that, you know, you are a voter asleep, and it is 2:00 in the morning, and it is 3:00 in the morning, and it is 4:00 in the morning. And you are getting repeated phone calls, and you think it is the candidate. But it is actually the opponent who is getting those calls placed, to the point where there was such harassment that voters-I mean candidates who were victimized by this had to stop their voter-their get-out-the-vote efforts. People-you can imagine when you are woken up repeatedly in the middle of the night, it does not make you feel friendly towards the person who you think is instigating those calls. Was that an issue here in Pennsylvania that you know of?

Ms. CAMPBELL. Not to my knowledge. We have received robocalls but normally they are during

Ms. Lofgren. But not in the middle of the night.
Ms. Campbell. No, not the middle of the night.
Ms. Lofgren. All right.
The Chairman. We may, now.
Ms. Lofgren. Sorry. Now I have lost my train of thought. I guess the final question that I have really goes to something called vote caging. And we have a hearing in the Judiciary Committee, that I also serve on, when we looked at the US Attorneys and the politicization of the Justice Department, and this was one of the issues that came up. And it sounded somewhat innocuous when the Justice Department lawyers talked about that they had done this in their spare time, where they had sent mailings to make sure that, you know, we didn't have people no longer eligible to vote. And then I saw actually the public television did a story, and here is what happened. They picked out neighborhoods that were low income, African-American neighborhoods, Latino neighborhoods, neighborhoods where sometimes the mail didn't get delivered as reliably as in some other neighborhoods, or neighborhoods where there were a large number of young people who are away at college, sent in mailings. And then, when they were not returned, reported those voters as no longer there, so that we ended up with 20 or 30 percent of the African-American and Latino voters disenfranchised in that community. I am wondering whether anything like that has happened here in Pennsylvania and if we ought not to look about prohibiting that when it has a disparate, adverse impact on protected classes of Americans. And there is a reason why, you know, we are still alert to discrimination against AfricanAmericans and Latinos. It is because there is discrimination, and we need to be especially alert in those circumstances.

Mr. Stalberg. If I may, I would like to let Christopher Sheridan, who is the head of the voting rights and election reform program for the Committee of Seventy just comment briefly on that, because it is an issue.

Mr. Sheridan. In a number of occasions in the past, I think most recently in 2003, we have seen instances of using mail to build challenge lists on behalf of one major political party, and I think-
so it has been an issue that we have seen. I think generally when we have gotten to the polls, I don't know that it has always been followed through on. Usually the mail comes back, and there is a new story, this many people aren't there. But we haven't seen a whole lot of challenges in the field based on this. But it is some-thing-it actually goes back to Tammany Hall in the last century, caging is a very old practice. And it is something that, you know, it is discriminatory, and it is something that you should take a serious look at prohibiting, along with false literature, which may be covered in, I believe it was 811 or Senator Obama's bill. We do see-
Ms. Lofgren. And the bill passed by the House, the false literature is covered by that.

Mr. Sheridan. Well, yeah, we do see false literature on Election Day. We frequently have to come to Election Court to get an order against false and misleading literature. So I do think it is an issue, especially in highly competitive, you know, general elections.

Ms. Campbell. From my experience as the Secretary of Democratic Party in addition to being Chair of the African-American Ward Leaders, you have a lot of problems on Election Day in the minority wards. A lot of times people are removed from the registration rolls, but no one can give you an answer as to why. I find that sometimes there are many things that happen in the minority wards that do not happen in other wards, such as machines being broke seven o'clock in the morning, when we have new machines. Machines being jammed. And sometimes there is a pattern in certain wards where this does happen. Now, I don't know whether it is the fault of the machine or the lack of maybe the proper care. I don't know. But I just find it very strange that this does happen in the minority wards.

Ms. Lofgren. At this point I have exhausted my questions, but I will say I understand why, when Chairman Brady comes to Washington, he is always bragging about where he is from, and the people he represents, and how smart they are, and how savvy they are. And I can see that from the witnesses today. And it has really been an honor, Bob, to be down here with you, and I commend you again for holding this hearing.

The Chairman. Thank you. It is also my honor to show you off a little bit and let my friends that I have known for many, many, many, many years see who I serve with and help me look good, too, in my committee and in Congress. We were joined by the Majority Leader, Councillady Jannie Blackwell. Would you like to comment on anything? I know you have the box in your office, and you heard some of the testimony. Is there anything that you would like to say?
Ms. Blackwell. Certainly, absolutely. Certainly I want to thank you both for being here to deal with this important issue. Our Congressman knows all the issues we face as ward leaders and elected officials in our districts. And I remember the year, so, talking about the handicapped, I remember before we had the law where we had to make all our sidewalks handicapped, a wheelchair could get down one side and not up on the other. So we have come a long way, certainly, in spite of our issues. But with regard to voting, it is just important that people be given the opportunity to submit
their ballots when they can't vote. I remember before my mother passed how difficult it was. And the last time I had forgotten to file my absentee ballot, and I took her, and of course they let me in, and she was just overwhelmed being inside a machine and having names and numbers so high, and it was just too much for her. And so it is just important that in order to make sure that people have their rights, they are allowed to file ballots. And I do believe, I thought that the new machines would change the problems we had with voting, but we still have problems. I suppose it amounts to intent. It amounts to will. People want to do it right. It happens right, but when we have controversial elections, we find that somehow, somewhere, we still have voter machine errors in certain areas. That is an issue. How it happens, only God knows. We don't know. But we support the effort. We thank you for having this hearing. We thank our beloved Congressman Bob Brady, and certainly we support whatever we can do to make sure that people in America have a right to this tree of life, and that includes voting and the ability for all people to vote. Thank you. Thank you, Congressman.

The Chairman. Thank you, Councillady. I would also like to ask unanimous consent to hold the committee record open for five days for inclusion of additional materials and written answers to questions.

The Chairman. Thank you. I thank the panel again. Thank you for your participation. Believe me, you don't know how important this is for us to have this on the record so that we can take the information back and insert it any time we have a hearing. We can insert your testimony, and we can make your feelings known without you actually having to be there, and it gives us good ammunition. So I thank all of you for your time and your participation. I especially thank the two Councilwomen for allowing us to infringe upon your turf for a moment or two and also the Council president for allowing us to use this facility. Again, a wholehearted thankyou to my colleague and friend from California, to Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren, for coming out here and spending time. She could have been home the rest of today like I have, but she spent another day here with us, and we are going to show her a little bit of the City of Philadelphia. I thank all of you, and this hearing is now adjourned.
[Whereupon, at 11:50 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]
[The information follows:]

Friday, 10am, City Hall, Council Chambers

## Committee on House Administration

"Impediments to Voter Enfranchisement"
Hon. U.S. Rep. Robert A. Brady, PA-1, Chairman
Hon. U.S. Rep. Vernon Ehlers, MI-3, Ranking Member
Hon. U.S. Rep. Zoe Lofgren, CA-16
Hon. U.S. Rep. Dan Lungren, CA-3
Hon. U.S. Rep. Mike Capuano, MA-8
Hon. U.S. Rep. Kevin McCarthy, CA-22
Hon. U.S. Rep. Charles Gonzalez, TX-20
Hon. U.S. Rep. Susan Davis, CA-53
Hon. U.S. Rep. Artur Davis, AL-7

1. Lack of Spanish-language interpreter support.
a. Total absence or inadequate numbers of interpreters in heavily laden language-minority polling sites.
b. The "Oh.., I'm sure there is one around" answer to a request for an interpreter is unacceptable, offensive and in violation of court agreement.
c. Selection process of interpreters is unclear and perceived as politically influenced
d. What skilis are required to become a Spanish-language interpreter? Are there any formal training requirements? Are there any credentialing requirements? Are all questions answered with nebulous responses.
e. County Boards should seek and accept engagements with non-partisan, grassroots organizations, who offer to recruit and train interpreters for free or at nominal fees.
2. Unable to distinguish polling officials from party/candidate operatives.
a. Require display of official photo-ID badges on outer garment clearly indicating name, title and party affiliation (where applicable) of every poll official.
3. Candidate and party operatives in front of polling place improperly hinder the free movement of voters suppresses voter turnout. Aggressive canvassing practices outside polling area create an unpleasant [and at times, hostile] atmosphere for voters. Voters are less likely to vote when they fear obnoxious and aggressive solicitation. The "gauntlet-like" experience discourages participation in electoral process. It's seen as political strategy designed to discourage voter participation in neighborhoods likely to vote for the contender. It's especially intimidating to first-time voters, women and the elderly.
a. Expand "buffer zone" perimeter of polling area.
b. Where enforcement of a larger buffer-area is an unreasonable alternative, eliminate political solicitation activity in polling area on Election Day entirely.
4. Inadequate signage in exterior of polling places, (i.e., schools, churches, commercial/industrial buildings) cause unnecessary confusion.
a. Need exterior signage to clearly indicate or 'points to' entrances of polling stations;
b. Exterior signage should identify ward and divisions of suffrage therein.
5. Inadequate signage in polling places
a. Need of uniform standards, i.e., size, location, language, etc.
b. Need of signage with contact information to a bilingual 'hot line' whereas voters may request information, receive clarification of process, and file complaints. Hot-lines (both telephone and web based) must be operational ahead of, throughout and a few days following Election Day.
6. Demand "Election Day registration", "vote-by-mail", and "early vote" systems/schemes which fosters increased voter participation. Especially beneficial to:
a. seniors,
b. language minorities with limited English skills,
c. the physically challenged,
d. those with limited literacy skills and thus unable to read or write,
e. and, to anyone who needs and wants additional time to make a thoughtful decision.
7. County boards must promote civic engagement
a. Take deliberate steps to implement effective schemes of voter \& voting education in schools and neighborhoods.
b. Make facsimile voting equipment available to community organizations, houses of faith, community fairs, and schools to afford constituents the opportunity to become familiar with the voting technology.
c. Promote the attendance of parent-child in the voting booth.

Where the citizen's right to vote conflict with the interests of a political candidate or the convenience of an electoral system - it is the former who must prevail. A republican representative democracy becomes a worthless philosophical abstract if the free and unobstructed practice of the same is unachievable. It becomes a painful farce, a rhetorical concept..., an illusion of inclusion.

## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA <br> PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

| THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, | ) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ) |
| Plaintiff, | ) |
|  | ) |
| v. | ) |
|  | ) |
| CITY OF PHILADELPHIA; and | ) |
| MARGARET TARTEGLIONE, EDGAR A. | ) |
| HOWARD, JOSEPH J. DUDA, in their | ) |
| official capacities as Philadelphia City | ) |
| Comimssioners; and THE PHILADELPHIA | ) |
| COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, | ) |
|  | ) |
|  | ) |
| Defendants. | ) |
|  | ) |
|  | ) |
|  | ) |

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CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:06cv4592

AMENDED COMPLAINT

HOWARD, JOSEPH J. DUDA, in their Comimssioners; and THE PHILADELPHIA

## SETTLEMENTAGREEMENT

This settlement agreement (the "Agreement") is entered into as of April 26, 2007 (the "Effective Date") by and between THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (the "Department") and THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, MARGARET TARTAGLIONE, EDGAR A. HOWARD, JOSEPH J. DUDA, in their official capacities as Philadelphia City Commissioners, and THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS (collectively, the "Defendants"). Plaintiff and Defendants (together, the "Parties") are parties to the litigation captioned, or otherwise referred to, as United States of America v. City of Philadelphia and Philadelphia City Commission, C.A. No. 06-4592, which was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on October 13, 2006 and which will subsequently be modified by an amended complaint, the stipulation as to which will be filed on April 26, 2007 (the "Litigation").

WHEREAS, pursuant to Pennsylvania law, the Philadelphia County Board of Elections (the "Board") is the elected body responsible for the conduct of elections in the City of Philadelphia (the "City") and is bound, inter alia, by the Pennsylvania Constitution, including Art. 6, § 7; the Pennsylvania Election Code, 25 Pa . Stat. Ann. § 14 et seq.; federal election law including the statutes referenced in this Agreement; and the U.S. Constitution.

WHEREAS, since 1992, the City has been covered under Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973aa-1a, and has been required to provide election information and assistance to limited English proficient Hispanic voters.

WHEREAS, the Board has used bilingual ballots and provided voting materials in Spanish since the 1970s and Arroyo v. Tucker, 372 F. Supp. 764 (E.D. Pa. 1974);

WHEREAS, pursuant to applicable law, each election division in Philadelphia is staffed on each Election Day by (i) a Judge of Elections, (ii) a Majority Inspector, (iii) a Minority Inspector, each of whom are popularly elected, (together, the "Elected Polling Place Officials"), (iv) a Clerk appointed by the Minority Inspector, (v) a Machine Inspector appointed by the Board, and (vi) where appropriate, interpreter(s) appointed by the Board (together, the "Appointed Polling Place Officials"). The Elected Polling Place Officials and the Appointed Polling Place Officials comprise the "Polling Place Officials"; as such term is used in this Agreement.

WHEREAS, Philadelphia has provided Spanish-language interpreters at certain polling places since the 1970s, including in response to reasonable and timely requests by the local elected leaders or community organizations;

WHEREAS, the United States, on October 13, 2006, filed an action against the City and the Board, pursuant to Sections 203 and 208 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1973aa-1 a and 1973aa-6.

WHEREAS, the Parties, on April 26, 2007, will file a stipulation to amend the United States's complaint to include as defendants in this case the Philadelphia City Commissioners in their official capacity, and the Philadelphia County Board of Elections (as opposed to the "Philadelphia City Commission"). In addition, the amended complaint asserts additional claims under Sections 2 and 4(e) of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. $\S \S 1973$ and 1973b(e); Sections 301 (a)(3) and 301(a)(4) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, 42 U.S.C. $\S \S 15481$ (a)(3) and (a)(4) ("HAVA"); and Section 8 of the National Voter Registration Act, 42 U.S.C. § $1973 \mathrm{gg}-6$ ("NVRA").

WHEREAS, in the November 2006 election, the Board enhanced the availability of services to voters with limited English proficiency, including expanding the number of Spanish-English interpreters to 195 polling places covering 235 divisions.

WHEREAS, the City disputes many of the allegations in the original and the amended complaint, including all allegations of failure to comply with applicable law.

WHEREAS, in the November 2006 election, the Board made available and widely publicized the availability of telephonic interpretation services in approximately 120 languages, including Spanish, at all polling places in Philadelphia under an expansion of the City's Global Philadelphia program.

WHEREAS, for the November 2006 election, the Board created and advertised a supplemental, dedicated Election Day help-line, staffed by Spanish speakers, to handle issues related to language assistance.

WHEREAS, the Board in October 2006, initiated the establishment of a bilingual advisory committee to advise it on the best methods of assisting voters with limited proficiency in the English language.

WHEREAS, in March 2007, the Board and the advisory committee has conducted and will conduct a series of town hall listening sessions, in affected communities with simultaneous interpretation, to ensure that all citizen input on language assistance issues is properly addressed.

WHEREAS, since at least 1998, the Board has used information from the Postal Service's National Change of Address ("NCOA") Program, Pennsylvania's Five Year Notice and Canvass Programs to detect registrants who have changed residence to update the addresses of more than 100,000 registrants who changed residence within the County and cancel the records of tens of thousands of registrants who moved outside the County or were not qualified to vote. The Board has also used these programs to designate hundreds of thousands of registrants as inactive and since December 2000 has cancelled hundreds of thousands of inactive registrants who have failed to appear to vote or update their records during the period beginning with the date of the NVRA 8(d) notice and ending after the second federal general election after the notice.

WHEREAS, since June 1995, the Board has also used change of address information from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to update the addresses of approximately 280,000 registrants who have changed residence within the County and to remove approximately 114,000 registrants who changed residence to an address in another Pennsylvania County and transferred these records to the Registration Commission of the registrant's new county.

WHEREAS, since 1995, the Board has used information provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Health to remove the names of approximately 120,000 deceased registrants from its files of eligible voters.

## TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in the spirit of cooperation and comity and to avoid the expense and time of litigating the matter, including the planned additional allegations in the amended complaint, the Parties desire to fully and finally settle the Department's claims. The Parties agree the Board shall continue and/or undertake the specific activities set forth in this Agreement to continue and/or enhance its activities to comply with state and federal election law.

In consideration of the mutual promises contained in this Agreement, good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is acknowledged, the Parties, intending to be legally bound, agree:

## Spanish Language Assistance

1. The Board shall make Spanish language assistance available at the Board's principal office at 520 North Delaware Avenue. Trained bilingual election personnel shall be available to answer voting-related questions by telephone without cost (except as such assistance, such as duplication services, also may be at cost when provided in English) during normal business hours and while the polls are open on election days.
2. The Board agrees to recruit, hire, and assign sufficient numbers of persons proficient in Spanish and English, so as to provide effective assistance in the Spanish language, to serve as interpreters during election days, and, to that end, shall, among other outreach efforts, invite recommendations of interpreters from community leaders and from each major political party, and shall urge members of the Advisory Group, as discussed below, to help recruit interpreters.
3. The Board agrees to provide at least one Spanish-language interpreter on election days at each polling place where the Board determines there to be a need for such interpreters through the process set forth in Paragraphs 4-6 of this Agreement.
4. For the May 15, 2007 election, the Board will make at least one interpreter available on election day at each of the divisions listed on the attached Exhibit A. For each of the divisions listed on the attached Exhibit B, except for the May 15, 2007 election and elections that are not expected to have high turnout (see Paragraph 6 below), the Board will make available at least two interpreters on election day. The Parties recognize, however, that it may be difficult to assure that two interpreters are available at each of the divisions listed on Exhibit B for the May 15, 2007 election; for that election, best efforts will satisfy the Board's obligations to provide two interpreters at the divisions listed on Exhibit B. For the consolidated divisions listed on the attached Exhibit C, the Board will make available at least one interpreter on election day for each two consolidated divisions.
5. Starting in June 2007, and thereafter on an annual basis, the Board will request that the Philadelphia School District, the Philadelphia Department of Human Services ("DHS"), and the Philadelphia City Planning Commission identify geographic areas in the City where there has been a material increase in services for Spanish-speaking persons or migration of Spanishspeaking persons. The Board will review and discuss with the Advisory Group information, to the extent available and useful, provided by the Philadelphia School District, DHS, the Planning Commission, the Department, the U.S. Census, voter registration records, local elected leaders, and local community leaders, and will make appropriate adjustments based upon reliable information.
6. The Board may adjust bilingual assistance at specific polling places in light of reliable information that the actual need for language assistance in such polling place is lesser or greater than as enumerated by the above standards. For the duration of this Agreement, a determination
to eliminate or reduce interpretation at a polling place shall only be made with the consent of the Department or, in the event the Department objects, the Court. The Parties recognize that the need for the assistance of a second interpreter at the polling places identified on Exhibit B will vary according to turnout and the Department will consent to reduce the number of interpreters from two to one at the polling places listed on Exhibit B for elections that are not expected to have high turnout, and to increase the number where there is reliable information that additional assistance is needed.
7. The Board shall develop a policy to assure that Polling Place Officials who are assigned by the Board to satisfy its obligations under Paragraph 3 of this Agreement are able to understand, speak, write, and read Spanish proficiently. Within 30 days of the date of this Agreement, the Board shall provide the Department with a detailed draft of such policy, which shall include the process to assure that Polling Place Officials who are assigned by the Board to satisfy its obligations under Paragraph 3 of this Agreement are familiar with Spanish language election terms. The Department shall have seven days to review the draft and provide comments to the Board. If the Board and the Department are unable to agree within seven days thereafter on the contents of the policy, either party may approach the Court for resolution.
8. The Board shall instruct Polling Place Officials to post signs prominently in both English and Spanish at all polling places stating that Spanish language assistance is available and, where such assistance is by other than a Spanish-proficient Polling Place Official, how such assistance can be obtained.

## Translation and Dissemination of Election-Related Materials

9. The Board shall employ its best efforts to use materials in English and Spanish provided by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the extent such signage is available. To the extent such election-related materials are not provided by the Commonwealth, the Board shall have all election-related materials, such as registration or voting applications and notices, voting instructions, notices of availability of assistance, and ballots, professionally translated into Spanish, or, where appropriate, develop comparable Spanish-language equivalents reasonably calculated to achieve specific goals in a manner comparable to that provided to the Englishspeaking population.
10. The Board shall update the checklist used to identify each written or printed item of election information that the Board makes available to the public at each polling place, including each item that the Help America Vote Act requires to be posted. The Judge of Elections for each polling place shall be instructed to complete and sign this checklist or, where appropriate, provide written explanation for a failure to do so. The Board agrees to maintain for 22 months a record of each completed and signed checklist.
11. The Board shall, in consultation with the Advisory Group, design and implement a program to ensure that Spanish language election information, materials, and announcements shall be distributed to the media and in paid media placements in the appropriate Spanishlanguage venues. These announcements need not be identical in all respects to English language announcements, but shall provide substantially the same information and be in the form,
frequency, and media reasonably calculated to achieve effective notice and understanding comparable to that provided to the English-speaking population.

## Assistors of Choice

12. The Board shall provide training and information to Polling Place Officials that they must allow any voter who requires assistance to vote by reason of blindness, disability or inability to read or write to be given assistance by a person of the voter's choice, other than a Judge of Election, the voter's employer or agent of that employer or officer or agent of the voter's union.
13. The Board shall train and provide information to Polling Place Officials that, when any limited English proficient Spanish-speaking voters, who are either blind, disabled, or cannot read or write English, select a Polling Place Official as their assistor of choice, the voters should receive assistance from a Spanish-proficient Polling Place Official if one is available at that location.

## Registration List Maintenance

14. The Department shall share with the Board information from the Death Master File of the Social Security Administration ("SSA") concerning deceased persons having a Philadelphia County address. The Department shall provide this information in an electronic text format on a CD or DVD. To the extent available, the information from the Social Security file shall include the last name, first name, middle initial, and suffix; date of birth; Social Security number; the date of death; the SSA address of record for the individual at the time of death; the last SSA Philadelphia address of record for the individual; the last SSA Pennsylvania address of record for the individual; and the address from the Philadelphia files of eligible voters for each person the Department contends is deceased yet still on the Philadelphia voter rolls. The Parties agree that, to the extent the requested data items are unavailable, such unavailability may limit the data's usefulness to the Board. The Board will use this previously unavailable and non-mandatory information to search its files of eligible voters. Within 90 days after the first election after receiving this information, the Board shall, in a manner consistent with Pennsylvania election law, review its files of eligible voters and attempt to confirm and remove any registrants found on the Board's files of eligible voters where the Board is able to confirm the registrant is deceased.
15. So long as the data referenced in Paragraph 14 is provided on or before May 31, 2007, the Board shall provide a report to the Department on or before November 1, 2007, with the names and appropriate identifying information of all registrants who were, by reason of being deceased, deleted from the registration list between January 1,2007 and the date the report is generated.
16. It shall be the policy of the Board to use all mandatory and reasonably available optional voter update and removal programs and: (1) act on state-provided information obtained from the statewide voter registration database regarding voters who may have become ineligible, such as potential deaths; (2) research, confirm and act on other specific information provided in writing
by Polling Place Officials, or a member of a voter's household who calls into question a voter's continued residency or eligibility to vote; (3) use information from non-forwardable Voter Identification Cards returned as undeliverable by the United States Postal Service to investigate by a canvass to identify and remove ineligible registrants by visiting buildings and other location a registrant's qualifications under Pennsylvania law, consistent with Section 8(f) of the NVRA and state law; (4) send a forwardable confirmation notice under Section 8(d) of the NVRA to all voters identified through the statewide voter registration database NCOA voter removal program who may have moved outside of the Board's election jurisdiction or for whom there is no forwarding information; (5) send a forwardable confirmation notice to any registered elector who has not voted nor appeared to vote during any election, or contacted the Board in any manner, and whose contact resulted in a change in his or her voter record; (6) place voters who do not respond to the confirmation notice into an inactive status that will indicate the date they were placed in such status; (7) remove inactive voters who fail to appear to vote during the period beginning with the date of the confirmation notice and ending after the second federal general election following the date of the confimation notice or who indicate in writing that they have moved outside of the jurisdiction; (8) ensure that eligible voters on inactive status (a) remain on the voter registration list during the period of the two federal general election cycles following the date the confirmation notice is sent, and (b) are able to cast valid ballots on election day during that period, upon completion of an affirmation, if required under state law; and (9) return eligible inactive voters to active status if they properly reactivate their registration. The Board shall notify the Department in writing of any change in the policy set forth in this paragraph.

## Polling Place Official Training and Oath of Undertaking

17. The Board will encourage all Polling Place Officials to attend election training. That training must include detailed discussions and written materials regarding the Voting Rights Act, including: (i) the legal obligation and means to make Spanish language assistance and materials available to voters, (ii) the procedures and guidelines for providing such assistance, (iii) the requirement that Polling Place Officials be respectful and courteous to all voters regardless of race, ethnicity, color, or language abilities and to avoid inappropriate comments, and (iv) the requirement to allow voters, who are disabled, or cannot read or write English, to select any person of their choice, other than a Judge of Election, the voter's employer or an officer or agent of the voter's union, to assist them with the voting process. Moreover, the training must cover the right of each voter, pursuant to Section 301 of HAVA and the Pennsylvania Constitution, to vote privately and independently, and the procedures for setting up and operating accessible machines and the requirement to post all HAVA-required signs, in English and Spanish, so that all voters can easily view such signs. The Board will retain a list of those who have attended training.
18. To be eligible to serve as a Polling Place Official in specific capacities, an individual must take the appropriate oath of office under 25 Pa . Stat. Ann. §§ 2677-80. Beginning with officials trained after May 1, 2007, for the May 15, 2007 election, and for all training provided thereafter, the Board shall require that Polling Place Officials also, at the time they receive training, swear or affirm on an appropriate form that they are aware of and will comply with all of their obligations under federal law, including the legal obligation and means to make Spanish language assistance and materials available to voters and the parameters of such assistance; that they will treat all voters equally and with respect; take any and all reasonable steps to ensure that
the polling place is free from intimidation or coercion; honor the candidate and other ballot choices of all voters who receive assistance in marking their ballots and, allow voters requiring language assistance to choose any person to assist them, other than their employer or union representative, consistent with Section 208 of the Voting Rights Act.

## Spanish Language Election Program Coordinator

19. The Board shall designate an individual to coordinate the Board's Spanish language election program (the "Spanish Language Coordinator") for all elections in the City. The Board shall provide the Spanish Language Coordinator with support sufficient to meet its goals for the program. The Spanish Language Coordinator shall be able to understand, speak, write, and read both Spanish and English fluently, or shall have subordinates with those abilities. The Spanish Language Coordinator shall work under the supervision of the Board and his or her responsibilities shall include, but are not limited to: (i) coordinating efforts to ensure that all ballots and other election information are translated properly; (ii) developing and overseeing the bilingual Spanish language election publicity program, including the selection of appropriate Spanish language media for notices and announcements; (iii) identifying the need for, recruiting and assigning Spanish language interpreters for all elections; (iv) developing and overseeing the presentation in English of the bilingual-related elements of the Board's election training program for all Polling Place Officials to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Agreement and applicable federal and state law; and (v) managing any other aspect of the Spanish bilingual program that is required by this Agreement and applicable federal or state law.
20. The Spanish Language Coordinator shall keep, maintain for 22 months, and hold available for reasonable inspection and copying at the Board's office a record of information used to publicize Spanish-language election information, announcements and notices, including all materials that are provided to the Advisory Group pursuant to paragraph 23 of this Agreement.

## Response to Complaints

21. The Board, upon receipt of complaints, whether oral or written, agrees to investigate expeditiously any allegations of Polling Place Officials' illegal or materially inappropriate conduct toward voters or failures to follow federal election law. Where there is credible evidence that a Polling Place Official has engaged in illegal or materially inappropriate treatment of voters, or failed to follow federal election law, the Board shall take reasonable efforts to prevent future offenses by such official. As appropriate under the circumstances of each case, such efforts may include counseling, in-person instruction, refusal to reappoint an Appointed Polling Place Official, seeking a judicial order to remove an Elected Polling Place Official, and referral of potentially criminal acts to the District Attomey.

## Advisory Group

22. The Advisory Group shall assist the Board in its Spanish language election program. There shall be open meetings of the Advisory Group at least quarterly through 2008 , including one such meeting no less than 45 days in advance of each primary and general election. The Advisory Group will address at least the following issues: voter registration, conduct of Polling

Place Officials/need for bilingual Polling Place Officials, and voter education and information. The Advisory Group will consider channels of communication and make recommendations to the Board regarding dissemination of election information. To further the purposes of the Advisory Group, it may establish subcommittees that are open to all interested individuals and organizations. The chairperson of the Advisory Group shall provide notice of all planned meetings, including the time and location for the meeting, at least seven days in advance of such meeting, although members of the Advisory Group may agree to waive or shorten this time period as necessary. Notices of open meetings shall be provided to the Department, and publicized to appropriate language media and community groups. The chairperson may fix the topics of such meetings and shall, where a topic is fixed, provide in advance a general agenda of such meetings. The chairperson shall regularly provide a written summary of the proceedings of the Advisory Group to all members of the Board.
23. The Board shall make available to all members of the Advisory Group copies, in English and Spanish, of all appropriate election information, announcements, and notices that are provided or made available to the electorate and general public.

## Accessible Voting Machines

24. The Board shall ensure that each polling place has at least one voting machine designed for the use of those with accessibility needs in accordance with the 2002 Voluntary Voting System Standards adopted by the United States Election Assistance Commission ("Accessible Voting Machines"). The Board shall instruct its machine inspectors to assure that at least one such Accessible Voting Machine, including any feature intended to allow voters with disabilities to vote privately and independently, is fully operational at each polling place before the opening of the polling place. Training for Polling Place Officials shall include how to ensure the appropriate Polling Place Official provides effective assistance such that the appropriate Polling Place Official may assist voters. The Board shall instruct Polling Place Officials not to in any way specifically discourage, delay, or interfere with any voter who requests the use of an Accessible Voting Machine. To the extent that the Board is made aware that an Accessible Voting Machine is not fully operational when a polling place opens, the Board shall take prompt and appropriate measures to make the machine operational and will keep a record if no Accessible Voting Machine is available at any division for a period of 90 minutes or more during hours that such polling place is open.

## Evaluation of Plan

25. The Parties recognize that regular and ongoing reassessment may be necessary to provide the most effective and efficient Spanish language election program. The Board shall reevaluate its election procedures and programs after each election to determine which aspects of the programs are functioning well, whether any aspects need improvement, and how to affect needed improvements. The Agreement may be adjusted by agreement of the Parties.

Dismissal of Action
26. The Parties stipulate and agree to the dismissal to of all of the Department's claims raised in the complaint and the amended complaint, and of all other claims related to the conduct of the polls that could have been brought, as of the date of this Agreement, under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, the Help America Vote Act of 2002, the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, and any other federal law to the extent such laws address conduct of elections; provided, however, that: (1) this Agreement does not resolve, limit, preclude or implicate any claims the Department may have regarding the physical accessibility of the Defendants' polling places under the Americans with Disabilities Act or other federal law; (2) this Agreement does not resolve, limit, preclude, or implicate any criminal charges; (3) nothing in this Agreement will prevent the Department from bringing new claims against anyone based on conduct in future elections during the term of this Agreement, so long as the Department first exhausts the dispute resolution procedures of Paragraph 28; and (4) nothing herein shall be interpreted to diminish or enhance the use of any evidence of events occurring before the date of this Agreement, which use is govemed by the Federal Rules of Evidence.
27. Contemporaneous with the signing of this Agreement, the Department shall provide Defendants with a signed Stipulation of Dismissal with Prejudice in the form attached as Exhibit D. The amended complaint shall be filed within three business days of the Effective Date. Defendants shall promptly sign the Stipulation of Dismissal, and file it after the amended complaint has been filed.

## Dispute Resolution

28. Before filing any complaint, motion, or other pleading concerning the Defendants' failure to conduct any activity, or to refrain from any activity, covered by this Agreement, or sending any letter to the Court, the Department must take certain steps: (a) expeditiously investigate and verify such information and the Defendants will reasonably cooperate with and assist the Department as it does so (for the avoidance of doubt, reasonable cooperation does not include waiver of any claims to privilege or provision of any information requested in a broad and sweeping manner); (b) give specific written notice within 30 days to the Board of any credible allegation violation of the Voting Rights Act, HAVA, the NVRA, or any other applicable election-related law that the Department reasonably believes can be substantiated, including a detailed statement of the factual basis for any alleged violations or objections and all related information gathered by the Department; (c) make appropriately senior personnel reasonably available to participate in at least one face-to-face meeting in Philadelphia to attempt in good faith to resolve any differences; and (d) allow the Board 30 days to cure any purported violations (or in the case of past violations to take remedial or preventative efforts), or such other time as is reasonable and necessary in light of the imminence of an election day. The Board will provide information to the Department that has been reasonably requested to assist and cooperate with the Department in its investigation; provided, however, that the Board's alleged failure to provide such information shall not be grounds for the Department to fail to take the steps outlined in this provision before filing any complaint, motion, or other pleading, or sending any letter to the Court. Nothing in this paragraph, however, shall in any way bar the United States from pursuing appropriate criminal sanctions against any individual Polling Place Official for alleged wrong-doing in connection with the conduct of any election.

## Department Assistance

29. The Department agrees to provide reasonable guidance to the Board, including but not limited to, guidance about model policies in other jurisdictions and demographic information to the extent that it is not otherwise reasonably available to the Board.

## Other Provisions

30. The terms of this Agreement apply to all federal, state, and local elections that are administered by the Board to the extent it is consistent with the Voting Rights Act, HAVA and the NVRA and any other applicable election law. Were the Board to enter into an election services contract with any other entity, the Board would require such entity to agree to abide by the terms of this Agreement as if such entity were a party to it, as consistent with applicable law.
31. This Agreement is final and binding between the Parties and their successors in office regarding the matters described in paragraph 23. This Agreement shall expire on July 1, 2009.
32. The Parties shall jointly move the Court to retain jurisdiction over the case until July 1, 2009, and agree that the Court shall have the authority to enforce each of the terms of this Agreement.
33. The Parties agree that no Party shall be in breach of this Settlement Agreement due to causes beyond such Party's control, including acts of God, acts of terrorism, floods, fires, accidents, wars, or civil insurrection.
34. The Department may request federal monitors for any election during the term of this Agreement by providing a written request for such monitors to the City Solicitor of the City at least 30 days before such election or, for the May 15, 2007 election, within five days of the Effective Date. The City anticipates that it will approve such monitors in a manner consistent with its historic practice.
35. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as an admission of liability by the Department, the Board, the City, or any of their employees, officers, directors, Board members or other elected or appointed officials, agents, or representatives.
36. This Agreement, including all attachments hereto, represents the entire Agreement and understanding between the Parties regarding the subject matter hereof and supersedes any and all prior and contemporaneous agreements, representations, understandings and negotiations between the Parties hereto, whether oral or written, with respect to the subject matter hereof.
37. The Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which taken together shall constitute one and the same document.
38. Any notice to the Department under this Agreement shall be directed to the Chief of the Voting Section of the United States Department of Justice. Any notice to the Board under this

Agreement shall be directed both to the City Solicitor and to Abbe F. Fletman,
Flaster/Greenberg, P.C., Eight Penn Center, 1628 JFK Blvd., 15th floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties, by their duly authorized representatives, have executed this Agreement as of the Effective Date set forth above.

For Plaintiff:
WAN J. KIM
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
PATRICK MEEHAN
United States Attorney
VIVECA D. PARKER
Assistant United States Attorney

## $/ \mathrm{s} /$

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Trial Attomey
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Philadelphia, PA 19103
DENISE J. SMYLER
Smyler \& Gentile
109 South 22nd Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

## EXHIBIT A

# Wards and Divisions Where One Spanish-Speaking Interpreter Will Be Assigned Pursuant to Paragraph 4 of the Agreement 

| Ward | Divisions | Ward | Divisions <br> 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6,7,10$ | 33 | $1-6,8-18,20-24$ |  |
| 5 | $13,16,23$ | 35 | $9,12,18-19,21-22,30$ |
| 7 | $2-21,23$ | 37 | $10,13-15,19-21$ |
| 8 | 26 | 42 | $1-3,5-6,9-10,12,14-$ |
| 14 | $7,9,10$ | 43 | $3,5-6,13-22,24-25$ |
| 15 | $3,10,11,16$ | 45 | $8-11,13-14,16-19$ |
| 18 | $1,3,8,9,13-17$ | 49 | $1,6,9,10$ |
| 19 | $1-19$ | 53 | 2 |
| 20 | $1,2,4,5,8,10$ | 54 | 4 |
| 23 | $1-3,10-12,15-16,22-$ | 61 | $1,3,4,7,8,12,18$ |
| 25 | 23 | 62 | $1,5,7,9,13$ |
| 31 | $9,13-21,23$ |  |  |

## EXHIBIT B

Wards and Divisions Where Two Spanish-Speaking Interpreters Will Be Assigned for Anticipated High-Turnout Elections

Pursuant to Paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Agreement

## Ward

7
23
33
37
42
43

Divisions
1,22
11
7, 19
16, 17, 18
4, 8, 11, 13, 22
$2,4,7,8,11,12$

## EXHIBIT C

Consolidated Precincts Where One Spanish-Speaking Interpreter Will Be Assigned to Cover Multiple Divisions Pursuant to Paragraph 4
of the Agreement

| Ward | Divisions | Ward | Divisions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $14 \& 15$ | 49 | $2 \& 13 ; 14 \& 22$ |
| 5 | $15 \& 17$ | 53 | $1 \& 3 ; 4 \& 6 ; 7 \& 8 ; 12$ |
|  |  |  | $\& 23 ; 13 \& 16$ |
| 23 | $4 \& 8 ; 6 \& 7 ; 20 \& 21$ | 54 | $2 \& 3 ; 6 \& 7 ; 9 \&$ |
|  |  |  | $13 ; 11 \& 12$ |
| 25 | $11 \& 22$ | 61 | $6 \& 13 ; 10 \& 20 ; 11 \&$ <br>  |
| 35 | $7 \& 8 ; 10 \& 11 ; 15 \&$ |  | $16 ; 14 \& 15 ; 19 \& 26$ |
| 41 | $1723 \& 24 ; 27 \& 29$ | 62 | $10 \& 11 ; 18 \& 19 ; 21$, |
| 4 | $1 \& 2$ | 65 | $23, \& 24$ |
|  |  |  | $5 \& 6$ |

## EXHIBIT D

## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA <br> PHILADELPHIA DIVISION



## STIPULATION OF DISMISSAL WITH PREJUDICE

It is hereby stipulated and agreed that claims of plaintiff, the United States of America, against defendants, the City of Philadelphia, Margaret Tartaglione, Edgar A. Howard and Joseph J. Duda, in their official capacities as Philadelphia City Commissioners, and the Philadelphia County Board of Elections, are hereby DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE and without costs with the consent of all parties.

It is further stipulated and agreed that the Court shall retain jurisdiction over this matter until July 1,2009 , and shall have the authority to enforce the settlement agreement among the parties.
For Plaintiff:
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Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
PATRICK MEEHAN
For Defendants:
/s/
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City Solicitor
MARK R. ZECCA
KEVIN GREENBERG
United States Attorney
City of Philadelphia

VIVECA D. PARKER
Assistant United States Attorney
/s/
M. ERIC EVERSOLE

Trial Attomey
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NINETY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CITY
COMMISSIONERS
TO THE PEOPLE
OF PHILADELPHIA
2002


CITY COMMISSIONERS
Margarat M. Tartaglione, Chairwoman
Joseph J. Duda
DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS
Renee T. Tartaglione, Chief
Renee I. Tartag
Napmi Burgos
Camille G. Mocolgan
VOTER REGISTRATION ADMINISTRATOR
Robert Lee, Jr.
June 30, 2003
Dear Fellow Philadelphian:
We, the City Commissioners of Philadelphia, present to you our Ninety-Seventh Annual Report covering our activities in the Voter Registration Division and the County Board of Elections of the City Commissioners Office for election year 2002.

The City Commissioners administered voter registration in accordance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) and the Pennsylvania Voter Registration Act, codified by Act 3 of 2002. These registration laws provide for expanded voter registration opportunities. Prior to enactment of the NVRA, citizens could only submit voter registration applications in person, by mail, or through third party agents. These registration laws provide the additional methods of voter registration simultaneous with drivers' license applications and renewals (Motor-Voter), and at certain other state government agencies, such as public assistance, and marriage license offices (AgencyBased).
The NVRA and Act 3 also mandate that the Commission use change of address information from drivers license agencies and the U.S. Postal Service to update the records of registered voters who have changed their residence to maintain the currency and accuracy of the files of eligible voters.

The NVRA and Act 3 also provide very detailed requirements for voter registration administration, including the requirement that no names be removed from the files of eligible voters for reasons of failure to vote, or merely because the voter has changed residence. The NVRA and Act 3 mandate complex voter notification and "fail-safe" voting procedures, prior to the removal of the name of any voter who has changed residence.

Registered electors who have changed residence, but have failed to notify the registration commission, are now permitted to return to the polling place of their former address and vote, provided their registration record is still in the district register, or pollbooks. Before voting these registrants must complete an affirmation providing their new address for updating the Commission's records.

Electors who are unable to enter, or operate a voting machine because of a disability, or inability to read or write English, are permitted to declare, in writing, their need for assistance at the polling place on election day. The elector may receive assistance in voting from the person of their choice.

## 2002 PRIMARY ELECTION

## Applications

In accordance with State Law, November 7, 2001 marked the commencement of registration for new applications and change of address or party enrollments. The last day for submitting these applications or changes, in determining eligibility for the May 21 st Primary Election was April 22, 2001.

During the period beginning November 7,2001 and ending with the April 22nd deadline, the City Commissioners received a total of 51,001 voter registration applications. The major source categories of these applications were as follows:

| Office / Personal | 624 |
| :--- | ---: |
| U.S. Mail | 10,127 |
| Third Party Delivery | 20,009 |
| PA. Dept. Of Transportation | 15,668 |
| Agency-based | 1,620 |
| PenDOT Change of Address into Philadelphia | 2,953 |

PernDOT Change of Address Program
The City Commissioners also received 51,960 change of address records from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation before the April 22nd deadline. The records of 17,647 voters who changed residence within Philadelphia were transferred to their new election division. The records of 6,021 voters who changed residence outside Philadelphia County were deleted from the files for Philadelphia and transferred to their new county of residence.

Applications and Changes Approved
The City Commissioners approved and processed 58,882 new or change of address applications. An analysis of these approved applications revealed the applicants designated the following political party affiliations: Democrat - 43,418; Republicans -9,933; Other Parties - 5,531. The City Commissioners also approved and processed 6,205 applications for change of political party enrollments. Of this total, 5,335 electors changed to Democrat; 775 changed to Republican; and 95 changed to miscellaneous party affiliations.

## Eligible Voters

In total, the Voter Registration Division of the City Commissioners Office certified the following number of electors as eligible to vote in the May 21, 2002 Primary Election.

| DEMOCRATS | 763,500 |
| :--- | ---: |
| REPUBLICANS | 187,420 |
| CONSTITUTIONAL | 2,920 |
| NON-PARTISAN | 57,421 |
| GREEN | 559 |
| LIBERTARIAN | 2,920 |
| CONSUMER | 233 |
| OTHERRARTIES | $\mathbf{6 , 2 6 6}$ |
| TOTAL ELIGIBLE VOTERS | $1,019,579$ |
| Active $-799,269$ Inactive $-220,310$ |  |

## 2002 GENERAL ELECTION

## Applications

Following the Primary election, May 22, 2002 marked the commencement of registration for new applicants and change of address or party enrollments. The last day for submitting these applications or changes, in determining eligibility for the November 5, 2002 General Election was October 7, 2002. During the period beginning May 22nd and ending with the October 7th registration deadline, the City Commissioners received a total of 54,229 voter registration applications. The major source categories of these applications were as follows:

| Office / Personal | 813 |
| :--- | ---: |
| U.S. Mail | 15,161 |
| Third Party Delivery | 20,532 |
| PA. Dept. Of Transportation | 13,259 |
| Agency-based | 1,305 |
| PennDOT Change of Address to Philadelphia | 3,159 |

PembOT Change of Address Program
Additionally, during this period the City Commissioners received 47,994 change of address records from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. The records of 16,757 voters who changed residence within Philadelphia were transferred to their new election division. The records of 5,931 voters who changed residence outside Philadelphia County were deleted from the files for Philadelphia and transferred to their new county of residence.

Applications and Changes Approved
The City Commissioners Office approved and processed 82,207 new and change of address applications for the 2002 General Election. An analysis of these applications revealed the applicants designated the following political party affiliations: Democrat - 59,884; Republican - 13,853 other parties - 8,470.

Additionally, during this period the City Commissioners Office approved and processed 2,834 applications for change of political party enrollments. Of this total, 1,106 electors changed to Democrat; 1,599 changed to Repuolican; and 129 changed to miscellaneous party affiliations.

## Eligible Voters

In total, the Voter Registration Division of the City Commissioners Office certified the following number of electors as eligible to vote in the November 5, 2002 General Election.

| DEMOCRATS | 766,051 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| REPUBLICANS | 188,912 |  |
| CONSTITUTIONAL | 1,244 |  |
| NON-PARTISAN | 5 | 8,667 |
| GREEN | 747 |  |
| LIBERTARIAN | 2,835 |  |
| CONSUMER | 220 |  |
| OTHERPARTIES | 6,720 |  |
| TOTAL ELIGIBLE VOTERS | $1,025,396$ |  |

## VOTER REMOVAL PROGRAMS

Federal and state voter registration laws require that the Commission conduct annual Voter Removal Programs to maintain the accuracy and currency of the files of eligible voters

## National Change of Address Program

These laws provide that the Commission may use the U.S. Postal Service National Change of Address Program (NCOA) to detect registered voters who have changed their residence.

In May 2002 the Commission contracted with a vendor licensed by the U.S. Postal Service to compare the names and addresses of all $1,017,896$ registered voters in the city to the National Change of Address data file to detect electors who may have changed their address. The vendor provided the Commission with approximately 18,361 electors who had been reported as having changed residence within the County in the past two years and 12,562 who changed residence to an address outside the County since May 2001. The NCOA report included 9,489 possible moves without any new address,

During Jume, the Commission mailed Notice of Change of Address, (NCA) forms to all 40,412 electors, providing a response form and pre-addressed, postage pre-paid envelope for elector confirmation of the change. The Commission mailed a mandated second notice, the Address Verification Notice, (AVN), to 33,119 registered electors who failed to responded to the NCA notices.

The NCOA Voter Removal Program resulted in the following responses and voter file maintenance for the records of:

- 2,756 electors confirmed their continued residence at the address of registration and their records were not changed.
- 2,869 electors who confirmed their change of residence to a new address within Philadelphia remained designated as Active, had their address updated and, if necessary, the record was transferred to their new election district,
- 2,358 electors who confirmed their change of residence to an address outside Philadelphia were deleted from the files of eligible voters.
- 15,442 electors who had been reported as moved to a new address within Philadelphia, and who failed to respond to the NCA and AVN notices, were designated as Inactive, had their address updated and, if necessary, were transferred to their new election district,
- 7,843 electors, who had been reported as having moved outside Philadelphia, and who failed. to respond to the NCA and AVN notices, were designated Inactive at the address of registration.
- 5,190 electors who had been reported as possibly moved (NCOA Nixies), without any new address information, failed to respond, were designated Inactive at the address of registration.

The 2002 NCOA program resulted in the designation of 28,475 records as Inactive 2,358 deletions and in-county address updates on 18,311 records.

## Address Verification Notices

In addition to the notices triggered by the NCOA program, the City Commissioners, in January \& August 2002, mailed Address Verification Notices to:

- registrants whose Voter Identification Card was returned by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable, with an indication the registrant had moved.
- registrants who polling place officials indicated on District Register Discrepancy Sheets had moved from the election district to an unknown address.


## Investigations by Canvass

The City Commissioners conduct investigations of records for registrants whose voter identification card is returned by the U.S. Postal Service with an indication that the applicant may not have been qualified to register at the address on the date the application was submitted. Registration investigators visit the address of registration to determine eligibility.

In November and December 2001 and January, June, and July, 2002, we investigated 1,043 records, which resulted in the following determinations and corresponding file maintenance:

- $\quad 128$ of the registrants continued to reside at the address of registration;
- $\quad 714$ registrants had moved, an address verification notice was mailed and their records were designated Inactive.
- $\quad 329$ individuals were determined not qualified to register at the address on the date the application was submitted, and their records were cancelled.


## Five Year Address Verification Program

Pennsylvania law requires the City Commissioners to mail a Five Year Address Verification Notice to all registrants who have had no contract with the Commission, and have not voted in any election within the last five years.

The Five Year AVN includes a response form, and a pre-addressed, postage paid envelope for the registrant to respond, either confirming their continued residence at the address or providing their new address.

In January 2002, we mailed 55, 142 Five Year AVN notices to all registrants who had no contact with the Commission and did not vote in any election during the period January 1, 1997 through December 31, 2001. All 55,142 records were designated Inactive. This program resulted in the following responses and voter file maintenance activities:

- 16,500 notices were returned undeliverable by the Post Office.
- 5,643 electors who confirmed their continued residence at the address of registration were redesignated as Active.
- 1,466 electors who confirmed their change of residence to an address within Philadelphia were transferred to their new election district, designated as Active.
- 619 electors who confirmed their change of address to a residence outside Philadelphia were deleted from the files of eligible voters for Philadelphia.


## Inactive Electors

Pennsylvania law requires that the record of any registrant who fails to respond to an Address Verification Notice (AVN) be designated as Inactive. Electors whose records are designated Inactive in the District Registers are eligible to vote only after they have completed and signed an Affirmation of Elector, either confirming their residence at the address of registration, or providing their new address to enable the Commission to update its files of eligible voters.

Eail Safe Voting Provisions
Federal law mandates that registrants who change their residence within the county without notifying the registration office must be permitted to vote, regardless of whether they have been sent, have received, or have responded to an Address Verification Notice.

Pennsylvania law requires that Inactive and "Fail Safe" registrants, who have not had their address updated, must return and vote at the polling place for their former address, where their name is listed in the pollbook of eligible voters.

## Inactive Cancellation

Inactive voters who fail to respond, or fail to vote in any election during the time period beginning with the date of the AVN notice and ending on the day after the second General Election for Federal office that occurs after the date of the notice, will have their registration cancelled.

In December 2002 the City Commissioners Office cancelled 119,371 records of registrants who had been mailed an AVN or Five Year Notice more than 90 days prior to the November 2000 General Election. Included were 90,819 records flagged Inactive through the Five Year No Contact Program, 16,412 records that had been flagged Inactive through the NCOA Program and 12,140 records that had been flagged Inactive through various residence verification programs such as Discrepancy Sheets, Undeliverable ID Cards, and Investigations by Canvass.

As of the preparation date of this report, 113, 148 Inactive registrants, mailed notices in 2001 and 2002, are scheduled for cancellation in December 2004 unless they respond or vote before Novernber 6, 2004 ,

## NEW ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM

In March 2001 the City signed a Contract with Danaher Controls for procurement of an Electronic Voting Systern, including 3526 Direct Recording Electronic voting machines, Central and Backup Tabulation Centers and Regional Transmission Centers, all connected via an isolated point to point T1 Wide Area Network (WAN). Delivery began in June 2001 and 2,664 DRE voting machines were delivered by the November 2001 General Election.

## Acceptance Testing

By October 2001 City Commissioners persomel had performed warehouse acceptance testing on 2,160 machines and had performed conditional acceptance testing on the computer equipment and communications network. In December 2001, City Commissioners personnel resumed testing the 1,366 remaining voting machines and completed all 3,526 machines in February 2002. City Commissioners personnel were trained on the Danaher Controls Guardian election management software in January 2002. During the last two weeks of February, City Commissioners and Danaher Controls personnel conducted a successful full System acceptance test on all elements of the system. On March 1, 2002 the City Commissioners approved use of the system for conducting the May 2002 Gubernatorial Primary Election.

## Pre-Election Vote Tabulation / Network Testing

City Commissioners personnel continued weekly accuracy and load testing and training on the System right up to the weekend before the Election. The test consisted of dispatching 30 employees to seven remote City facilities

## Primary Ballot Setup and Production

City Commissioners personnel used the System and Guardian EMS software to setup a complex election database which consisted of 90 different legislative ballot splits or styles and required 1,681 different ballot splits, one for each of the City's election Divisions to accommodate election of approximately 6,000 political party Divisional Committee persons. City personnel entered and proofed data for more than 6,000 candidates and tested each of the 90 ballot styles on the machines, insuring election specific functionality.

Production of the ballot face sheets and memory cartridges for the voting machines was delayed due to litigation over the State's Congressional Reapportionment. On April 26th, City Commissioners personnel were able to begin production, printing 3,428 ballot face sheets in a single day, and producing 3,428 Memory Cartridges in the following six days.

## Pre Election DRE Voting Machine Tests

Once City Commissioners technicians installed the election ballot face sheets and cartridges on the appropriate machine, the personnel began pre-election testing using the actual election ballot and cartridge. The test consisted of verifying the functionality of every office and candidate position on all 3,428 machines to be used in the election. Once successfully tested, each machine was closed and sealed

## Independent Pre-Election Ballot Testing

Ten days prior to the May 20th Primary Election, and prior to shipping any machine to the polling place, the City Commissioners provided an opportunity for the Committee of 70 , an non-partisan watchgroup to randomly select and test the voting machines. The Committee of 70 , using volunteers and representatives from the Rendell and Casey Campaigns randomly selected and tested the machines in one voting Division in each of the City's 66 Wards. Once successfully tested, the machines were re-sealed and the contract vendor began delivery to the polling places.

## Polling Place Official Training

The City Commissioners instructed their personnel to expand its Pollworker Training Seminars to provide sufficient training on the setup, operation and closing of the polls using the new voting machines. City Commissioners voting machine technicians conducted more than 315 Pollworker training seminars - four weekdays and Saturday each week, for eight weeks, in different sections of the City. Each of the 6,244 Pollworkers who attended the seminars was provided our Pollworker Guide Newspaper and Pollworker Training Video, a 20 minute VHS video tape, both detailing step by step procedures for all voting machine operations. Pollworkers were instructed to review the Guide and watch the tape before the election.

The City Commissioners also made arrangements with the City's Public Property Department - Cable TV unit to air the Pollworker Training Video on each of the seven days preceding the election and notified the Pollworkers by mail of the scheduled air times. Additionally, Danaher Controls conducted two instructional mailings to all Pollworkers in the two weeks preceding the election.

## Election Day Pollworker Support at the Polling Place

Commission Chairwoman Margaret M. Tartaglione insisted that the EVS Contract include the requirement that Danaher Controls provide oue person for election day support for the Poilworkers at each voting Division polling place. Danaher Controls hired 1,681 Philadelphians as election day assistants and trained them on setting up the machines, opening the polls, activating the machine for voters, closing the polls and obtaining election results. On Election Day these Danaher Controls assistants reported to each of the City's election Division polling places and were available to provide on site assistance to Pollworkers. This support eased pollworker transition to the new machines

Political Committee Member Training
The City Commissioners and their personnel, recognizing the invaluable assistance that Ward Leaders and Committee persons provide in the conduct of elections, conducted voting machine operation demonstrations at scheduled Democratic and Republican Ward Committee meetings. These stakeholder demonstrations included setting up the machines, opening the polls, activating the machine for voters, closing the polls and obtaining election results. The assistance Committee persons provided pollworkers on election day was an important contributing factor in our successful implementation of the new machines.

## Voter Education Program - "Make Your Vote Count"

The City Commissioners, their personnel and Danaher Controls implemented an extensive How to Vote education campaign. During the period from January 14, 2002 through May 15, 2002, Commissioner personnel conducted more than 550 public voting machine Demonstrations during which approximately 30,000 citizens voted on the machines. Commission personnel took the voting machines throughout every Ward in the City conducting demonstrations seven days a week. The demonstrations were conducted at wide variety of events and locations including all of the City Libraries and Health Centers, many recreation centers, schools and public offices; senior citizens meetings, churches, civic and community association meetings; and union meetings.

The City Commissioners distributed "Make Your Vote Count" voter pamphlets at all machine demonstrations and to many City facilities for public distribution and posted the voting instructions on its website. Danaher Controls produced and distributed "Vote, It's Easy" public service announcement videos, and placed paid radio ads and advertisements in local community papers in the two weeks preceding the election. The City Commissioners also placed "Make Your Vote Count" advertisements in every newspaper in the City. Full page voting instruction ads were printed in the Philadelphia Inquirer and Daily News the day before the election and in the Philadelphia Tribune, Al Dia and every local community newspaper in the last issue preceding the election.

## 2002 SUMMARY

For election year 2002, during the period November 7, 2001 through November 5, 2002, the City Commissioners Office successfully performed a city wide implementation of a new Danaher Controls electronic voting system, and successfully conducted two elections using 3,428 new Danaher Controls DRE voting machines in 1,681 voting districts in which a total of 733,000 votes were cast.

The office also recerved 105,230 voter rigistation applications fom various seurees, inoluding 99,950 change of address records from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and 40,412 change of address records from the U.S. Postal Service. The City Commissioners Office approved and processed 141,089 new or change of address applications and 9,039 change of political party enrollments.

In addition to the cancellations through the Voter Removal Programs, the City Commissioners also removed from its files the prior records of 44,390 electors who re-registered within Philadelphia; the records of 10,657 deceased electors; 2,386 records of electors for whom notification was received confirming re-registration outside Philadelphia, and 85 records of electors who requested to be removed from the files

Included in this report is a citywide comparative table of registration statistics as of November 5, 2002 and election results for the office of Governor, by Ward and Division, for the 2002 General Election. The report also includes citywide totals for voter turnout, and citywide totals for all candidates participating in the 2002 Primary and General Elections.

Briefly, the 2002 General Election returns for Governor in Philadelphia were:

| MIKE FISHER | REPUBLICAN | 59,229 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| ED RENDELL | DEMOCRAT | 339,697 |
| KEN KRAWCHUK | LIBERTARIAN | 1,976 |
| MICHAEL MORRILL | GREEN | 3,129 |
| WRITE-INS | N/A | 61 |
|  | Total Votes Cast for Governor | 404,092 |

The City Commissioners congratulate the Commission's employees and Danaher Controls personnel for their hard work in successfully implementing the new voting system. The City Commissioners, and the Commission employees would also like to express their sincere appreciation for the work of the City's Ward Leaders, Committee Persons, and Polling Place Officials for their dedication and assistance in educating the voters on using the new voting machines.

The City Commissioners acknowledge the efforts of employees of the City's Law Department, Procurement Department, and Department of Public Property for their assistance in procuring and implementing the voting system.

Finally, the City Commissioners, with sincere appreciation, acknowledges the unfailing cooperation of many political, labor and civic leaders, organizations and the communications media, in the task of informing and encouraging the public to register and vote.

## Respectfully submitted,

## Maugeuty, Contaplcone


PHILADELPHIA CITY COMMISSIONERS - VOTER REGISTRATION DIVISION
PRE-NVRA /PVRA FILE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS \& SERVICE LEVELS: 1991 - 1994



PHILADELPHIA REGISTRATION \& VOTING - 1990-2002

$\square$ Year

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$\begin{array}{lcccccc} & \text { PHLLADELPHIA CITY COMMMSSIONERS-VOTER REGISTRATION DIVISION } \\ & \text { VOTER TURNOUT STATISTICS REPORT - CITYWIDE }\end{array}$




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G14 W OIAMONO ST PA 19122
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ROBERT J HCGOLAN. JR.
GOLIN STH STHAS PA 19120
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 PO BOX SO578
PHLADELPHIA PA 19132
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| Representative in congress............................-(continyedict distict 013vote for one |  |  |  |
| JOSEPH M HOEFFEL ABINGTON <br> PA 19001.0000 | democratic |  | FORTY FOUR THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED NINETY ONE |
| JOHN P MCDERMOTT <br> 9000 PINE RD PHILADELPHIA <br> PA 19115-0000 | constitution |  | ONE THOUSAND <br> FOUR HUNDRED NINETY FOUR |
| SENATOR in the general assembly. Vote for one | ....... | district | T 002 |
|  | republican |  | NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED EIGHTY SEVEN |
|  <br>  | democratic |  | THIRTY NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED EIGHTY FIVE |
| TRACI CONFER 1434 EIBRIDGE $5 T$ PHILADELPHIA <br> PA 19149-0000 | GREEN |  | FTVE HUNDRED THIRTY TWO |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { RON HOLT } \\ & \text { S564 HUE ICAM AVE PA } 19090-0000 \\ & \text { WLLLOW GROVE } \end{aligned}$ | republican |  | TWO THOUSAND <br> THREE HUNDRED EIGHTY SEVEN |

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|  ${ }_{\text {PHILIAOLLPHIA }}^{440}$ | PA 19135.0000 | democratic |
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| Representative in the general assemblyVote for one |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {GLEENN }}$ Cigis RMANO ¢HilaOELLHIA | PA 19152-0000 | republicam |
| Alan Mutky | PA 19111-0000 | oemocratic |
| REpresentative in the general assemblyvote for one |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{P}{ }_{P A} 19125-0000$ | democratic |
|  |  |  |
| Joh J Taylor PhiLADELPHIA | PA 19124.0000 | repualican |



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|  |  |  |
| PATRICK PARKIMSON <br> PHILADELPHIA PA 19134-4306 | democratic | THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED FORTY THREE |
| Representative in the general assemaly vote for one | -......... district | 179 |
| TROY L. BOUIE <br> 1135 WHESTMORELAND ST $19140-0000$ PHILADELPHIA | republican | ONE THOUSAND <br> SIX HUNDRED THENTY EICHT |
| WILLLAM M RIEEER <br>  | democratic | EIGHT THOUSAND THIRTY ONE |
| FRANK MG GARCIA 3542 NERANOLLPH ST PA 19140-0000 | garcia for legislator | ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY EIGGT |
| Representative in the general assem vote for one | .... oistrict | 180 |
|  Philáallphia pa 19134.0000 | REPUBLICAN | NINE HUNDRED SIXTY |
|  | democratic | SLX THOUSAND <br> SIX HURDRED THIRTY FIVE |




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4
Question
"Shall the Philadelphin Home Rule Charter be amended to provide for the creation,
appointment, powers and duties of an Independent Philadelphia Tax Reform Commission
which would recommend methods to reduce the taxes of Philadelphin residents, workers
and bnsinesses in an equitable manner in order to enhance Philadelphia's ablity to
compete with other jurisdictions in attracting and retaining new residents, businesses and
jobs, based upon the Commission's comprehensive analysis of taxation in Philadelphia?"
붑


SCHEDULE "A"
NINETY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT VOTER REGISTRATION

Table, detailing by ward, the comparative number of white, black and other gender, and the comparative number of electors enrolled by political party cast for candidates of the major political parties and the total votes cast for Total Votes Cast column includes votes cast for ali candidates of minor not included in the ward totals. The absentee and military totals for the city-wide totals.

| SCHEDULE "A" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| REGISITATION |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline & & \\ \hline \text { REPUBLICAN } & \text { DEMOCRAT } & \text { TIARIAN } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { WA } \\ \text { RD } \end{array}$ | WHITE | BLACK | OTHER | MEN | WOMEN | GENDER UNKNOWN |  |  |  |
| 01 | 6,551 | 1,028 | 4,228 | 2,990 | 3,784 | 5,033 | 1,077 | 9,014 | 42 |
| 02 | 7,337 | 2,488 | 6,457 | 4,328 | 4,814 | 7,140 | 2,795 | 11,330 | 79 |
| 03 | 163 | 9,411 | 3,932 | 3,137 | 4,965 | 5,404 | 695 | 12,271 | 17 |
| 04 | 92 | 9,332 | 4,256 | 2,983 | 4,932 | 5,765 | 766 | 12,318 | 34 |
| 05 | 10,433 | 2,384 | 11,026 | 8,389 | 6,006 | 11,448 | 4,184 | 15,202 | 139 |
| 06 | 112 | 6,507 | 3,244 | 2,187 | 3,151 | 4,525 | 620 | 8,757 | 20 |
| 07 | 1,918 | 1,500 | 11,875 | 2,907 | 3,213 | 9,173 | 3,063 | 11,187 | 42 |
| 08 | 12,391 | 1,364 | 11,967 | 6,292 | 8,378 | 11,054 | 4,585 | 16,362 | 127 |
| 09 | 6,110 | 1,793 | 5,143 | 3,381 | 4,888 | 4,777 | 2,580 | 9,073 | 30 |
| 10 | 232 | 12,346 | 5,101 | 4,343 | 6,568 | 6,768 | 689 | 16,287 | 18 |
| 11 | 126 | 7,371 | 3,305 | 2,467 | 3,346 | 4,989 | 717 | 9,661 | 13 |
| 12 | 1,053 | 9,469 | 5,629 | 3,584 | 5.174 | 7,393 | 1,095 | 14,108 | 43 |
| 13 | 482 | 9,264 | 4,578 | 3,273 | 4,777 | 6,274 | 786 | 12,856 | 20 |
| 14 | 284 | 3,681 | 2,395 | 1,296 | 1,689 | 3,375 | 476 | 5,567 | 14 |
| 15 | 5,810 | 2,462 | 5,679 | 3,443 | 4,113 | 6,395 | 1,802 | 10,249 | 60 |
| 16 | 73 | 6,924 | 2,937 | 2,315 | 3,156 | 4,463 | 524 | 9,024 | 16 |
| 17 | 449 | 10,588 | 4,991 | 3,828 | 5,786 | 6.414 | 820 | 14,495 | 27 |
| 18 | 3,910 | 921 | 5,420 | 2,627 | 2,851 | 4,773 | 2,093 | 7,447 | 37 |
| 19 | 750 | 1,630 | 10,391 | 2,796 | 2,787 | 7,188 | 1,674 | 10,399 | 32 |
| 20 | 228 | 3,091 | 2,654 | 1,279 | 1,774 | 2,920 | 466 | 5,081 | 19 |
| 21 | 18,541 | 1,747 | 10,176 | 8,168 | 10,601 | 11,695 | 9,921 | 17,237 | 123 |
| 22 | 2,401 | 8,570 | 5,985 | 4,158 | 6,342 | 6,456 | 1,079 | 14,668 | 41 |
| 23 | 4,655 | 3,392 | 6,081 | 3,207 | 3,941 | 6,980 | 3,112 | 10,153 | 41 |
| 24 | 1,114 | 5,115 | 3,518 | 2,393 | 2,993 | 4,361 | 927 | 7,764 | 39 |
| 25 | 6,539 | 872 | 4,695 | 2,796 | 3,392 | 5,918 | 4,082 | 7,388 | 39 |
| 26 | 9,247 | 418 | 3,441 | 3,803 | 4,728 | 4,575 | 3,296 | 9,283 | 26 |
| 27 | 2,817 | 3,007 | 7,616 | 3,444 | 3,521 | 6,475 | 2,196 | 7,972 | 82 |
| 28 | 57 | 7,224 | 3,035 | 2,384 | 3,220 | 4,712 | 531 | 9,426 | 20 |
| 29 | 256 | 5,803 | 2,869 | 2,104 | 2,609 | 4,215 | 553 | 7,981 | 19 |
| 30 | 2,155 | 4,143 | 4,031 | 2,755 | 2,785 | 4,789 | 969 | 8,112 | 42 |
| 31 | 5,712 | 383 | 3,912 | 2,549 | 2,692 | 4,766 | 3,329 | 6,164 | 26 |
| 32 | 178 | 10,708 | 5,072 | 3,515 | 4,733 | 7,710 | 1,006 | 14,267 | 38 |
| 33 | 5,088 | 1,411 | 7,532 | 2,855 | 3,535 | 7,641 | 3,549 | 9,733 | 37 |
| 34 | 4,607 | 11,743 | 7,934 | 5,659 | 8,684 | 9,941 | 2,478 | 20,451 | 45 |
| 35 | 8,320 | 2,181 | E,716 | 3,975 | 5,547 | 7,705 | 5,558 | 10,579 | 62 |
| 36 | 2,399 | 11,978 | 6,265 | 4,713 | 6,545 | 9,384 | 1,647 | 18,069 | 34 |
| 37 | 306 | 6,194 | 8,059 | 3,011 | 3,292 | 6,256 | 1,123 | 10,847 | 22 |
| 38 | 2,985 | 5,794 | 4,131 | 3,067 | 4,478 | 5,365 | 1,493 | 10,442 | 34 |
| 39 | 16,765 | 1,815 | 8,978 | 7,018 | 8,840 | 11,700 | 4,905 | 21,601 | 55 |
| 40 | 7,548 | 11,350 | 8,956 | 6,085 | 8,477 | 13,292 | 4,413 | 22,024 | 72 |
| 41 | 9,524 | 392 | 4,812 | 3,650 | 4,614 | 6,464 | 3,786 | 10,281 | 47 |
| 42 | 3,010 | 3,506 | 9,361 | 3.243 | 4,118 | 8,516 | 2,497 | 12,190 | 58 |
| 43 | 782 | 5,792 | 9,216 | 3,438 | 4,139 | 8,213 | 2,086 | 12,683 | 37 |
| 44 | 162 | 6,594 | 3,169 | 2,285 | 3,329 | 4,311 | 698 | 8,815 | 25 |
| 45 | 8,672 | 526 | 5,324 | 3,472 | 4,341 | 6,709 | 5,779 | 8,112 | 31 |
| 46 | 1,663 | 7,440 | 5,225 | 3,279 | 4,545 | 6,504 | 894 | 12,103 | 44 |
| 47 | 112 | 3,979 | 2,182 | 1,449 | 1,534 | 3,290 | 432 | 5,561 | 15 |
| 48 | 3,495 | 4,695 | 3,877 | 2,701 | 3,885 | 5,481 | 1,882 | 9,616 | 19 |
| 49 | 896 | 8,981 | 6,217 | 3,530 | 5,026 | 7,538 | 1,224 | 13,910 | 40 |
| 50 | 458 | 13,129 | 5,955 | 4,936 | 7,393 | 7,213 | 833 | 17,859 | 27 |
| 51 | 295 | 10,306 | 4,854 | 3,390 | 5,165 | 6,900 | 849 | 13,864 | 35 |
| 52 | 3,199 | 9,272 | 6,758 | 4,463 | 7,158 | 7,608 | 1,898 | 15,918 | 25 |
| 53 | 7,327 | 877 | 5.036 | 3,387 | 4,392 | 5,461 | 3,701 | 8,810 | 44 |
| 54 | 6,589 | 714 | 4,114 | 3,013 | 3,970 | 4,444 | 2,175 | 8,828 | 28 |
| 55 | 11,625 | 170 | 6,830 | 4,527 | 5,490 | 8,608 | 8,770 | 9,183 | 36 |
| 56 | 15,169 | 657 | 8,091 | 6,209 | 8,343 | 9,365 | 5,992 | 16,474 | 80 |
| 57 | 10,951 | 785 | 5,779 | 4,630 | 5,722 | 7,163 | 5,974 | 10,502 | 56 |
| 58 | 19,817 | 737 | 10,348 | 8,080 | 9,837 | 13,005 | 11,140 | 17,656 | 103 |
| 59 | 1,288 | 8,715 | 5,563 | 3,514 | 5,170 | 6,882 | 1,004 | 13,564 | 42 |
| 60 | 187 | 8,451 | 3,934 | 3,030 | 4,402 | 5,140 | 734 | 11,258 | 16 |
| 61 | 3,402 | 5,342 | 7,013 | 3,486 | 4,965 | 7,306 | 2,300 | 12,373 | 42 |
| 62 | 8,766 | 1,610 | 6,939 | 4,345 | 5,456 | 7,514 | 4,204 | 12,378 | 39 |
| 63 | 10,283 | 210 | 5,488 | 4,331 | 5,634 | 6,016 | 7,431 | 7,720 | 44 |
| 64 | 7,241 | 214 | 4,608 | 2,808 | 3,669 | 5,586 | 6,197 | 5,390 | 22 |
| 65 | 9,975 | 1,113 | 5,029 | 4,179 | 5,444 | 6,494 | 4,343 | 10,945 | 56 |
| 66 | 20,254 | 947 | 9,217 | 8,300 | 9,859 | 12,259 | 13,428 | 15,233 | 98 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 325,346 |  | 312,566 | 387.149 | 247,159 | 324,705 | 453,197 | 188,825 | 765,875 | 2,835 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 62 |  |  |  |  |

OF THE CITY COMMISSIONER
VOTE - FALL 2002
registered electors; comparative number of men, women, and unknown
affiliation as of November 5, 2002. The table also details the number of votes the Ofice of Governor in the November 5, 2002 General Election. The
polltical parties and independent candidates. Absentee and military votes are
entire City are listed at the bottom of the table and are included in the

| REGISTRATION - POUTICAL PARTY |  |  |  |  | OFFICIAL VOTE: GOVERNOR |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GREEN | $\begin{gathered} \text { CONSTITU } \\ \text { TOONAL } \end{gathered}$ | NON | OTHER | TOTAL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REP. } \\ & \text { FISHER } \end{aligned}$ | DEM. RENDELL | $\begin{gathered} \text { ALLL } \\ \text { OTHERS } \end{gathered}$ | VOTES CAST GOVERNOR. | $\begin{aligned} & W A \\ & R D \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 21 | 13 | 634 | 106 | 11,807 | 830 | 3,584 | 63 | 4,477 | 01 |
| 45 | 19 | 1,795 | 219 | 16,282 | 652 | 5.702 | 144 | 6,498 | 02 |
| 0 | 14 | 447 | 62 | 13.506 | 150 | 5,750 | 44 | 5,944 | 03 |
| 1 | 14 | 452 | 85 | \$3,680 | 123 | 5,365 | 31 | 5,519 | 04 |
| 90 | 26 | 3,862 | 340 | 23,843 | 693 | 7,359 | 213 | 8,265 | 05 |
| 3 | 16 | 376 | 71 | 9,863 | 69 | 2,972 | 38 | 3,079 | 06 |
| 6 | 29 | 881 | 85 | 15,293 | 260 | 2,923 | 25 | 3,208 | 07 |
| 62 | 15 | 4,232 | 339 | 25,722 | 835 | 8,535 | 246 | 9,616 | 08 |
| 23 | 9 | 1,218 | 113 | 13,046 | 774 | 5,867 | 167 | 6,808 | 09 |
| 0 | 26 | 567 | 92 | 17,679 | 211 | 8,067 | 61 | 8,339 | 10 |
| 1 | 14 | 328 | 68 | 10,802 | 109 | 3,658 | 22 | 3,789 | 11 |
| 10 | 18 | - 755 | 122 | 16,153 | 202 | 5,167 | 99 | 4,968 | 12 |
| 6 | 22 | 523 | 111 | 14,324 | 171 | 5,190 | 52 | 5,413 | 13 |
| 11 | 9 | 229 | 54 | 6,360 | 58 | 1,729 | 30 | 1,817 | 14 |
| 31 | 15 | 1,631 | 163 | 13,951 | 526 | 5,159 | 116 | 5,801 | 15 |
| 4 | 13 | 307 | 46 | 9,934 | 65 | 3,115 | 22 | 3,202 | 16 |
| 4 | 10 | 583 | 89 | 16,028 | 193 | 6,785 | 64 | 7,052 | 17 |
| 15 | 17 | 556 | 86 | 10,251 | - 460 | 2,974 | 72 | 3,506 | 18 |
| 2 | 12 | 595 | 57 | 12,773 | 129 | 2,887 | 23 | 3,039 | 19 |
| 6 | 7 | 346 | 48 | 5,973 | 48 | 1,759 | 10 | 1,817 | 20 |
| 24 | 17 | 2,804 | 258 | 30,464 | 3,218 | 9,608 | 281 | 13,107 | 21 |
| 27 | 8 | 1,008 | 125 | 16,956 | 295 | 7,905 | 189 | 8,389 | 22 |
| 2 | 33 | 689 | 98 | 14,128 | 858 | 3,749 | 54 | 4,661 | 23 |
| 19 | 12 | 909 | 77 | 9,747 | 93 | 2,938 | 52 | 3,083 | 24 |
| 6 | 22 | 486 | 83 | 12,106 | 1,097 | 3,181 | 48 | 4,326 | 25 |
| 5 | 8 | 423 | 65 | 13,106 | 1,824 | 3,598 | 44 | 5,476 | 26 |
| 49 | 16 | 2,915 | 210 | . 13,440 | 207 | 2,412 | 133 | 2,752 | 27 |
| 1 | 25 | 264 | 49 | 10,316 | 53 | 3,526 | 27 | 3,606 | 28 |
| 3 | 14 | 307 | 51 | 8,928 | 86 | 2,898 | 28 | 3,012 | 29 |
| 30 | 9 | 1,056 | 111 | 10,329 | 196 | 3,628 | 73 | 3,897 | 30 |
| 2 | 10 | 423 | 53 | 10,007 | 840 | 2,568 | 44 | 3,452 | 31 |
| -2 | 17 | 525 | 103 | 15,958 | 123 | 4,765 | 24 | 4,912 | 32 |
| 6 | 30 | 596 | 80 | 14,031 | 806 | 3,078 | 37 | 4,021 | 33 |
| 9 | 29 | 1,114 | 158 | 24,284 | 615 | 9,487 | 89 | 10,191 | 34 |
| 8 | 13 | 924 | 83 | 17,227 | 2,088 | 4,755 | 95 | 6,938 | 35 |
| 2 | 30 | 729 | 131 | 20,642 | 432. | 5,857 | 58 | 7,347 | 36 |
| 4 | 15 | 454 | 94 | 12,559 | 68 | 3,360 | 20 | 3,448 | 37 |
| 9 | 18 | 819 | 95 | 12,910 | 395 | 4,780 | 69 | 3,244 | 38 |
| 7 | 23 | 837 | 130 | 27,558 | 2,113 | 8,876 | 76 | 11.065 | 39 |
| 7 | 34 | 1,138 | 166 | 27,854 | 1,039 | 7,769 | 73 | 8,881 | 40 |
| 6 | 31 | 514 | 63 | 14,728 | - 1,646 | 4,292 | 68 | 6,008 | 41 |
| 5 | 37 | 1,009 | 81 | 15,877 | 601 | 3,937 | 52 | 4.590 | 42 |
| 6 | 36 | 851 | 91 | 15,790 | 201 | 3,959 | 25 | 4,185 | 43 |
| 2 | 8 | 325 | 52 | 9,925 | 92 | 3,534 | 34 | 3,660 | 44 |
| 3 | 13 | 505 | 79 | 14,522 | 1,817 | 3,849 | 54 | 5,520 | 45 |
| 51 | 22 | 1,093 | 121 | 14,328 | 203 | 5,453 | 198 | 5,854 | 46 |
| 2 | 13 | 208 | 42 | 6,273 | 47 | 1,508 | 14 | 1,569 | 47 |
| 5 | 16 | 435 | 94 | 12,067 | 572 | 3,467 | 25 | 4,064 | 48 |
| 6 | 25 | 768 | 121 | 16,094 | 287 | 5,426 | 47 | 5,740 | 49 |
| 3 | 18 | 714 | 88 | 19,542 | 300 | 9,415 | 72 | 9,787 | 50 |
| 5 | 29 | 578 | 95 | 15,455 | 107 | 5.685 | 56 | 5,849 | 51 |
| 4 | 22 | 1,232 | 130 | 19,229 | 353 | 7,857 | 90 | 8,300 | 52 |
| 5 | 16 | 602 | 62 | 13,240 | 1,242 | 4,433 | 73 | 5,748 | 53 |
| 6 | 18 | 520 | 52 | 11,427 | 693 | 3,874 | 56 | 4,623 | 54 |
| 5 | 12 | 558 | 61 | 18,625 | 3,137 | 5,584 | 106 | 8,827 | 55 |
| 11 | 29 | 1,206 | 125 | 23,917 | 2,684 | 8,614 | 122 | 11,420 | 56 |
| 12 | 13 | 869 | 89 | 17,515 | 2,549 | 5,630 | 119 | 8,298 | 57 |
| 6 | 25 | 1,817 | 155 | 30,902 | 4,336 | 10,278 | 160 | 14,774 | 58 |
| 8 | 16 | 807 | 125 | 15,566 | 219 | 5,515 | 110 | 5884 | 59 |
| 3 | 16 | 453 | 92 | 12,572 | 124 | 4,856 | 39 | 5,019 | 60 |
| 5 | 31 | 908 | 98 | 15,757 | 608 | 5,182 | 75 | 5,865 | 61 |
| 4 | 27 | 586 | 77 | 17,315 | 1,511 | 4,779 | 74 | 6,364 | 62 |
| 5 | 13 | 687 | 81 | 15,981 | 3,046 | 5,371 | 101 | 8,518 | 63 |
| 3 | 7 | 405 | 39 | 12,063 | 2,149 | 3,493 | 54 | 5,696 | 64 |
| 2 | 24 | 663 | 84 | 16,417 | 1,758 | 5,086 | 78 | 6,922 | 85 |
| 11 | 26 | 1,471 | 151 | 30,418 | 4,859 | 8,791 | 157 | 13,807 | 66 |
|  |  |  | entee an | d Military | 1,198 | 5,533 | 48 | 6,782 |  |
| 747 | 1,244 | 58,611 | 6,924 | 1,025,061 | 59,223 | 339,697 | 5,105 | 404,025 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NINETY-SEVENTHANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY COMMISSIONERS
 and the comparative number of electors by political party afnliation as of November 5,2002. The table also details the number of votes cast for each candidate of the major
political parties, total votes cast for all other candidates, and the total votes cast for the Office of Governor in the November 5,2002 General Election as computed by the County Board of Elections The votes cast for all independent candidates and candidates of minor political parties are included in the Other column. Absentee and
military votes aremot included in each division total. All absentee votes cast in the entire ward are listed at the bottom of the table and are included in the ward total.





70




75




## SEVENTEENTH WARD




TWENTY SECOND WARD









93

THIRTY THIRD WARD








104



106

107


108



110



## FIFTIETH WARD



## FIFTY FIRST WARD




FIFTY FOURTH WARD



118


119




SIXTY SECOND WARD





128


# NINETY-EIGHTH 

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE CITY

COMMISSIONERS

TO THE PEOPLE

OF PHILADELPHIA

2003



June 30, 2004
Dear Fellow Philadelphian:
We, the City Commissioners of Philadelphia, present to you our Ninety-Eight Annual Report covering our activities in the Voter Registration Division and the County Board of Elections of the City Commissioners Office for election year 2003.

The City Commissioners administered voter registration in accordance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) and the Pennsylvania Voter Registration Act, codified by Act 3 of 2002. These registration laws provide for expanded voter registration opportunities. Prior to enactment of the NVRA, citizens could only submit voter registration applications in person, by mail, or through third party agents. These registration laws provide the additional methods of voter registration simultaneous with drivers' license applications and renewals (Motor-Voter), and at certain other state government agencies, such as public assistance, and marriage license offices (AgencyBased).

The NVRA and Act 3 also mandate that the Commission use change of address information from drivers license agencies and the U.S. Postal Service to update the records of registered voters who have changed their residence to maintain the currency and accuracy of the files of eligible voters.

The NVRA and Act 3 also provide very detailed requirements for voter registration administration, including the requirement that no names be removed from the files of eligible voters for reasons of failure to vote, or merely because the voter has changed residence. The NVRA and Act 3 mandate complex voter notification and "fail-safe" voting procedures, prior to the removal of the name of any voter who has changed residence.

Registered electors who have changed residence, but have failed to notify the registration commission, are now permitted to return to the polling place of their former address and vote, provided their registration record is still in the district register, or pollbooks. Before voting these registrants must complete an affirmation providing their new address for updating the Commission's records.

Electors who are unable to enter, or operate a voting machine because of a disability, or inability to read or write English, are permitted to declare, in writing, their need for assistance at the polling place on election day. The elector may receive assistance in voting from the person of their choice

## 2003 PRIMLARY ELECTION

Applications
In accordance with State Law, November 6, 2002 marked the commencement of registration for new applications and change of address or party enrollinents. The last day for submitting these applications or changes, in determining eligibility for the May 20th Primary Election was April 21, 2003.

During the period beginning November 6, 2002 and ending with the April 2 Ist deadline, the City Commissioners received a total of 39,885 voter registration applications. The major source categories of these applications were as follows:

| Office / Personal | 482 |
| :--- | ---: |
| U. S. Mail | 9,277 |
| Third Party Delivery | 11,139 |
| PA Dept. Of Transportation | 14,701 |
| Agency-based | 1,191 |
| PennDOT Change of Address into Philadelphia | 3,076 |

## PennDOT Change of Address Program

The City Commissioners also received 49,940 change of address records from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation before the April 21st deadline. The records of 16,707 voters who changed residence within Philadelphia were transferred to their new election division. The records of 5,622 voters who changed residence outside Philadelphia County were deleted from the files for Philadelphia and transferred to their new county of residence.

## Applications and Changes Approved

The City Commissioners approved and processed 52,668 new or change of address applications. An analysis of these approved applications revealed the applicants designated the following political party affiliations: Democrat - 38,418; Republicans -9,016; Other Parties - 5,234. The City Commissioners also approved and processed 1,725 applications for change of political party enrollments. Of this total, 726 electors changed to Democrat; 890 changed to Republican; and 109 changed to miscellaneous party affiliations.

Eligible Voters
In total, the Voter Registration Division of the City Commissioners Office certified the following number of electors as eligible to vote in the May 20, 2003 Primary Election.

| DEMOCRATS | 688,654 |
| :--- | ---: |
| REPUBLICANS | 161,754 |
| CONSTITUTIONAL | 1,158 |
| NON-PARTISAN | 50,612 |
| GREEN | 875 |
| LIBERTARIAN | 2,520 |
| CONSUMER | 167 |
| OTHER PARTIES | 5,901 |
| TOTAL ELIGIBLE VOTERS | $\mathbf{9 1 1 , 6 4 1}$ |
| Active - 800,654 |  |
|  |  |

## 2003 GENERAL ELECTION

Applications
Following the Primary election, May 21, 2003 marked the commencement of registration for new applicants and change of address or party enrollments. The last day for submitting these applications or changes, in determining eligibility for the November 4, 2003 General Election was October 6, 2002. During the period beginning May 21st and ending with the October 6th registration deadline, the City Commissioners received a total of 123,555 voter registration applications. The major source categories of these applications were as follows:

| Office / Personal | 738 |
| :--- | ---: |
| U.S. Mail | 13,802 |
| Third Party Delivery | 90,901 |
| PA. Dept. Of Transportation | 13,963 |
| Agency-based | 1,002 |
| PennDOT Change of Address to Philadelphia | 3,149 |

## PennDOT Change of Address Program

Additionally, during this period the City Commissioners received 45,589 change of address records from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. The records of 16,022 voters who changed residence within Philadelphia were transferred to their new election division. The records of 5,521 voters who changed residence outside Philadelphia County were deleted from the files for Philadelphia and transferred to their new county of residence.

Applications and Changes Approved
The City Commissioners Office approved and processed 140,796 new and change of address applications for the 2002 General Election. An analysis of these applications revealed the applicants designated the following political party affiliations: Democrat - 109,526; Republican - 19,722 other parties - 11,548

Additionally, during this period the City Commissioners Office approved and processed 4,077 applications for change of political party enrollments. Of this total, 1,127 electors changed to Democrat; 2,679 changed to Republican; and 271 changed to miscellaneous party affiliations.

Eligible Voters
In total, the Voter Registration Division of the City Commissioners Office certified the following number of electors as eligible to vote in the November 4, 2003 General Election.

| DEMOCRATS | 722,944 |
| :--- | ---: |
| REPUBLICANS | 169,438 |
| CONSIITUTIONAL | 1,057 |
| NON-PARTISAN | 54,876 |
| GREEN | 1,327 |
| LIBERTARLAN | 2,535 |
| CONSUNER | 154 |
| OTHER PARTIES | 5.458 |
| TOTAL ELIGIBLE VOTERS | 957,790 |

## VOTER REMOVAL PROGRAMS

Federal and state voter registration laws require that the Commission conduct annual Voter Removal Programs to maintain the accuracy and currency of the files of eligible voters.

## National Cbange of Address Program

These laws provide that the Commission may use the U.S. Postal Service National Change of Address Program (NCOA) to detect registered voters who have changed their residence.

In May 2003 the Commission contracted with a vendor licensed by the U.S. Postal Service to compare the names and addresses of all 911,641 registered voters in the city to the National Change of Address data file to detect electors who may have changed their address. The vendor provided the Commission with approximately 17,360 electors who had been reported as having changed residence within the County in the preceding year and 9,425 who changed residence to an address outside the County since May 2002. The NCOA report included 5,014 possible moves without any new address.

During June, the Commission mailed Notice of Change of Address, (NCA) forms to all 31,799 electors, providing a response form and pre-addressed, postage pre-paid envelope for elector confirmation of the change. The Commission mailed a mandated second notice, the Address Verification Notice, (AVN), to 23,795 registered electors who failed to responded to the NCA notices.

The NCOA Voter Removal Program resulted in the following responses and voter file maintenance for the records of:

- 2,491 electors confirmed their continued residence at the address of registration and their records were not changed.
- 4,008 electors who confirmed their change of residence to a new address within Philadelphia remained designated as Active, had their address updated and, if necessary, the record was transferred to their new election district,
- 4,587 electors who confirmed their change of residence to an address outside Philadelphia were deleted from the files of eligible voters.
- 10,861 electors who had been reported as moved to a new address within Philadelphia, and who failed to respond to the NCA and AVN notices, were designated as Inactive, had their address updated and, if necessary, were transferred to their new election district,
- 4,838 electors, who had been reported as having moved outside Philadelphia, and who failed to respond to the NCA and AVN notices, were designated Inactive at the address of registration.

The 2003 NCOA program resulted in the designation of 16,358 records as Inactive 4,587 deletions and in-county address updates on 14,718 records.

## Address Verification Notices

In addition to the notices triggered by the NCOA program, the City Commissioners, in January \& August 2003, mailed Address Verification Notices to:

- registrants whose Voter Identification Card was returned by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable, with an indication the registrant had moved.
- registrants who polling place officials indicated on District Register Discrepancy Sheets had moved from the election district to an unknown address.
- registrants for whom an investigation of eligibility cannot determine clearly and indisputably that the registrant was not qualified to register at the address when they applied to register.


## Lnvestigations by Canvass

The City Commissioners conduct investigations of records for registrants whose voter identification card is returned by the U.S. Postal Service with an indication that the applicant may not have been qualified to register at the address on the date the application was submitted. In many instances registration investigators visit the address of registration to determine eligibility.

In November and December 2002 and January, June, and July, 2003, we investigated 2,200 records, which resulted in the following determinations and corresponding file maintenance:

- records of the registrants who continued to reside at the address of registration remained unchanged;
- for registrants who had moved, an address verification notice was mailed and their records were designated Inactive.
- $\quad 940$ individuals were determined not qualified to register at the address on the date the application was submitted, and their records were cancelled.


## Eive Year Address Verification Program

Pennsylvania law requires the City Commissioners to mail a Five Year Address Verification Notice to all registrants who have had no contract with the Commission, and have not voted in any election within the last five years.

The Five Year AVN includes a response form, and a pre-addressed, postage paid envelope for the registrant to respond, either confirming their continued residence at the address or providing their new address.

In January 2003, we mailed 13,962 Five Year AVN notices to all registrants who had no contact with the Commission and did not vote in any election during the period January 1, 1998 through December 31, 2002. All 13,962 records were designated Inactive. This program resulted in the following responses and voter file maintenance activities:

- approximately 4,500 notices were returned undeliverable by the Post Office.
- 700 electors who confirmed their continued residence at the address of registration were redesignated as Active.
- $\quad 787$ electors who confirmed their change of residence to an address within Philadelphia were transferred to their new election district, designated as Active.
- 162 electors who confirmed their change of address to a residence outside Philadeiphia were deleted from the files of eligible voters for Philadelphia.


## Lnactive Electors

Pennsylvania law requires that the record of any registrant who fails to respond to an Address Verification Notice (AVN) be designated as Inactive. Electors whose records are designated Inactive in the District Registers are eligible to vote only after they have completed and signed an Affirmation of Elector, either confirming their residence at the address of registration, or providing their new address to enable the Commission to update its files of eligible voters.

## Fail Safe Voting Provisions

Federal law mandates that registrants who change their residence within the county without notifying the registration office must be permitted to vote, regardless of whether they have been sent, have received, or have responded to an Address Verification Notice

Pennsylvania law requires that Inactive and "Fail Safe" registrants, who have not had their address updated, must return and vote at the polling place for their former address, where their name is listed in the nollhank of eligible vatarc

## Inactive Cancellation

Inactive voters who fail to respond, or fail to vote in any election during the time period beginning with the date of the AVN notice and ending on the day after the second General Election for Federal office that occurs after the date of the notice, will have their registration cancelled.

As of November 2003, there 80,000 Inactive registrants, mailed notices in 2001 and 2002, who are scheduled for cancellation in December 2004 unless they respond or vote before November 6, 2004

## NEW ABSENTEE/ALTERNATIVE BALLOT VOTING SYSTEM

The Philadelphia City Commissioners contract with Danaher Controls required that Danaher provide the City with a central count, paper-based optical scan voting system to be used for designing, producing, scanning and tabulating paper Absentee and Altemative Ballots. One of the major requirements of the request was that Danaher Controls develop, test and implement a process where the electronic results from the optical scan system could be imported into the Danaher Controls precinct voting system database and stored / reported separately from the precinct voting machine tabulations. This provides the capability to accurately and efficiently merge the returns from paper based Absentee and Alternative ballots into the database containing the electronic results from the precinct based DRE voting machines.

In anticipation of the passage of Federal election reform legislation, the City Commissioners also required that the optical scan system be capable of providing Philadelphia an accurate and efficient method for design, production and tabulation of Provisional Ballots.

In October 2002 Danaher Controls delivered, installed and tested a Hart InterCivic optical scan voting system that is designed to preserve voter confidentiality. Philadelphia personnel fully tested the optical scan voting system for compliance with the requirements during the November 2002 Election. The City Commissioners personnel performed a $100 \%$ audit of the accuracy of the system's tabulation by hand counting more than 6,600 Absentee and Altemative Ballots during the Official Canvass and comparing the results of the hand count with the unofficial results tabulation by the system

Philade!pha's central count, optical scan system includes programs and a process to flag all overvotes, undervotes, write-ins and requires that trained county election personnel review each and every office on each ballot for which an overvote and undervote has been recorded. During tabulation of unofficial absentee results on election night Philadelphia uses an auto resolve software feature to uniformly process overvotes and undervotes.

During the Official Canvass, all Absentee Ballots are re-scanned into a new database for performing the official count of returns. The system is set so that all overvotes and write-ins must be manually resolved in an open public hearing by trained election personnel, office by office, ballot by ballot. The resolution process is projected onto the Hearing Room wall where all observers can view the actions of county election personnel in resolving these voter intent issues.

The electronic central count optical scan system and the procedures developed and used by the City Commissioners: (1) substantially decreases security concems related to scattering thousands of paper ballots across the County; (2) insures that all Absentee, Alternative, and Provisional Ballots will be counted uniformly, by trained personnel in accordance with vote standards, county-wide; (3) provides for open public viewing of the process used to resolve voter intent issues on overvotes, undervotes, and write-in votes; and (4) provides an efficient and accurate count of votes cast on all paper ballots.

## 2003 SUMMARY

For election year 2003, during the period November 6, 2002 through November 5, 2003, the City Commissioners Office received 163,440 voter registration applications from various sources, including 95,529 change of address records from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and 31,799 change of address records from the U.S. Postal Service. The City Commissioners Office approved and processed 193,464 new or change of address applications and 5,802 change of political party enrollments.

In addition to the cancellations through the Voter Removal Programs, the City Commissioners also removed from its files the prior records of 66,379 electors who re-registered within Philadelphia; the records of 10,970 deceased electors; 1,930 records of electors for whom notification was received confirming re-registration outside Philadelphia, and 60 records of electors who requested to be removed from the files

Included in this report is a citywide comparative table of registration statistics as of November 4,2003 and election results for the office of Govemor, by Ward and Division, for the 2003 General Election. The report also includes citywide totals for voter tumour, and citywide totals for all candidates participating in the 2003 Primary and General Elections.

Briefly, the 2003 General Election returns for Mayor in Philadelphia were:

| JOHN F. STREET | DEMOCRAT | 267,276 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| SAM KATE | REPUBLICAN | 189,357 |
| JOHN STAGGS | SOCIALIST WORKERS | 1,292 |
| WRITE-NNS | N/A | 164 |
| Total! Votes Cast for Mayor |  | 458,089 |

The City Commissioners would also like to express their sincere appreciation for the work of the City's Ward Leaders, Committee Persons, and Polling Place Officials and their dedication in registering Philadelphians and encouraging them to vote.
Finally, the City Commissioners, with sincere appreciation, acknowledges the unfailing cooperation of many political, labor and civic leaders, organizations and the communications media, in the task of informing and encouraging the public to register and vote.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret M. Tartaglione, Chairwoman


Vacant
Beaten

PRE-NVRA/PVRA FILE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS \& SERVICE LEVELS: 1991 - 1994

| Elect Year* | Applications <br> A Recelved | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reregifration } \\ & \text { in Phila } \\ & \text { Deieter } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | Non-Vote Purge Delietes C | Residence Check Notices Malled D | Canyen \& Investigetiona Deletes E | Decensed Debetes F | Notification Registered O/C-Deletes G | TOTALS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1991 | 198,000 | 75,000 | 193,346 | 229,261 | 17,490 | N/A $/$ * | N/A ** | N/A | 285,836 |
| 1992 | 258,000 | 98,000 | 53,616 | 193,722 | 9,400 | N/A ** | N/A ${ }^{\text {a* }}$ | N/A | 161,016 |
| 1993 | 56,000 | 21,000 | 44,776 | 134,678 | 14,407 | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}^{* *}$ | N/A ** | N/A | 80,183 |
| 1994 | 126,000 | 45,275 | 75,871 | 131,A11 | 15,907 | 6.681 | 2404 | N/A | 146,138 |
| Touns | 538,000 | 238,275 | 367,519 | 689,072 | 57,204 | 6,681 | 2404 | N/A | 673,973 |

PRENVRA / PVRA PROGRAM LEGEND:
Catumn Aplicaions to register or change address or party from all sourcese except Pemnot or Postal Service Change of Address Programs.
Deletion of prior registration rocord apon new application withim Fhiladelpihia County ${ }^{\text {Apry }} 1,1995$

pioladelpima ctit commissioners－voter registration division
nvia／pva／act 3 file maintenance programs \＆Service levels：1995－2003

|  |  | $0$ | 砣 |  | ｜ | \％ | 砣 |  |  | \％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{3}{\square}$ | $\bigcirc$ | －${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
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Colunn Desciption Applications to register or claynge address or paty fiom all sources excep PemmDOT of Postal Service Change of Address Prograns．


Philadelphia city commissioners - voter registration division vOTER TURNOUT STATISTICS REPORT - CITYWIDE

PRIMARY ELECTION - MAY 20.2003





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VOTED
PERCENT
ELIGIBLE
VOTED
PERCENT
218


CITY COMMISSIONERS COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS CERTIFICATION OF VOTES PRIMARY ELECTION MAY 20, 2003

TRAFFIC COURT

| PARTY | NAME | VOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEM | EARLENE GREEN CLARK | 50,110 |
| DEM | MICHAEL MC ALEER | 44,152 |
| REP | MICHAEL MC ALEER | 13,559 |
| MAYOR |  |  |
| DEM | JOHN F.STREET | 93,799 |
| REP | SAM KATZ | 18,973 |
| CITY COMMISSIONERS |  |  |
| DEM | MARGARET M. TARTAGLIONE | 72,652 |
| DEM | WARREN BLOOM | 13,309 |
| DEM | EDGAR A. HOWARD JR. | $\underline{\mathbf{2 7 , 8 0 9}}$ |
| DEM | DONNA RAE AUMENT | 6,343 |
| DEM | SANDRA A. MILLS | $\underline{22,500}$ |
| REP | JOSEPH J. DUDA | 13,371 |
| REP | BRUCE M. REED | 11,481 |
| REGISTER OF WILLS |  |  |
| DEM | RONALD R. DONATUCCI | 80,661 |
| REP | ANITA E. ZALEWSKI | 13,484 |
| SHERIEF |  |  |
| DEM | JOHN GREEN | 89,729 |
| REP | DAVID H. RICHARDS | 13,268 |


| CLERK OF THE COURTS |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | HELEN HELLON DIVERS |  |
| DEM | VIVIAN T. MILLER | $\underline{\mathbf{2 5 , 7 8 9}}$ |
| DEM | $\underline{60,614}$ |  |
| REP | MARCUS MITCHELL | $\underline{12,721}$ |

COUNCIL AT LARGE

| DEM | RLONDELL REYNOLDS BROWN | 70,167 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEM | DANIEL P. PELLICCIOTTI | 24,162 |
| DEM | DAVID COHEN | $\underline{66,027}$ |
| DEM | W. WILSON GOODE JR. | $\underline{66,079}$ |
| DEM | PETER FIORENTINO | $\underline{12.396}$ |
| DEM | JAMES F. KENNEY | 58,190 |
| DEM | JUAN F. RAMOS | 36,094 |
| DEM | JOSEPH M. GRACE | 14,452 |
| DEM | ANGEL L. ORTIZ | 34,860 |
| DEM | MIKE DRISCOLL | $\underline{\mathbf{2 6 , 8 0 5}}$ |
| REP | JACK KELLY | 13,689 |
| REP | DAVID P. HARDY | 9,995 |
| REP | FRANK RIZZO | 16,380 |
| REP | JAMIE MC DERMOTT | 8.751 |
| REP | DAVID OH | 6,664 |

DISTRICT COUNCIL
DISTRICT 1

| DEM | FRANK J. DI CICCO | $\underline{9,336}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| REP | RICK A. CATALDI | $\underline{1,664}$ |
| DEM | DISTRICT 2 |  |
| REP | ANNA C. VERNA | $\underline{10,224}$ |
|  | PAULA A. TERRERI | $\underline{967}$ |
| DEM | DISTRICT 3 |  |
|  | JANNIE L. BLACKWELL | $\underline{13,172}$ |


| DISTRICT 4 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEM | MICHAEL A. NUTTER | 12,722 |
| REP | JAY M. FEINSCHIL | 1,018 |
|  | DISTRICT 5 |  |
| DEM | DARRELL L. CLARKE | 11,584 |
|  | DISTRICT 6 |  |
| DEM | JOAN L. KRAJEWSKI | 8,464 |
| REP | VANDY L. PARKS | 2,709 |
|  | DISTRICT 7 |  |
| DEM | RICHARD T. MARIANO | 6,223 |
| DEM | KATHLEEN M. FITZPATRICK | 4,545 |
| REP | NESTOR E. GONZALEZ | 908 |
|  | DISTRICT 8 |  |
| DEM | GREG PAULMIER | 7,257 |
| DEM | MARC DE BEARY | 3,548 |
| DEM | DONNA REED-MILLER | 8,948 |
| REP | DEBORAH WILLIAMS | 617 |
|  | DISTRICT 9 |  |
| DEM | MARIAN B. TASCO | 10,925 |
| REP | MATTIEW T. MC KEON | 847 |
|  | DISTRICT 10 |  |
| DEM WRITE-IN | ROBERT MC CARTHY | 1,048 |
| REP | BRIAN J. O'NEILL | 5,049 |

## CITY COMMISSIONERS

COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS
CERTIFICATION OF VOTES
PRIMARY ELECTION MAY 20, 2003
QUESTION

SHOULD THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA BORROW $\$ 82,975,000$ FOR AND TOWARD: TRANSIT; STREET AND SANITATION; MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS; PARKS, RECREATION AND MUSEUMS AND; ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT?

| YES | $\underline{\text { NO }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\underline{50,395}$ | $\underline{21,457}$ |





225

IMSERTVOTE
IN ofgits:



## 226



## 228




230

2003 primary bailot centification report


|  |
| :---: |
| INSERT VOTE IN DIGITS: |
| 10,462 |
| 10,909 |
| 10,896 |
| 10,359 |
| -10,290 |
| $\ldots$ - 9,572 |
| 6,674 |
| 6,884 |
| 7,138 |
| 7, 517 |
| (CONTinued |





PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
CITY COMMISSIONERS
COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS
2003 MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT CERTIFIC
NOVEMBER 4, 2003

CITY COMMISSIONERS
COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS
CERTIFICATION OF VOTES
MUNICIPAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 2003

| PARTX | TRAFFIC COURT | VOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| DEM | EARLENE GREEN CLARK | 261,689 |
| REP | MICHAEL MC ALEER | 94,135 |
|  | MAYOR |  |
| DEM | JOHN F. STREET | 267,276 |
| REP | SAM KATZ | 189,357 |
| SOCIALIST | JOHN STAGGS | 1,292 |
|  | CITY COMMISSIONERS |  |
| DEM | MARGARET M. TARTAGLIONE | 292,846 |
| DEM | EDGAR A. HOWARD JR. | 252,316 |
| REP | JOSEPH J. DUDA | 92,921 |
| REP | BRUCE M. REED | 84,557 |
|  | REGISTER OF WILLS |  |
| DEM | RONALD R. DONATUCCI | 279,826 |
| REP | ANITA E. ZALEWSKI | 89,698 |
|  | SHERIEF |  |
| DEM | JOHN GREEN | 280,249 |
| REP | DAVID H. RICHARDS | 91,837 |
|  | CLERK OF THE COURT |  |
| DEM | VIVIAN T. MILLER | 271,833 |
| REP | MARCUS MITCHELL | 84,059 |

PARTY

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DEM
DEM
DEM
REP
REP
REP
REP
REP
EDUCATION
SOCIALIST

VOTES
COUNCILATLARGE

| BLONDELL REYNOLDS BROWN | 244,096 |
| :--- | ---: |
| W. WILSON GOODE JR. | 258,423 |
| DAVID COHEN | 266,994 |
| JAMES F. KENNEY | 274,053 |
| JUAN F. RAMOS | 250,149 |
| FRANK RIZZO | 145,852 |
| JACK KELLY | 113,298 |
| DAVID P. HARDY | 83,965 |
| JAMIE MC DERMOTT | 106,544 |
| DAVID OH | 98,687 |
| WILL MEGA | 3,854 |
| HILDA CUZCO | 1,823 |

DISTRICT COUNCIL
DISTRICT 1

| DEM | FRANK J. DI CICCO | $\mathbf{2 4 , 7 2 0}$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| REP | RICK A. CATALDI | 12,747 |
|  | DISTRICT 2 |  |
|  |  | 31,677 |
| DEM | ANNA C. VERNA | 6,291 |
| REP | PAULA A. TERRERI |  |
|  | DISTRICT 3 | $\mathbf{3 6 , 4 9 1}$ |

DISTRICT 4
MICHAEL A. NUTTER
36,371
JAY M. FEINSCHIL
DISTRICT 5
DARRELL L. CLARKE
37,964
DISTRICT 6
DEM JOAN L. KRAJEWSKI 28,190

REP
JANNIE L. BLACKWELL
36,491

## DEM

REP

DEM

VANDY L. PARKS

| PARTY | DISTRICT 7 | VOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| DEM | RICHARD T. MARIANO | 23,541 |
| REP | NESTOR E. GONZALEZ | 6,188 |
|  | DISTRICT 8 |  |
| DEM | DONNA REED-MILLER | 39,479 |
| REP | DEBORAH WILLIAMS | 4,021 |
| GREEN | THOMAS HUTT | 3,028 |
|  | DISTRICT 9 |  |
| DEM | MARIAN B. TASCO | 34,205 |
| REP | MATTHEW T. MC KEON | 4,718 |
|  | DISTRICT 10 |  |
| DEM | ROBERT MC CARTHY | 16,586 |
| REP | BRIAN J. O'NEILL | 31,124 |

CITY COMMISSIONERS
COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS
CERTIFICATION OF VOTES
MUNICIPAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 2003
PROPOSED CHARTER CHANGE QUESTION \# 1
"SHALL THE HOME RULE CHARTER BE AMENDED TO REQUIRE THAT NO CONTRACT WITH AN AGENCY THAT RECEIVES FUNDS FROM THE CITY, AND THAT NEITHER HAS A BOARD OF DIRECTORS NOMINATED BY CITY OFFICIALS OR BODIES, OR THAT OPERATES UNDER AUTHORITY GRANTED BY ORDINANCE, SHALL BE VALID UNLESS IT INCLUDES A PROVISION AUTHORIZING THE CITY AUDITING DEPARTMENT TO AUDIT THE AGENCY'S AFFAIRS DURING THE TERM OF CONTRACT?"

| YES | NO |
| :--- | :--- |
| 154,041 | 52,141 |

## PROPOSED CHARTER CHANGE QUESTION \# 2

"SHALL THE HOME RULE CHARTER BE AMENDED TO PROVIDE FOR ONE NON-VOTING MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PENSION AND RETIREMENT, APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF CITY COUNCIL, WHO OTHER THAN THE POWER TO VOTE SHALL HAVE ALL RIGHTS, POWERS AND DUTIES OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE RIGHT TO ATTEND ANY EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE BOARD?"

| YES | NQ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 122,314 | 78,091 |

PROPOSED CHARTER CHANGE QUESTION \# 3
"SHALL THE HOME RULE CHARTER BE AMENDED TO ALLOW FOR A BID PREFERENCE FOR PHILADELPHIA-BASED FIRMS IN ORDER TO PROMOTE MORE BUSINESS AND JOB CREATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR PHILADELPHIIABASED FIRMS IN THE AWARDING OF CONTRACTS WITH THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, AS PROVIDED BY ORDINANCE OF CITY COUNCIL?"

| YES | NO |
| :--- | :--- |
| 146,354 | 57,020 |

PROPOSED CHARTER CHANGE QUESTION \# 4
"SHALL THE HOME RULE CHARTER BE AMENDED TO EXEMPT CONTRACTS INVOLVING EXPENDITURES OF TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS $(25,000)$ OR LESS FROM THE OPEN BID PROCEDURE AS REQUIRED BY SECTIONS 8-200(2)(a) THROUGH (2)(c)?"

| YES | $\underline{N O}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 106,903 | 86,286 |

PROPOSED CHARTER CHANGE QUESTION \# 5
"SHALL SECTION 5-300 OF THE PHILADELPHIA HOME RULE CHARTER BE AMENDED TO DECLARE THAT BECAUSE HEALTH CARE IS AN ESSENTIAL SAFEGUARD OF HUMAN LIFE AND DIGNITY, THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA HEALTH DEPARTMENT SHALL PREPARE A PLAN FOR UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE THAT PERMITS EVERYONE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO OBTAIN DECENT HEALTH CARE?"

YES
149,558

NO

49,754

## PROPOSED CHARTER CHANGE QUESTION \# 6

"SHALL TIIE HOME RULE CHARTER BE AMENDED TO CREATE AN INSURANCE PUBLIC ADVOCATE WHO WILL REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE CONSUMERS WITH THE GOAL OF LOWERING INSURANCE RATES IN PHILADELPHIA?"

| YES | NO |
| :--- | :--- |
| 160,546 | 38,683 |

PROPOSED CHARTER CHANGE QUESTION \# 7
"SHALL THE HOME RULE CHARTER BE AMENDED TO PROVIDE FOR THE USE OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES?"

| YES | NO |
| :--- | :--- |
| 141,057 | 47,362 |

MUNICIPAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 2003 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA PHILADELPHIA COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS CERTIFICATION AFFIDAVIT

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE 6 PAGES ARE THE OFFICIAL RETURNS AS THEY APPEAR ON RECORD OF THE VOTES CAST AT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 4, 2003.

IN WITNESS WEREOF, WE HAVE HEREUNTO SET OUR HANDS AND SEAL OF
OFFICE THIS $1^{5 T}$ DAY OF $D_{E C E M B E R}, 2003$.



243



UOGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS..........................CONTINUED)
DISTRICT 001
insert vote in digits

## SOYOM NI 310 L IGJSNS


philladelphia county (51)

philadelphia county (51)
ballot position ano election resjult section part I

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { JUOGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS......................... (CONTINUEE) } \\
& \text { VOISTRICT }
\end{aligned}
$$

democratic \& Republican $\begin{aligned} & \text { THREE HUNDRED NINETEEN THOUSAND, } \\ & \text { FOUR HUNDRED SEVENTY ONE }\end{aligned}$

THREE HUNDRED TWENTY NINE THOUSAND
NINE HUNDRED SIXTY SIX

 RAMY ISAAC OJERASSI
1515 MARET ST STE 1915
PHILADELPHIA PA 19102-1921 LORI A DUMAS
30I CRESPAR RO PA $19119-0000$
PHILADELPHA JEFFREY P M M NEHART
BER2 YERREN PL
PHLLADELPHIA
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { JOSEPHA OYCH } \\ \text { OSE GREENST } & \\ \text { PHILGELIFIA } & \text { PA 19130-3207 }\end{array}$ PAULA PATRICK
SIIO CYAVE
PHILADELPHIA APT PA $19131-0000$
 HOLLY J FORO
16GO WALUTST STE 1 1300
PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA PA 19103-0000

$$
\begin{array}{r}
319,471 \\
-\cdots \quad 329,966 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

245


39

| $\stackrel{0}{\sim}$ |  | y 'aNVSAOHL XIS KLNGML <br>  NGAZS GJ\& ‘đNVSIOHL NGL GTdGNOH INO <br>  $\qquad$ |  <br>  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | GNIN XLYOZ GEYGNOHNAMES 'GNVSAOHL LHPIG RLNAM.L sohatanl_s.incanon GJyHL XLXIS GTaCNOH LHOIG ' CNVSOOHL NAL GЭY(INRH GNO <br>  $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  <br>  <br> LynoJ yoi yadns 3 HL yo 390n? <br>  |
|  |  |  'GNVSAOHL XIS KINEML $\qquad$ <br> GNO XLXIS <br> QTYaNNH OML'aNVSNOHL GNO XIXIHL GGYGNOH GNO Sดyom_H1_53104_53 |  <br>  <br> NOIIJ373 NOI 1 N3I3y |
|  |  | 0315 T St y30 |  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  | 1УOdヨy NOII甘JI |  |


|  |  | NGAGS XLYIHL GヨYđNAH NGAZS <br>  Sayam＿N1．＿S310n＿on <br>  <br>  <br>  |  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －¢ |  | ano גI\＆nOt atyannh gathl <br>  <br> SOYOM N1．．．S310A＿ON <br>  ‘aN甘SOOHL OML GJ甘đNתH GNO $\qquad$ |  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  | GNIN XIZNIN GヲGaNnH anin ＇aNvSnohl anla Xingmi <br>  <br>  |  N17 <br>  |
|  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 180d3y noitus |  |





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ballot position and election result section part il } \\
& \text { office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same order as listed }
\end{aligned}
$$

| Juge of the court of common pleasRETENTION ELECTION |  | YESOOTES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ONE HUNDRED SEVEN THOUSAND. SIX HUNDRED NINETY SLX | 107.696 |
| SHALL FREDERICA A MASSIAH-JACKSON <br> IST JUDICIAL OISTRICT PHILADELPHIA COUNTY? <br> BE RETAINED FOR AN ADDITIONAL TERM AS JJOGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. |  | Mo Votes |
|  | THIRTY ONE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED FIVE | 31,805 |


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |




philadelphia county (51)
ballot position ano election result section part il
office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot iv same order as listed

| JUOOE OF THE COUYT OF COMMON PLEAS RETENTION | ONE HUNDRED EIGHT THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED NINE | YES-YOTES <br> HOIGTS 108,709 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TWENTY FOUR THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED FORTY FIVE | IN Divorits 24,545 |


| JJOG OF THE COURT Of COMMON PLEAS | ONE HUNDRED EIGHT THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY FIVE | $108,275$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  <br>  |  <br> TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED FOUR | NO- VOTES IN OIGITS <br> 25,304 |









|  | Lsits <br>  |  ＇aNvSnOHL OML $\operatorname{LLHI}$ SOyOM NI SH10N ON |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 50c＇sLI <br>  |  GNI XINGAAS CJZGNOH ZNO SOYOM NI SJION SJA |  <br>  эH1 HHA Hoin <br>  |
| $\stackrel{\bullet}{\circ}$ |  |  ‘（INVSOOHL LHDIG XINGAJS Soyom Ni s7ios or |  |
|  |  | NäTVGーヨs a尹yannh fait＂anysiohi रLill gayanah ano <br> SOYOM N］S 310 A S3人 |  |
|  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |



SCHEDULE "A"
VOTER REGISTRATION
Table, detailing by ward, the comparative number of white, black and other gender, and the comparative number of electors enrolled by political party cast for candidates of the major political parties and the total votes cast for column includes votes cast for all candidates of minor political parties and the ward totals. The absentee and military totals for the entire City are

| SCIEDULE " 4 " |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEGISITATIOH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline W A \\ R D \\ \hline \end{array}$ | WIHIE | DLACK | OIIHER | MEN | WOMEN | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GENDER } \\ & \text { UNKNOWN } \end{aligned}$ | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRAT | LIBER tariaid |
| 01 | 5,723 | 900 | 4,018 | 2,373 | 3.104 | 5,164 | 1,738 | 8,076 | 44 |
| 02 | 6.003 | 2.070 | 5,588 | 2,998 | 3.524 | 7,139 | 2,265 | 9,529 | 76 |
| 03 | 135 | 8,828 | 4,309 | 2,556 | 4,330 | 6,386 | 613 | 12,425 | 13 |
| 04 | 79 | 8,752 | 4,695 | 2,411 | 4,273 | 6,842 | 681 | 12,287 | 29 |
| 05 | 8.777 | 1,875 | 9,685 | 4,497 | 4,313 | 11,527 | 3,557 | 12,988 | 101 |
| 0 G | 111 | 5,673 | 3,208 | 1.516 | 2,380 | 5,096 | 578 | 7,961 | 18 |
| 07 | 1,364 | 1,443 | 12,221 | 1,839 | 2,073 | 11,116 | 2,282 | 11,809 | 37 |
| 08 | 10,355 | 1,149 | 10,190 | 4,424 | 6,142 | 11,128 | 4,050 | 13,733 | 121 |
| 09 | 5,221 | 1,653 | 4.819 | 2,769 | 3,931 | 4,993 | 2,144 | 8,281 | 28 |
| 10 | 196 | 11,588 | 5,297 | 3,583 | 5,762 | 7,736 | 666 | 15,737 | 20 |
| 11 | 111 | 6,804 | 3,671 | 1,884 | 2,838 | 5,864 | 649 | 9,517 | 11 |
| 12 | 825 | 8,894 | 5,903 | 2,747 | 4,232 | 8,643 | 934 | 13,799 | 32 |
| 13 | 364 | 8,698 | 4,800 | 2,482 | 4,015 | 7,365 | 715 | 12,542 | 16 |
| 14 | 250 | 3,239 | 2,387 | 971 | 1,386 | 3,519 | 412 | 5,170 | 11 |
| 15 | 5,077 | 2,044 | 5,043 | 2,545 | 3,302 | 6.317 | 1,590 | 8,927 | 51 |
| 16 | 62 | 6,352 | 3,228 | 1,684 | 2,586 | 5,372 | 530 | 8,747 | 15 |
| 17 | 307 | 10.057 | 5,396 | 3,083 | 4.980 | 7,697 | 726 | 14,389 | 26 |
| 18 | 3,502 | 774 | 5,313 | 2,004 | 2,285 | 5,300 | 1,922 | 6,963 | 36 |
| 19 | 534 | 1,311 | 9,815 | 1,611 | 1,812 | 8.237 | 1,162 | 9,849 | 28 |
| 20 | 174 | 2,833 | 2,723 | 920 | 1.448 | 3,362 | 432 | 4,881 | 12 |
| 21 | 16,158 | 1,649 | 9,477 | 6,519 | 8,506 | 12,259 | 8,454 | 15.751 | 116 |
| 22 | 2,089 | 8,153 | 6,055 | 3,490 | 5,474 | 7,333 | 955 | 14.187 | 32 |
| 23 | 3,822 | 3.407 | 6,316 | 2,409 | 3,147 | 7,989 | 2.739 | 9.968 | 42 |
| 24 | 875 | 4,595 | 3,343 | 1,695 | 2,393 | 4,725 | 768 | 7.113 | 38 |
| 25 | 5,767 | 925 | 4,864 | 2,225 | 2,803 | 6,528 | 3,805 | 7,107 | 36 |
| 26 | 8,336 | 309 | 3,578 | 3,312 | 4,051 | 4,860 | 3.520 | 8,775 | 22 |
| 27 | 2,041 | 2,585 | 6,706 | 2,199 | 2,574 | 6,559 | 1,679 | 6,995 | 67 |
| 28 | 58 | 6,762 | 3,487 | 1,905 | 2.764 | 5,638 | 528 | 9,411 | 19 |
| 29 | 241 | 5,306 | 3,002 | 1.590 | 2,126 | 4.833 | 532 | 7,621 | 14 |
| 30 | 1.935 | 3,538 | 3.893 | 1,949 | 2,234 | 5,183 | 853 | 7,379 | 43 |
| 31 | 5,025 | 304 | 3,924 | 1,841 | 2,162 | 5,250 | 3,319 | 5,450 | 28 |
| 32 | 154 | 9,675 | 6,162 | 2,567 | 3,905 | 9,519 | 1,060 | 14,271 | 24 |
| 33 | 3,699 | 1.507 | 7,894 | 2,017 | 2,570 | 8,513 | 2,87: | 9,478 | 33 |
| 34 | 3.077 | 11,425 | 8,475 | 4,360 | 7,049 | 11,268 | 1,869 | 19,574 | 43 |
| 35 | 6,793 | 2,435 | 6,810 | 3,305 | 4.636 | 8,097 | 4.744 | 10,203 | 60 |
| 36 | 1,923 | 11,078 | 7.453 | 3,795 | 5,611 | 11,048 | 1,501 | 18,073 | 26 |
| 37 | 231 | 5,540 | 6,023 | 1,938 | 2,502 | 7,354 | 915 | 10,309 | 22 |
| 38 | 2,534 | 5,326 | 4,088 | 2,363 | 3,635 | 5,950 | 1,305 | 9,770 | 27 |
| 39 | \$5,224 | 1,687 | 8,641 | 5.902 | 7,540 | 12,110 | 4,317 | 20,174 | 50 |
| 40 | 5,267 | 11.457 | 9,148 | 4.590 | 6,731 | 14,551 | 3,385 | 21,104 | 58 |
| 41 | 8,190 | 494 | 4,879 | 2,945 | 3,717 | 6,901 | 3.717 | 9,174 | 41 |
| 42 | 2,097 | 3,576 | 9,603 | 2,306 | 3,106 | 9.864 | 2,086 | 12,060 | 49 |
| 43 | 560 | 5,176 | 9,406 | 2,316 | 3,079 | 9,747 | 1,631 | 12,583 | 34 |
| 44 | 127 | 6,109 | 3,346 | 1,720 | 2,794 | 5,068 | 629 | 8,531 | 24 |
| 45 | 7.487 | 597 | 5,476 | 2,775 | 3.525 | 7,260 | 5,375 | 7,573 | 30 |
| 46 | 1,437 | 6,814 | 5,421 | 2,574 | 3,834 | 7,264 | 823 | 11,552 | 48 |
| 47 | 103 | 3,532 | 2,244 | 984 | 1,206 | 3,689 | 463 | 5,134 | 12 |
| 48 | 2,762 | 4,391 | 4,145 | 2,080 | 3,064 | 6,154 | 1,588 | 9,158 | 19 |
| 49 | 655 | 8,453 | 6,381 | 2,740 | 4,188 | 8,561 | 1,016 | 13,549 | 33 |
| 50 | 378 | 12,408 | 6,503 | 4,235 | 6,638 | 8,016 | 736 | 17,306 | 21 |
| 51 | 246 | 9,600 | 5,187 | 2,662 | 4,395 | 7.976 | 766 | 13,556 | 33 |
| 52 | 2,377 | 8,748 | 6,384 | 3,482 | 5,904 | 8,123 | 1,513 | 14,748 | 21 |
| 53 | 5,937 | 1,076 | 5,052 | 2,725 | 3,617 | 5,723 | 3,115 | 8,234 | 42 |
| 54 | 5,236 | 838 | 4.056 | 2,324 | 3,134 | 4,672 | 1,859 | 7,631 | 23 |
| 55 | 10,320 | 223 | 6,748 | 3.770 | 4,578 | 8,943 | 8,594 | 8,039 | 29 |
| 56 | 13,531 | 681 | 7,961 | 5,341 | 7.140 | 9,692 | 5,672 | 15,049 | 77 |
| 57 | 9,986 | 778 | 5,749 | 4,061 | 5,020 | 7,432 | 5,821 | 9,720 | 59 |
| 58 | 17.495 | 712 | 10,281 | 6,796 | 8,330 | 13,362 | 10,182 | 16,296 | 90 |
| 59 | 1,076 | 8,133 | 5,874 | 2,704 | 4,331 | 8,048 | ¢68 | 13,266 | 37 |
| 60 | 168 | 7,795 | 4,392 | 2,345 | 3.704 | 6,306 | 667 | 11,118 | 11 |
| 61 | 2.286 | 5,462 | 7.038 | 2,716 | 4,043 | 8,027 | 1,791 | 11,941 | 35 |
| 62 | 6,868 | 1,862 | 6,908 | 3,265 | 4,269 | 8.104 | 3,564 | 11,369 | 32 |
| 63 | 9,370 | 219 | 5,611 | 3,901 | 4,975 | 6,324 | 7,234 | 7,155 | 43 |
| 64 | 6,413 | 211 | 4,702 | 2,386 | 3,085 | 5,855 | 6,016 | 4,834 | 19 |
| 65 | 8,687 | 1,084 | 5,120 | 3,363 | 4,489 | 7,039 | 4,442 | 9,640 | 50 |
| 66 | 18,071 | 856 | 8,892 | 6,934 | 8,232 | 12,659 | 12,407 | 13,741 | 96 |
| TOTA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 276,288 | 292,428 | 388,307 | 192,318 | 265,526 | 499,179 | 169,340 | 722,383 | 2,533 |

OF THE CITY COMMISSIONER
SCHEDULE "A"
VOTE - FALL 2003
registered electors; comparative number of men, women, and unknown affiliation as of November 4, 2003. The table also details the number of votes the Mayor in the November 4, 2003 General Election. The Total Votes Cast independent candidates. Absentee and military votes are not included in listed at the bottom of the table and are included in the city-wide totals.

| SCHEDULE "A" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REGISIRATION POLTICAL PARTY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GREEN | $\begin{gathered} \text { CONSIITU } \\ \text { TIONAL. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NON } \\ \text { PARTISAN } \end{gathered}$ | OTlier | TOTAL | REP. KATZ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEM. } \\ & \text { STREET } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ALL } \\ \text { OTHERS } \end{gathered}$ | VOTESGAST MAYOR | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & W A \\ & R D \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| 33 | 13 | 651 | 86 | 10,641 | 3.087 | 1,775 | 20 | 4,888 | 01 |
| 59 | 12 | 1,560 | 160 | 13,661 | 4,115 | 2,983 | 69 | 7,167 | 02 |
| 0 | 15 | 452 | 54 | 13,272 | 213 | 6,563 | 14 | 6,790 | 03 |
| 2 | 14 | 439 | 74 | 13,526 | 153 | 6.435 | 10 | 6,598 | 04 |
| 131 | 20 | 3,281 | 259 | 20,337 | 5,638 | 2,961 | 71 | 8,670 | 05 |
| 6 | 9 | 360 | 60 | 8,992 | 119 | 3.636 | 2 | 3,757 | 06 |
| 10 | 20 | 797 | 73 | 15,028 | 600 | 3,785 | 5 | 4,390 | 07 |
| 94 | 11 | 3,444 | 241 | 21,694 | 6,519 | 3,308 | 64 | 9,891 | 48 |
| 38 | 9 | 1,099 | 91 | 11,693 | 3,612 | 3, 118 | 49 | 6,779 | 09 |
| 5 | 20 | 562 | 71 | 17,081 | 274 | 9,323 | 17 | 9,614 | 10 |
| 2 | 8 | 340 | 59 | 10,586 | 133 | 4,626 | 2 | 4,761 | 11 |
| 14 | 15 | 725 | 103 | 15,622 | 471 | 6,150 | 35 | 6,656 | 12 |
| 4 | 15 | 500 | 70 | 13,862 | 317 | G. 280 | 9 | 6,606 | 13 |
| 13 | 7 | 223 | 40 | 5,876 | 102 | 2,116 | 5 | 2,223 | 14 |
| 56 | 12 | 1,416 | 112 | 12,164 | 3,501 | 2,569 | 39 | 6,109 | 15 |
| 5 | 9 | 293 | 43 | 9,642 | 84 | 3,954 | 4 | 4,042 | 15 |
| 9 | 9 | 525 | 76 | 15,760 | 237 | 8,017 | 5 | 8,259 | 17 |
| 28 | 19 | 549 | 72 | 9,589 | 2,039 | 1,954 | 22 | 4,015 | 18 |
| 5 | 14 | 562 | 40 | 11,650 | 260 | 3,602 | 7 | 3.869 | 19 |
| 11 | 6 | 347 | 41 | 5,730 | 70 | 2,044 | 3 | 2,117 | 20 |
| 58 | 17 | 2.691 | 197 | 27,284 | 10,444 | 3.728 | 72 | 14,244 | 21 |
| 35 | 9 | 967 | 112 | 16,297 | 1,456 | 7,649 | 56 | 9.161 | 22 |
| 13 | 29 | 680 | 74 | 13,545 | 2,250 | 3,150 | 20 | 5,420 | 23 |
| 34 | 12 | 789 | 59 | 8,813 | 392 | 3,155 | 15 | 3,562 | 24 |
| 11 | 16 | 513 | 68 | 11,556 | 3,541 | 1,400 | 9 | 4,950 | 25 |
| 8 | 7 | 445 | 46 | 12,223 | 5,769 | 974 | 15 | 6,758 | 26 |
| 78 | 16 | 2,342 | 155 | 11,332 | 870 | 1,930 | 40 | 2,840 | 27 |
| 1 | 21 | 278 | 49 | 10,307 | 84 | 4,433 | 4 | 4,521 | 28 |
| 8 | 11 | 320 | 43 | 8,549 | 177 | 3,388 | 5 | 3,570 | 29 |
| 57 | 5 | 947 | 82 | 9,366 | 1,306 | 3,040 | 24 | 4,370 | 30 |
| 9 | 6 | 398 | 43 | 9,253 | 3,008 | 1,035 | 17 | 4,050 | 31 |
| 3 | 10 | 545 | 78 | 15,991 | 173 | 6,175 | 6 | 6,354 | 32 |
| 13 | 30 | 615 | 60 | 13,100 | 2,0G0 | 2,485 | 16 | 4,561 | 33 |
| 13 | 22 | 1,033 | 123 | 22,677 | 1,628 | 10,143 | 24 | 11,795 | 34 |
| 9 | 14 | 925 | 83 | 16,038 | 4,630 | 3,015 | 20 | 7,673 | 35 |
| 10 | 24 | 706 | 114 | 20,454 | 1,136 | 7,764 | 16 | 8,916 | 36 |
| 8 | 11 | 454 | 75 | 11.794 | 134 | 4,277 | 9 | 4,420 | 37 |
| 21 | 15 | 731 | 79 | 11,948 | 1,734 | 4,289 | 18 | 6.041 | 38 |
| 16 | 21 | 853 | 121 | 25,552 | 8.360 | 4,155 | 28 | 12.543 | 39 |
| 14 | 31 | 1,146 | 134 | 25,872 | 2,352 | 8,346 | 27 | 10,725 | 40 |
| 6 | 25 | 546 | 54 | 13,563 | 5,177 | 1,351 | 23 | 6,551 | 41 |
| 14 | 30 | 957 | 80 | 15,276 | 1,222 | 4.342 | 10 | 5,574 | 42 |
| 11 | 32 | 783 | 68 | 15,142 | 285 | 5,051 | 10 | 5,346 | 43 |
| 3 | 9 | 338 | 48 | 9.582 | 137 | $44_{4} 297$ | 6 | 4,440 | 44 |
| 12 | 12 | 502 | 50 | 13,560 | 5,175 | 1,060 | 20 | 6,255 | 45 |
| 92 | 19 | 1.044 | 94 | 13,672 | 820 | 5.678 | 63 | 6,561 | 46 |
| 6 | 12 | 207 | 45 | 5,879 | 79 | 1,815 | 5 | 1,899 | 47 |
| 7 | 15 | 431 | 80 | 11,298 | 1,680 | 3,162 | 11 | 4,853 | 48 |
| 14 | 23 | 757 | 97 | 15,489 | 429 | 6,625 | 18 | 7,072 | 49 |
| 10 | 16 | 720 | 80 | 18,889 | 476 | 10,526 | 15 | 11,017 | 50 |
| 15 | 24 | 554 | 85 | 15,033 | 188 | 6.779 | 12 | 6,979 | 51 |
| 12 | 19 | 1,090 | 106 | 17,509 | 1.187 | 7.685 | 26 | 8,898 | 52 |
| 7 | 15 | 601 | 51 | 12,065 | 4,215 | 1.878 | 20 | 6.113 | 53 |
| 14 | 14 | 551 | 38 | 10,130 | 3,273 | 1,471 | 14 | 4,758 | 54 |
| 11 | 9 | 550 | 59 | 17,291 | 8,555 | 1,193 | 26 | 9,774 | 55 |
| 16 | 22 | 1,231 | 106 | 22,173 | 9,790 | 2,185 | 30 | 12,005 | 56 |
| 17 | 14 | 816 | 66 | 16,513 | 7.596 | 1.580 | 21 | 9,197 | 57 |
| 17 | 25 | 1.737 | 141 | 28,488 | 12.932 | 2,429 | 33 | 15.394 | 58 |
| 14 | 12 | 791 | 95 | 15,083 | 576 | 6,372 | 31 | 6,979 | 59 |
| 6 | 13 | 465 | 75 | 12,355 | 166 | 5,732 | 7 | 5,905 | 60 |
| 13 | 25 | 893 | 88 | 14,786 | 1,571 | 5,338 | 19 | 6,928 | 61 |
| 7 | 24 | 572 | 70 | 15,638 | 4,258 | 2,622 | 25 | 6,905 | 62 |
| 12 | 13 | 673 | 70 | 15,200 | 7,890 | 1,255 | 26 | 9,171 | 63 |
| 4 | 5 | 410 | 38 | 11,326 | 5,462 | 832 | 12 | 6.306 | 64 |
| 10 | 22 | 650 | 77 | 14,891 | 5,969 | 1.718 | 24 | 7,711 | 65 |
| 20 | 25 | 1,4!2 | 124 | 27,825 | 13,456 | 2,158 | 34 | 15,648 | 66 |
|  |  |  | sentee and | Mifitary | 3,737 | 2,412 | 16 | 6,165 |  |
| 1,314 | 1,058 | 54,784 | 5,611 | 957,023 | 189,357 | 267,276 | 1456 | 458,089 |  |

NINETY-EIGHT ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY COMMISSIONERS
COMPARATIVE TABLES
Covering 1,681 election divisions of the sixty-six wards in Philadelphia Tables, detailing by Ward and Division, the comparative number of white, black, and other registered electors; comparative number of men, women, and unknown of the major political parties, total votes cast for all other candidates, and the total votes cast for the Office of Mayor in the November 4,2003 General Election as Absentee and military votes are not included in each division total. All absentee votes cast in the entire ward are listed at the bottom of the table and are included in the
ward total.
 54









ELEVENTH WARD






68






## TWENTY SECOND WARD







79









THIRTY SEVENTH WARD



FOURTY SECOND WARD



97




101

FIFTIETH WARD


103



105


313



315

FIFTY SEVENTH WARD




318


112



116

117





## Dear Fellow Philadelphian:

We, the City Commissioners of Philadelphia, present to you our Ninety-Ninth Amual Report covering our activities in the Voter Registration Division and the County Board of Elections of the City Cominissioners Office for election year 2004.

The City Commissioners administered voter registration in accordance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) and the Pennsylvania Voter Registration Act, codified by Act 3 of 2002. These registration laws provide for expanded voter registration opportunities. Prior to enactment of the NVRA, citizens could only submit voter registration applications in person, by mail, or through third party agents. These registration laws provide the additional methods of voter registration simultaneous with drivers' license applications and renewals (Motor-Voter), and at certain other state govenment agencies, such as public assistance, marriage license offices, and agencies serving people with disabilities (Agency-Based).

The NVRA and Act 3 also mandate that the Commission use clange of address information from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the U.S. Postal Service to update the address on records of registered voters who have changed their residence to maintain the currency and accuracy of the files of eligible voters.

The NVRA and Act 3 also provide very detailed requirements for voter registration administration, including the requirement that no names be removed from the files of eligible voters for reasons of failure to vote, or merely because the voter has changed residence. The NVRA and Act 3 mandate complex voter notification and "fail-safe" voting procedures, prior to the removal of the name of any voter who has changed residence.

Registered electors who have changed residence, but have failed to notify the registration commission, are permitted to return to the polling place of their former address and vote, provided their registration record is still in the district register, or pollbooks. Before voting these registrants must complete an affirmation providing their new address for updating the Commission's records.

Electors who are unable to enter, or operate a voting machine because of a disability, or inability to read or write English, are permitted to declare, in writing, their need for assistance at the polling place on election day. The elector may receive assistance in voting from the person of their choice.

## HELP AMERICA VOTER ACT OF 2002 (HAVA)

In an effort to correct the problems encountered in Florida during the November 2000 presidential election, the United States Congress in October 2002 enacted the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), P.L. 107-252. Applicable to all Federal elections held in the United States, HAVA requires or authorized the following:

- Creates standards for all voting systems used by the States.
- Requires voting systems to be accessible to individuals with disabilities and those using alternative languages.
- Requires the use of Provisional Ballots.
- Implements identification requirements for those who vote for the first time after registering by mail.
- Requires States to implement a statewide voter registration database.
- Provides for a board to establish standards for what constitutes a vote.
- Requires States to conduct educational programs for voters and election officials.

HAVA authorized the creation of the United States Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to administer the Act. HAVA also authorized four Federal funding programs to accomplish the various requirements in the Act. Most of these HAVA mandates were effective January 1, 2004.

In December 2002, the Pennsylvania General Assembly enacted Act 2002-150, amending the Pennsylvania Election Code to include several provisions designed to comply with HAVA, effective December 9, 2003. These amendments have the effect of making those rules under HAVA applicable to all elections for all Federal, State and County offices and issues. In 2003, as required by HAVA and in accordance with the requirements of Act 2002-150, the Secretary of the Commonwealth formed a State Plan Advisory Board and The City Commissioners Voter Registration Administrator was appointed as a member of the board representing ist Class Counties. The board issued a Report recommending methods for implementing the HAVA and Act 150 requirements as well as formulas and processes for distribution of the Commonwealths HAVA grant funds.

After reviewing the SPAB Report and conducting public hearings, the Secretary developed and issued the State Plan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for inplementing the HAVA requirements and distributing the Federal funds. The State Plan allocated a total of $\$ 20,200,689,64$ to Philadelphia County through the following grants:

- HAVA Title I, Section 101 - \$ 100,092.32
- HAVA Title I, Section 102 - Reimbursemeni to replace lever machines:
- HAVA Title II - Title III Requirements:
$\$ 5,043,000.00$
- HAVA Title II - Voting System Procurement:
\$ 1,907,719.14
\$ 8,081,878.18
- HAVA Title II - Voting System HAVA Upgrade:
$\$ 5,043,000.00$
- HAVA Title II - Financial Assistance - Registrations:
\$ $25,000.00$


## City Commissioners Implementation of HAVA

## Philadelphia HAVA County Plan

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, through the Pennsylvania State Plan, required Philadelphia to set forth its ideas and plans in a written fomat, or "County Plan", that would provide details regarding the projects the county would implement using funds from the requirements payment and what non-monetary resources the county would commit to the projects for compliance with HAVA and the Commonwealth's enabling law, Act 2002-150.

The Chairwoman designated the Commission's Voter Registration Administrator as the HAVA County Plan Manager. The County Plan was developed based upon current county resources, existing registration and election systems, workloads, and anticipated needs based upon the substantial increased requirements of HAVA. The Philadelphia County Plan was completed in early 2004 and the Commission used county funds within its budget to begin the implementation of some of the HAVA requirements prior to the January 1, 2004 effective date. The City Commissioners used county funds, pending reimbursement with Federal grant funds, to revise its computer systems, forms, training inaterials and programs for implementation of the following new HAVA requirements in all elections in 2004:

Voting System Accessibility
Philadelphia's precinct electronic voting system is accessible for voters who use wheelchairs, however it is not currently accessible to voters with visual impairment. When Philadelphia executed its system procurement contract in March 2001 there were no voting systems that provided this capability that had been examined and approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth for use in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia County Plan included a request for HAVA funding to upgrade its Danaher Controls 1242, Model 5T2 voting machines and its system during 2005 to provide mandated private and independent voting for voters with visual impairments.

Philadelphia's precinct electronic voting system, implemented in 2002, provides the capability for compliance with requirements of alternative language access of section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. § 1973aa-1a) and other provisions of the Voting Rights Act to the extent applicable. All voter registration and election notices, applications, forms, posters and advertisements for use by voters are bilingual (English/ Spanish).

County Election Personnel Training
In 2003, the City Commissioners departinent managers and some supervisors attended various conferences and meetings for HAVA requirements training conducted by Department of State personnel. The inanagers and supervisors used this training to revise procedures in implementing the HAVA and Act 2002-150 Voter Identification and Provisional Voting requirements and train the Commissions employees.

Polling Place Official Training
The City Commissioners revised its Polling Place Official Training Seminars and provided a supplement to its Training Guide to include the HAVA and Act 2002-150 Voter Identification and Provisional Voting Requirements. The Commission also implemented two Poll Official Training Mailings, a four page brochure detailing the HAVA requirements, voting machine operations and other training reminders was mailed to all polling place officials two - three weeks prior to the 2004 Primary and General Elections.

## Identification Requirements for First Time Voters

In February 2004, the City Commissioners' personnel revised its' county voter registration computer system to detect applicants who are registering in, or changing their registration to, an election district for the first time. These records were flagged with a code signifying that they were first-time voters. Additionally Commission personnel executed computer applications that searched through all voter records on file prior to this revision for registrants whose date of registration was January 1, 2003 or later, and determined if those registrants were new to their assigned precinct, or if their latest application changed a prior record to a new precinct, then flagged all such detected records as first-time voters.

In February 2004 City Commissioners personnel contacted the contract vendor responsible for printing the county's district register-pollbooks and requested that the vendor revise their print programs as to spray an "ID REQUIRED" message in half tone in the voting signature box of all registrants whose record had been flagged as a first time voter. The vendor successfully revised its programs and used $t$ he City Commissioners revised data export to produce district register pollbooks that accurately indicated first time voters to polling place officials through this printed message. The revised district register pollbooks were used in the March 9, 2004 Special Election and the April 27, 2004 Primary Election in Philadelphia County.

## Provisional Ballots

For the April 27, 2004 Primary Election the City Commissioners distributed more than 43,000 Provisional ballots to its' 1,681 election districts. During the April 27, 2004 Primary Election, 683 provisional ballots were cast in Philadelphia County. Of those provisional ballots, $37 \%$ were counted, $33 \%$ were parially counted, and $30 \%$ were not counted for various reasons.

For the November 2, 2004 General Election the City Commissioners distributed more than 67,000 Provisional Ballots to its' 1,681 election districts. During the November 2, 2004 General Election, 12,002 provisional ballots were cast in Philadelphia County. Of those, $24.6 \%$ of the provisional ballots were fully counted, $28.4 \%$ were partially counted, and $47 \%$ were not counted for various reasons, mostly because the individual was not a registered elector in Philadelphia County.

What Constitutes a Vote Standards
The Philadelphia City Commissioners, in their capacity as the Retum Board, used the "What Constitutes a Vote" standards, published by the Department of State in the Pennsylvania Bulletin on August 2, 2003, as its' guide when resolving all overvotes, undervotes, undervotes and write-ins cast on all paper Absentee and Alternative Ballots during its' Official Canvass of retums.

Voter Education Program
The November 2, 2004 Federal General Election was the first election for President in which voters would be using the City's Danaher Controls DRE electronic voting machines. Prior to first use of these machines in the May 2002 Primary Election the City Commissioners conducted an extensive bilingual English / Spanish Voter Education Program, conducting more than 500 public machine demonstrations and placing paid advertisements in City's major daily and weekly community newspapers.

The City Commissioners expected that in November 2004 many voters would be using the voting machines for the first time. The Commission expended substantial funds from its department budget to conduct an extensive HAVA Voter Education Program that included the changes required by HAVA and a "Make Your Vote Count" campaign on using the voting machines. The Conmission intended to reimburse its' budget from Federal HAVA grant funds. The Commissions' efforts included:

- Beginning in August 2004, City Commissioners' personnel distributed large quantities of the Ready, Set, Vote voter education booklet, produced and provided to the county by the Department of State. These voter education booklets have been delivered to the office of every elected County Official, US Post Office, various Municipal Offices, and all branches of the Free Library in Philadelphia for distribution to the public.
- Implementation of a new bilingual Help America Vote - Voter Education Notice mailed by first class, forwardable mail to every registered voter in Philadelphia County. The notice informed voters of their name, address and year of birth as it appeared on their registration record. It included the date of the election, the time the polls were open, the location of their polling place and accessibility information; and informed each voter if they were required to show identification or complete an Affirmation of residence.

The HAVA Notice also included information on NVRA fail-safe voting rights permitting voters to return to a polling place for their former address; the right to cast a Provisional Ballot; and other HAVA related information that enabled every registrant who desired to vote to do so without any confusion or problems and substantially reduced the need for voters to try to contact our office on Election Day.

- Issued a Press Release and placed full page, bilingual, paid advertisements in the Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Daily News, Philadelphia Tribune, La Actualidad, and 25 weekly community newspapers detailing the HAVA Voter Identification requirements, Provisional Voting procedures, the mailing of the Help America Vote - Voter Ed Notice and "Make Your Vote Count" instructions on using the City's electronic voting machines. These HAVA advertisements supplemented the Commissions' maintenance of efforts in placing paid Notices of Election.
- Mailing a letter and flier detailing the HAVA Identification Requirements and Provisional Voting procedures to each of the Chairman, Ward Leader, and elected Committee person of each of the major political parties. The letter and flier was also mailed to all candidates, minor political parties and political bodies represented by candidates on the ballot.
- Provided the City's Cable Television Office with detailed information on the HAVA Identification Requirements, Provisional Voting procedures, Alternative Ballots, "How to Vote" PSA, a 20 -second tape that instructs electors how to vote on the Commission's electronic voting machine and other election information. The City's Cable Office aired the information on its Govermnent Access Channels during the four weeks preceding the election.


## 2004 PRIMARY ELECTION - VOTER REGISTRATION

## Applications

In accordance with State Law, November 5, 2003 marked the commencement of registration for new applications and change of address or party emrollments. The last day for submitting these applications or changes, in determining eligibility for the April 27 th Prinary Election was March 29, 2004

During the period beginning November 5, 2003 and ending with the March 29, 2004 deadline, the City Comnissioners received a total of 51,127 voter registration applications. The major source categories of these applications were as follows:

| Office / Personal | 501 |
| :--- | ---: |
| U.S. Mail | 13,677 |
| Third Party Delivery | 18,402 |
| PA Dept. Of Transportation | 14,602 |
| Agency-based | 903 |
| PennDOT Change of Address into Philadelphia | 3,042 |

PembOT Change of Address Program
The City Commissioners also received 47,614 change of address records from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation before the March 29th deadline. The records of 15,288 voters who changed residence within Philadelphia were transferred to their new election division. The records of 5,168 voters who changed residence outside Philadelphia County were deleted from the files of eligible voters for Philadelphia and transferred to their new county of residence.

Applications and Changes Approved
The City Commissioners approved and processed 60,885 new or change of address applications. An analysis of these approved applications revealed the applicants designated the following political party affitiations: Democrat - 44,752; Republicans -8,632; Other Parties-7,501. The City Commissioners also approved and processed 2,163 applications for change of political party enrollments. Of this total, 1,108 electors changed to Democrat; 920 changed to Republican; and 135 changed to miscellaneous party affiliations.

Eligible Voters
In total, the Voter Registration Division of the City Commissioners Office certified the following number of electors as eligible to vote in the April 27, 2004 Primary Election.

| DEMOCRATS | 727,918 |
| :--- | ---: |
| REPUBLICANS | 169,295 |
| CONSTITUTIONAL | 1,021 |
| NON-PARTISAN | 57,440 |
| GREEN | 1,505 |
| LIBERTARIAN | 2,601 |
| OTHER PARTIES | 5,703 |
| TOTAL ELIGIBLE VOTERS | 965,483 |

## 2004 GENERAL ELECTION - VOTER REGISTRATION

## Applications

Following the Primary election, April 28, 2004 marked the commencement of registration for new applicants and change of address or party enrollments. The last day for submitting these applications or changes, in determining eligibility for the November 2, 2004 General Election was October 4, 2004. During the period beginning April 28th and ending with the October 4th registration deadline, the City Commissioners received a total of 252,303 voter registration applications. The major source categories of these applications were as follows:

| Office / Personal | 986 |
| :--- | ---: |
| U.S. Mail | 57,354 |
| Third Party Delivery | 171,919 |
| PA Dept. Of Transportation | 16,908 |
| Agency-based | 1,397 |
| PennDOT Change of Address to Philadelphia | 3,739 |

## PennDOT Change of Address Program

Additionally, during this period the City Commissioners received 52,873 change of address records from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. The records of 18,877 voters who changed residence within Philadelphia were transferred to their new election division. The records of 6,282 voters who changed residence outside Philadelphia County were deleted from the files of eligible voters for Philadelphia and transferred to their new county of residence.

Applications and Changes Approved
The City Commissioners Office approved and processed 262,664 new and change of address applications for the 2004 General Election. An analysis of these applications revealed the applicants designated the following political party affiliations: Democrat - 195,273; Republican 27,624 other parties - 39,767.

Additionally, during this period the City Commissioners Office approved and processed 3,573 applications for change of political party enrollments. Of this total, 1,861 electors changed to Democrat; 1,194 changed to Republican; and 518 changed to miscellaneous party affiliations.

Eligible Voters
In total, the Voter Registration Division of the City Commissioners Office certified the following number of electors as eligible to vote in the November 2, 2004 General Election.

| DEMOCRATS | 798,894 |
| :--- | ---: |
| REPUBLICANS | 176,240 |
| CONSTITUTIONAL | 885 |
| NON-PARTISAN | 78,621 |
| GREEN | 2,040 |
| LIBERTARIAN | 3,125 |
| OTHER PARTIES | $\mathbf{7 , 4 9 5}$ |
| TOTAL ELIGIBLE VOTERS | $1,067,300$ |
| Active: $700,330 \quad$ Inactive: 111,695 |  |

Active / lnactive - ID Required: 267,352

## VOTER REMOVAL PROGRAMS-REGISTRATION FILE MAINTENANCE

Federal and state voter registration laws require that the Commission conduct anuual Voter Removal Programs to maintain the accuracy and currency of the files of eligible voters.

## National Change of Address Program

These laws provide that the Commission may use the U.S. Postal Service National Change of Address Program ( NCOA ) to detect registered voters who have changed their residence.

In Spring 2004, the Commission contracted with a vendor licensed by the U.S. Postal Service to compare the names and addresses of approxinately 965,000 registered voters in the city to the National Change of Address data file to detect electors who may have changed their address. The vendor provided the Commission with approximately 17,360 electors who had been reported as having changed residence within the County in the preceding year and 9,425 who changed residence to an address outside the County since May 2003. The NCOA report included 5,014 possible moves without any new address.

During June, the Commission mailed Notice of Change of Address, (NCA) forms to all 36,148 electors, providing a response form and pre-addressed, postage pre-paid envelope for elector confirmation of the change. The Commission mailed a mandated second notice, the Address Verification Notice, (AVN), to 31,717 registered electors who failed to responded to the NCA notices.

The NCOA Voter Removal Program resulted in the following responses and voter file maintenance for the records of.

- approximately 2,200 electors confirmed their continued residence at the address of registration and their records were not changed.
- 5,793 electors who confirmed their change of residence to a new address within Philadelphia remained designated as Active, had their address updated and, if necessary, the record was transferred to their new election disirict.
- 3,263 electors who confirmed their change of residence to an address outside Philadelphia were deleted from the files of eligible voters.
- 11,055 electors who had been reported as moved to a new address within Philadelphia, and who failed to respond to the NCA and AVN notices, were designated as Inactive, had their address updated and, if necessary, were transferred to their new election district.
- 3,783 electors, who had been reported as having noved outside Philadelphia, and who failed to respond to the NCA and AVN notices, were designated Inactive at the address of registration.

The 2004 NCOA program resulted in the designation of 14,838 records as Inactive, 3,263 deletions, and in-county address updates on 16,848 records.

## Address Verification Notices

In addition to the notices triggered by the NCOA program, the City Commissioners, in January and August 2004, mailed Address Verification Notices to:

- registrants whose Voter Identification Card was retumed by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable, with an indication the registrant had moved.
- registrants whom polling place officials indicated on District Register Discrepancy Shects had moved from the election district to an unknown address.
- registrants for whom an investigation of eligibility by Canvass could not deternine clearly and indisputably that the registrant was not qualified to register at the address when they applied to register.


## Investigations by Canvass

The City Comnissioners conduct investigations of records for registrants whose voter identification card is returned by the U.S. Postal Service with an indication that the applicant may not have been qualified to register at the address on the date the application was submitted. In many instances registration investigators visit the address of registration to detenmine eligibility.

In November and December 2003 and January, June, and July, 2004, we investigated 2,200 records, which resulted in the following determinations and corresponding file maintenance:

- 638 individuals were determined not qualified to register at the address on the date the application was submitted, and their records were cancelled.
- records of the registrants who continued to reside at the address of registration remained unchanged;
- registrants who had moved, or an investigation could not determine clearly and indisputably that they were not qualified, an address verification notice was mailed and their records were designated lnactive;


## Five Year Notice - Address Verification Program

The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 prohibits purging, or the cancellation of voter registration records inerely because the registrant has failed to vote. However, a 1996 Settlemenl Agreement in US v. Pemnsylvania permits the use of a provision of Pennsylvania law which requires the City Commissioners to mail a Five Year Notice, (address verification), to all registrants who have had no contact with the Comuission, and have not voted in any election in the immediately preceding five years.

The Five Year Notice includes a response form, and a pre-addressed, postage paid envelope for the registrant to respond, either confirming their continued residence at the address of registration or providing their new address.

In January 2004, we mailed 68,470 Five Year Notices to all registrants who had no contact with the Commission and did not vote in any election during the period January 1, 1999 through December 31, 2003. All 68,470 records were designated Inactive. This program resulted in the following responses and voter file maintenance activities:

- approximately 10,000 notices were retumed undeliverable by the Post Office.
- approxinately 850 electors who confirmed their continued residence at the address of registration were re-designated as Active.
- 1,025 electors who confirmed their change of residence to an address within Philadelphia were transferred to their new election district, designated as Active.
- 209 electors who confirmed their change of address to a residence outside Philadelphia were deleted from the files of eligible voters for Philadelphia.


## Inactive Electors

Pennsylvania law requires that the record of any registrant who fails to respond to an Address Verification Notice (AVN) of Five Year Notice be designated as Inactive. Electors whose records are designated Inactive in the District Registers are eligible to vote only after they have completed and signed an Affirmation of Elector, either confirming their residence at the address of registration, or providing their new address to enable the Commission to update its files of eligible voters.

## Fail Safe Voting Provisions

Federal law inandates that registrants who change their residence within the county without notifying the registration office must be permitted to vote, regardless of whether they have been sent, have received, or have responded to an Address Verification Notice.

Pennsylvania law requires that Inactive and "Fail Safe" registrants, who bave not had their address updated, must return and vote at the polling place for their former address, where their name is listed in the pollbook of eligible voters marked "Affirmation Required".

## Inactive Cancellation

Inactive voters who fail to respond, or fail to vote in any election during the time period beginning with the date of the AVN notice and ending on the day after the second General Election for Federal office that occurs after the date of the notice, will have their registration cancelled.

On December 31, 2004, there were 68,456 Inactive registrants scheduled for cancellation in January 2005. These Inactive registrants were mailed AVN or Five Year Notices between December 2000 and August 2002, and failed to respond to the notice or vote in any election during that time period.

## 2004 SUMMARY

For election year 2004, during the period November 4, 2003 through November 2, 2004, the City Commissioners Office received 303,430 voter registration applications from various sources, 100,487 change of address reconds from the Pemnsylvania Department of Transportation and 31,799 change of address records from the U.S. Postal Service. The City Commissioners Office approved and processed 323,549 new or change of address applications and 4,681 change of political party enrollments.

In addition to the cancellations through the Voter Removal Programs, the City Commissioners also removed from its files of eligible voters the prior records of 126,953 electors who re-registered within Philadelphia; the records of 9,782 deceased electors; 2,516 records of electors for whom notification was received confirming re-registration outside Philadelphia, and 60 records of electors who requested to be removed from the files

Included in this report is a citywide comparative table of registration statistics as of November 2, 2004 and election results for the office of Governor, by Ward and Division, for the 2004 General Election. The report also includes citywide totals for voter turnout, and citywide totals for all candidates participating in the 2004 Primary and General Elections.

Briefly, the 2004 General Election returns for President of the United States in Philadelphia were:

| JOHN F. KERRY | DEMOCRAT | 542,205 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| GEORGE W. BUSH | REPUBLICAN | 130,099 |
| MICHAEL BADNARIK | LIBERTARIAN | 895 |
| DAVID COBB | GREEN | 483 |
| MICHAEL PEROUTKA | CONSTITUTION | 387 |
| WRITE-INS | N/A | 164 |
| Total Votes Cast for President |  | 674,233 |

The City Commissioners would like to express their sincere appreciation for the work of the City's Ward Leaders, Committee Persons, and Polling Place Officials and their dedication in registering Philadelphians and encouraging then to vote.

The City Commissioners, with sincere appreciation, acknowledges the unfailing cooperation of many political, labor, civic, and community leaders, organizations and the communications media, in the task of informing and encouraging the public to register and vote.

Finally, the City Commissioners commend the dedication and hard work of its' employees


Edgar A. Howard, Commissioner


Bob Lee, Jr., Voter Regstration, Administrator


| Elect.Year* | Applications <br> A Received | $\begin{gathered} \text { Reregistratiou } \\ \text { in Priblis } \\ \text { Deletes } \end{gathered}$ <br> B | Non-Vote Purge Deletes C | $\begin{gathered} \text { Residence } \\ \text { Check Notices } \\ \text { Mailed } \\ \text { D } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Canvass \& } \\ \text { linvestigations } \\ \text { Deletess } \\ \mathbf{E} \end{gathered}$ | Deceased Deletes F | Notification Registered O/C-Deletes G | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOTALS } \\ & \text { Transfers } \\ & \text { In County } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deletes } \\ \text { Phila } \\ \text { Files } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1991 | 198,000 | 75,000 | 193346 | 229,261 | 17,490 | N/A ** | N/A** | N/A | 285,836 |
| 1992 | 253,000 | 98,000 | 53.616 | 193,722 | 9,400 | N/A ** | N/A ** | N/A | 161,016 |
| 1993 | 56,000 | 21,000 | 44,776 | 134,678 | 14,407 | N/A * | N/A ** | N/A | 80,183 |
| 1994 | 126,000 | 45,275 | 75,871 | 131,413 | 15,907 | 6,681 | 2,404 | N/A | 146,138 |
| Totals | 538,000 | 238,275 | 367.519 | 699,072 | 57,204 | 6,681 | 2.404 | N/A | 673,973 |

Pre-NVRA/PVRA Program LeGEND:
Column Deacridion

PHILADELPHIA CITY COMMISSIONERS - VOTER REGISTRATION DIVISION
NVRA / PVRA / ACT 3 FILE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS \& SERVICE LEVELS: 1995 - 2004

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yeer } \\ & \text { year } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Applic } \\ & \text { Received } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | Reregiscration in Phila Deletes | Canvass \& Deletes E Delet | Deceased <br> Deletez <br> F | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Notffication } \\ & \text { Redistered } \\ & \text { O/C-Deletes } \\ & \mathbf{G} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { PennDOT } \\ \text { COA } \\ \text { Recelved } \\ \mathbf{H} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Peano } \\ \text { CoA Putur } \end{array}$ $1$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { NCOA } \\ \text { ncoA } \\ \text { Ree'd } \\ \mathbf{K} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { NCOA } \\ \text { COA Philu } \\ \text { Truangerı } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NCOA } \\ & \text { MOAONC } \\ & \text { Dedutes } \\ & \text { M } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lnactuve } \\ & \hline \text { Delese } \\ & \text { 2ad Fed } \end{aligned}$ $\left[\begin{array}{c} 2 n d 1 \\ 0 \end{array}\right.$ | Five Year Trangfers Trangier | Five Year AVN O/C Deletex <br> 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { TOTA A A } \\ \text { Thnaferit } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1995 | 128,872 | 49,132 | Fed. Courr | 9,443 | 3,091 | 33,000 | 5,791 | 3,219 | -- | $\cdots$ | -------- | ------- | Fed Court | Fed Court | s,79 | 65,376 |
| 1996 | 216,667 | 94,972 | Fed. Court | 7,812 | 4,886 | 96,274 | 17,832 | 9378 | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | Fad Court | Fed Court | 17,832 | 107,048 |
| 1997 | 77,937 | 38,874 | Fed. Court | 11,384 | 3,374 | 90,042 | 21,994 | 10,133 | - | - | $\cdots$ | ----- | Fed Court | Fel Court | 21,944 | 63,767 |
| 1998 | 85,512 | 38,594 | 13 | 7,676 | 2,448 | 35,015 | 24,237 | 10,354 | s8,105 | 27,446 | 3,229 | - | Fed Court | Fed Cour | 51,703 | 62.314 |
| 1999 | 138,963 | 55,839 | 263 | 16,783 | 2,211 | 38,651 | 25,558 | 10,670 | 88,389 | 11,544 | , 62 |  | - | ---7. | 37,102 | 88.598 |
| 2008 | 154,700 | 58,260 | 416 | 13,360 | 2,340 | 97,733 | 29,271 | 11,750 | 31,630 | 12,081 | 3,384 | 22.540 | 3,090 | 1,199 | 44,442 | 13,24 |
| 2001 | 81,483 | 34,160 | 553 | 11,068 | 2,137 | 95,573 | 30,210 | 10,835 | 39,345 | 20,074 | 2,864 | 0 | 1,916 | 373 | 52,200 | 61,990 |
| 2002 | 105,230 | 44,390 | 329 | 10,658 | 2,386 | 99,954 | 34,404 | 11.592 | 40,412 | 17,957 | 2,338 | 119,371 | 1,466 | 619 | 53,827 | 191,374 |
| 2003 | 163,440 | 66,39 | 942 | 10.970 | 1,930 | 93,529 | 32,729 | 11,143 | 31,799 | 14,718 | 4,587 | 0 | 787 | 162 | 48,297 | 5,985 |
| 2004 | 303,430 | 127,159 | 639 | 9,782 | 516 | 100,487 | 34,165 | 11,450 | 36,148 | 16,848 | 3,263 | 68,456 | 1,025 | 09 | 52,038 | 124,203 |
| Total | 1,446,254 | 397,729 | 3.55 | 109,406 | 27.519 | 882,258 | 256,191 | 100,517 | 266,828 | 120,668 | 22,547 | 210,36 | 84 | 2,56 | 385,226 | 973,904 |

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PHILADELPHIA REGISTRATION \& VOTING - 1999 - 2004

14



|  | PHILADELPHIA CITY COMMESSIONERS - VOTER REGISTRATION DIVISION VOTER TURNOUT STATISTICS REPORT - CITYWIDE |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRIMARY ELECTION-APRIL 27, 2004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | REPUBLIC | ANS DEM | OCRATS | CONSUMERS | NON-PART | OTHER |
| eligible | 169,374 |  | 8,078 | 154 | 57,477 | 10,675 |
| Voted | 39,132 |  | 7,716 | 10 | 1,806 | 428 |
| Percent | 23.1 |  | 21.6 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 4.0 |
|  | Males | females | GENDER | BLACKS | whites | OTHER |
| Eligible | 191,500 | 266,284 | $\frac{\text { ONKNOTN }}{509,974}$ | - 295,030 | 277,172 | 393,56 |
| VOtED | 55,598 | 76,193 | 67,301 | 58,284 | 77,874 | 62,934 |
| PERCENT | 29.0 | 28.8 | 13.2 | 19.7 | 28.1 | 15.9 |
| GENERAL ELECTIO - NOVEMBER 4.2004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | REPUBLICANS DEMOCRATS C |  |  | CONSUMERS | NON-PART | OTHE |
| ELIGible | 176,288 |  |  | 157 | 78,734 | 13,377 |
| PERCENT | 109,569 | 521,814 |  | 86 | 44,623 | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7 3 6}$ |
|  | 62.1 | 65.2 |  | 54.7 | 56.6 | 54.7 |
|  | MALES | females | GENDER UNKNOWN | ${ }^{\text {BLACKS }}$ | whites | OTHER |
| ELIGBLE | 205,240 | 279,185 | 583,430 | 300,924 | 284,436 | 482,525 |
| ${ }_{\text {PERCENT }}$ | 141.506 | 205,915 | 64,409 | 193,103 | 196,408 | 293,007 |
| percent | 68.9 | 73.7 | 90.5 | 64.1 | 69.0 | 60.9 |



$$
\begin{array}{l}\text { BUREAU OF COMMISSIONS, ELECTIONS AND LEGISLATION } \\ \text { 2004 SPECIAL ELECTION BALLOT CERTIFICATION REPORT } \\ \text { MARCH 9, 2004 }\end{array}
$$

PHILADELPHLA COUNTY
$\begin{aligned} & \text { BALLOT POSTIION AND ELECTION RESULT SECTION } \\ & \text { ALL CANDIDATES SHALL APPEAR ON BALLOT NSAME ORDER AS LISTED BELOWT }\end{aligned}$
INSERT VOTE IN WORDS

$$
\begin{array}{l}\text { BUREAU OF COMMISSIONS, ELECTIONS AND LEGISLATION } \\ \text { 2004 SPECIAL ELECTION BALLOT CERTIFICATION REPORT } \\ \text { MARCH } 9,2004\end{array}
$$

PHILADELPHLA COUNTY
RALLOT POSITION AND ELECTION RESULT SECTION
ALL CANDIDATES SHALL APPEAR ON BALLOTIN SAME ORDER AS LISTED BELOW
REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY- DISTRICT 152

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PHILADELPHIA CITY COMMISSIONERS
ENERAL PRIMARY ELECTION BALLOT CERTIFICATION
APRIL 27, 2004
347

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| Representatye in the general assembly ..............$\substack{\text { cote for one }}$district 175 |  |  |
|  |  | 945 |
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|  |  | 2,616 |
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|  | COUNYY MHICAELPHIA | 498 |
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|  | 48 | ${ }^{\text {c Cont }}$ |





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ladelphia county ( 51 )
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office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same order as listed

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*     * republican primary * * insert vote in words DISTRICT 001 THREE THOUSAND
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


Philadelphia county (51)

office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot im same order as listed * * REPUBLICAN PRIMARY * * INSERT VOTE IN WORDS $\begin{array}{lll}\text { GENDER } & \text { FEMALE } & \\ \text { COUNTY } & \text { PHILADELPHIA } & \\ \text { MUNIC } & \text { WARD } 57 \text { DIV } 05 & \text { SIX THOUSAND SEVEN }\end{array}$ FIVE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED SIXTY FIVE
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| PHILADELPHIA CUHNTY (51) <br> BALLOI POSITION ANO LLECTION RESULT SECTIOA PART II <br> OFFICIAL POSITIONS SHALL APPEAR ON VOTIHG MACHINE OR PAPER BALLOT IN SAME ORUER A, LISH.U |  |  |
| hater and wastewatck infrastructure referchouh <br>  | yes votes in wopds FIFTY EIGHT THOUSAND TWENTY SIX | YES VoiEs INOIGITS 58,026 |
|  | no votes in horos TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED NINETY SEVE | No Votes <br> IN <br> viotit 25,297 |



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PHLLADELPHIA CITY COMMISSIONERS
GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT CERTIFICATION
NOVEMBER 2, 2004

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INSERT VOTE IN DIGITS


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| office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same order as listed insert vote in hords |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Representative in the general assembly ...............Vote for one mistrict 170 |  |  |
| BRENDAN F GOYLE <br> PHILADELPRIA <br> PA 1911600000 | democratic | Ten Thousana Two Hundred Eighty Four |
| GEORGE T ${ }^{\top}$ KENNEF, JR. 14020 TREVOSE RO PHILAOELPHIA PA $19116-0000 ~$ | repuelican | Fourteen Thousand Three Hundred Eight Seven |
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| TIM KEAREY <br> IIT THORNOIKE RD PHILAOELPHiA PA 19115-0000 | democratic | Seven Thousand <br> Five Hundred Twenty Two |
| JDHN M PERZEL <br> THILAREVSAMA <br> PA 19152-0000 | republican | Twenty Two Thousand Two gundred Ten |
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| MICCAEE PATR1C M MCGEEHAN ${ }^{\text {S401 }}$ PHILADELPHIA AVE PA $19135-0000$ | democratic | Seventeen thausand Two Hundred Eighty Five |
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> Should the City of Philadelphia borrow $\$ 76,251,010$ for and toward: Transit; Streets and
> Sanitation; Municipal Building; Parks, Recreation and Museums and; Economic and Community
$\begin{array}{llr}\text { Yes } & \text { Two Hundred Eighty Six Thousand Four Hundred Seventeen } & 286,417 \\ \text { No One Hundred Six Thousand Seventy Three } & 106,073\end{array}$

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ELENERAL
NOVEHBER
O2. 2004

$\bar{\infty}$

## NINETY-NDETH ANNUAL REPORT <br> SCHEDULE "A" VOTER REGISTRATION

Table, detailing by ward, the comparative number of white, black and other gender; and the comparative number of electors enrolled by political party cast for the candidates of the major political parties and the total votes cast for Total Votes Cast column hecludes votes cast for all candidates of the minor not included in ward totals. The absentee and military totals for the entire City

| schedule "A" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REGISTRATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{WA} \\ \mathrm{RD} \end{gathered}$ | WHITE | BLACK | OTLER | MEN | WOMEN | GENDER UNKNOWN | DEMOCRAT | REPUBLICAN | LIEER tartan |
| 01 | 5,810 | 902 | 4.979 | 2.461 | 3.243 | 5.987 | 9.753 | 1.741 | 49 |
| 02 | 6.722 | 2.141 | 7.855 | 3.631 | 4.076 | 9,011 | 11.500 | 2.539 | 108 |
| 03 | 138 | 8.963 | 5.418 | 2.604 | 4.325 | 7.590 | 13.144 | 622 | 17 |
| 04 | 76 | 8.850 | 5.865 | 2.467 | 4.236 | 8.088 | 13,305 | 673 | 38 |
| 05 | 9.878 | 2.145 | 13,613 | 5.676 | 5.544 | 14.416 | 16.093 | 4,111 | 145 |
| 06 | 130 | 5.635 | 4.272 | 1,566 | 2.351 | 6,120 | 8.860 | 537 | 22 |
| 07 | 1.304 | 1,596 | 14.124 | 2.013 | 2.219 | 12.792 | 13.347 | 2,219 | 45 |
| 08 | 11.462 | 1.232 | 14.478 | 5.648 | 7.644 | t3.840 | 16,699 | 4.770 | 148 |
| 09 | 5.396 | 1.768 | 5,724 | 3.045 | 4.245 | 5,596 | 9,091 | 2.210 | 32 |
| 10 | 193 | 11.788 | 6.517 | 3.636 | 5.773 | 9.089 | 16,869 | 690 | 26 |
| 11 | 12.4 | 6.731 | 4,630 | 1,938 | 2.740 | 6.767 | 10.220 | 630 | 18 |
| 12 | 841 | 8,975 | 7,605 | 2.838 | 4,303 | 10.280 | 15.212 | 940 | 38 |
| 13 | 358 | 8.875 | 6.005 | 2.479 | 3.985 | 8.574 | 13,442 | 750 | 22 |
| 14 | 303 | 3.451 | 3.184 | 1.058 | 1.439 | 4.441 | 5,926 | 450 | 20 |
| 15 | 5,390 | 2.113 | 6.485 | 2.865 | 3.593 | 7.540 | 10.018 | 1.757 | 54 |
| 16 | 62 | 6.329 | 4.054 | 1.711 | 2.528 | 5.206 | 9.370 | 525 | 19 |
| 17 | 335 | 10,20* | 6.997 | 3.094 | 5,067 | 9.379 | 35.767 | 827 | 29 |
| 18 | 3.676 | 838 | 6.278 | 2.098 | 2.409 | 6,285 | 7.796 | 1.917 | 53 |
| 19 | 409 | 1.303 | 10.929 | 1.397 | 1.838 | 9.486 | 10.649 | \$. 117 | 30 |
| 20 | 349 | 2.941 | 4.489 | 1.186 | 1.867 | 4.726 | 6,039 | 834 | 26 |
| 21 | 17.279 | 1.753 | 11,870 | 7.256 | 9,550 | 14.096 | 17.744 | 9.088 | 134 |
| 22 | 2.190 | 8.230 | 7.305 | 3.631 | 5,569 | 8.425 | 15,236 | 1.027 | 37 |
| 23 | 3.784 | 3.669 | 7.552 | 2.509 | 3,268 | 9.228 | 11.143 | 2.752 | 11 |
| 24 | 1.067 | 4.519 | 5.060 | 2.066 | 2.687 | 5.893 | 8.214 | 948 | 51 |
| 25 | 5.85 | 1.116 | 5.942 | 2.337 | 2.925 | 7.647 | 8.084 | 3.856 | 33 |
| 26 | 8.520 | 317 | 4.145 | 3.423 | 4.162 | 3.397 | 8.586 | 3,674 | 27 |
| 27 | 2.758 | 2,691 | 12,060 | 3,746 | 4.336 | 9,427 | 10.215 | 2.469 | 112 |
| 29 | 60 | 6,787 | 4.075 | 4,853 | 2.667 | 6.404 | 9.907 | 492 | 24 |
| 29 | 281 | 5.236 | 3.542 | 1.632 | 2.100 | 5.527 | 8.142 | 516 | 18 |
| 30 | 2.217 | 3.330 | 5.258 | 2.247 | 2.472 | 6,146 | 8.275 | 936 | 46 |
| 31 | 5.157 | 336 | 4.927 | 2.016 | 2,245 | 6,159 | 6.221 | 3,374 | 41 |
| 32 | 223 | 9,847 | 7,62t | 2.635 | 3.936 | 11.120 | 15.498 | 1,123 | 34 |
| 33 | 3.402 | 1.729 | 9.703 | 2.149 | 2,730 | 9,955 | 10.968 | 2.804 | 42 |
| 34 | 3.008 | 11,970 | 10.153 | 4,553 | 7.271 | 13.307 | 21.545 | 1.898 | 55 |
| 35 | 6.534 | 3.044 | 8.367 | 3.392 | 4.836 | 9,717 | 11,789 | 4,706 | 65 |
| 36 | 1.908 | 11.144 | 9.317 | 3,839 | 3.528 | 13.000 | 19.503 | 1.596 | 52 |
| 37 | 221 | 5.499 | 7.241 | 1.980 | 2.449 | 8.532 | 11.165 | 905 | 25 |
| 38 | 2.674 | 5.367 | 5.132 | 2.527 | 3.755 | 6.891 | 10,637 | 1,381 | 33 |
| 39 | 15.725 | 1.725 | 10,160 | 6.087 | 7.664 | 13.859 | 21,658 | 4,446 | 57 |
| 12 | $5.0 \dagger 3$ | 12.154 | 11.486 | 4.753 | 6.892 | 17.008 | 23.324 | 3.428 | 74 |
| 41 | 8.075 | 684 | 5,739 | 2.977 | 3.772 | 7.749 | 9.962 | 3.649 | 51 |
| 42 | ¢,998 | 3.879 | 11,364 | 2.465 | 3.232 | 11.544 | 13.557 | 2.464 | 61 |
| 43 | 560 | 5.245 | 11.034 | 2.451 | 3.186 | 11.199 | 14.027 | 1,570 | 41 |
| 44 | 137 | 6.234 | 4.433 | 1.776 | 2.776 | 6.250 | 9.586 | 615 | 34 |
| 45 | r,665 | 727 | 6.619 | 2,874 | 3,672 | 8.465 | B,519 | 5.533 | 31 |
| 46 | 1.596 | 6.788 | 7.393 | 2,832 | 4.120 | 8.825 | 12.957 | 890 | 52 |
| 47 | 146 | 3.587 | 3,181 | 1,102 | 1.289 | 4.523 | 5.824 | 545 | 42 |
| 40 | 2.663 | 4,368 | 5.265 | 2.077 | 3,064 | 7.155 | 9.833 | 1.656 | 26 |
| 49 | 656 | 8.853 | 8,023 | 2.868 | 4.292 | 10.372 | 15.222 | 1.079 | 40 |
| 50 | 365 | 12.765 | 7.451 | 4.365 | 6.815 | 9.401 | 10,724 | 758 | 25 |
| 51 | 274 | 9.632 | 6.756 | 2.750 | 4,443 | 9,466 | 14.946 | 757 | 27 |
| 52 | 2.490 | 8.329 | 7.784 | 3.675 | 6.173 | 9.355 | 15.883 | T.646 | 35 |
| 53 | 5.762 | 1.341 | 5.853 | 2.809 | 3.695 | 6.452 | 8.804 | 3.187 | 55 |
| 54 | 4.982 | 1.029 | 4.873. | 2.367 | 3.117 | 5.400 | 8,147 | 1,891 | 33 |
| 55 | 10.251 | 281 | 7.604 | 3.807 | 4,699 | 9.630 | 8.928 | 8,390 | 36 |
| 56 | 13.701 | 807 | 9,296 | 5.585 | 7.414 | \$0.805 | 15.956 | 5.947 | 79 |
| 57 | 10.269 | 859 | 6.512 | 4.202 | 5,288 | 8.450 | 10.313 | 6. 102 | 64 |
| 58 | 18.027 | 759 | 11.679 | 7,159 | \$. 852 | 14.454 | 17,210 | 10.783 | 87 |
| 59 | 1,164 | 0.379 | 7.360 | 2.856 | 4.522 | 9.474 | 14.643 | 931 | 36 |
| 60 | 180 | 7.849 | 5.538 | 2.398 | 3,688 | 7.481 | 12.024 | 673 | 23 |
| 61 | 2.204 | 6,045 | 8.700 | 2.927 | 4,386 | 9.636 | 13.570 | 1.901 | 48 |
| 52 | 6.687 | 2,235 | 8.038 | 3,284 | 4.330 | 9.346 | 12.534 | 3.448 | 46 |
| 63 | 9.564 | 248 | 6,365 | 4.073 | 5,214 | 6,891 | 7.592 | 7.544 | 46 |
| 54 | 6.570 | 231 | 5,104 | 2.510 | 3.230 | 6.465 | 5.280 | 6.017 | 26 |
| 65 | 8.786 | 1.160 | 6,007 | 3.445 | 4.626 | 7.882 | 10,402 | 4.565 | 53 |
| 66 | \$8.660 | 929 | 9.938 | 7.228 | 8.653 | \$3,645 | 14.801 | \$2,732 | 88 |
| tota | 284,395 | 300,A80 | 482,476 | 205,204 | 279,148 | 583,407 | 799,236 | 176,249 | 3,126 |

OF THE CITY COMMISSIONERS
SCHEDULE "A"
VOTE - FALL 2004
registered electors; comparative number of men, women, and unknown
affiliation as of November 2, 2004. The table also details the number of votes
President of the United States in the November 2, 2004 General Election. The political parties and independent candidates. Absentee and military votes are are listed at the bottom of the table and are included in the city-wide totals.

SCHEDULE "A"

| REGISTRATION - POLITICAL PARTY |  |  |  |  | OFFICIAL VOTE: PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GREEN | $\begin{gathered} \text { CONSTITU } \\ \text { THONAL } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NON } \\ \text { PARTISAN } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | OTHER | total | DEM. KERRY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REP. } \\ & \text { BUSH } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ALL } \\ & \text { OTHERS } \end{aligned}$ | VOTES CAST PRESIDENT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WA } \\ & R D \end{aligned}$ |
| 49 | 12 | 960 | 127 | 11.691 | 5.136 | 1.903 | 30 | 7.069 | 01 |
| 105 | 10 | 2.237 | 219 | 16.718 | 8.903 | 2.002 | 52 | 10.957 | 02 |
| 7 | 13 | 644 | 72 | 14,519 | 8.902 | 304 | 13 | 9.219 | 03 |
| 10 | 12 | 678 | 75 | 14.791 | 8.634 | 246 | 14 | 9,094 | 04 |
| 179 | 21 | 4.696 | 391 | 25.636 | 12.418 | 2.552 | 99 | 15,089 | 05 |
| 15 | 8 | 528 | 67 | 14,037 | 5.365 | 170 | 19 | 5.554 | 06 |
| 16 | 16 | 1.297 | 84 | 17.024 | 6,443 | 1,220 | $B$ | 7.679 | 07 |
| 139 | 13 | 5.030 | 373 | 27,172 | 13.523 | 2.939 | 102 | 16,554 | 08 |
| 57 | 7 | 1.354 | 135 | 12.886 | 7.392 | 1.529 | 39 | 8.960 | 09 |
| 7 | 14 | 803 | 89 | 18.498 | 12.191 | 524 | 27 | 12.739 | 10 |
| 5 | 6 | 546 | 50 | 11.485 | 6.156 | 245 | 14 | 6.415 | 11 |
| 21 | 15 | 1.064 | 131 | 17.421 | 9,182 | 513 | 39 | 9.734 | 12 |
| 14 | 16 | 701 | 93 | 15.038 | 8.723 | 346 | 20 | 9,089 | 13 |
| 29 | 7 | 456 | 48 | 6.938 | 3,171 | 138 | 9 | 3.318 | 14 |
| 57 | 13 | 1.929 | 160 | 13.988 | 7.521 | 1,376 | 35 | 8.932 | 15 |
| 5 | 8 | 470 | 47 | 10.445 | 5:433 | 134 | ${ }^{8}$ | 5.575 | 16 |
| 12 | 8 | 797 | 100 | 17.540 | 10,656 | 400 | 16 | 11.152 | 17 |
| 40 | 15 | 875 | 96 | 10,792 | 5.054 | 1.268 | 13 | 6,335 | 18 |
| 10 | 11 | 858 | 45 | 12.721 | 5.054 | 793 | 11 | 5.858 | 19 |
| 20 | 6 | 779 | 75 | 7.779 | 3.813 | 280 | 12 | 4.105 | 20 |
| 95 | 12 | 3.546 | 313 | 30.902 | 13.923 | 7.462 | 101 | 21.506 | 21 |
| 43 | 5 | 1,235 | 142 | 17.725 | 11.467 | 635 | 29 | 12.131 | 22 |
| 14 | 22 | 964 | 99 | 15.005 | 6.737 | 1.654 | 30 | 8.421 | 23 |
| 49 | 11 | 1.284 | 89 | 10.646 | 5.621 | 466 | 20 | 6.107 | 24 |
| 19 | 14 | ${ }^{823}$ | 80 | 12.909 | 5.032 | 2,192 | 27 | 7.245 | 25 |
| 17 | 7 | 604 | 67 | 12,982 | 4,503 | 4.062 | 33 | 8.598 | 28 |
| 108 | 13 | 4.278 | 316 | 17,509 | 7.835 | 1.541 | 74 | 9.450 | 27 |
| 3 | 18 | 422 | 60 | 10.924 | 5.800 | 137 | 10 | 5,947 | 28 |
| 13 | 8 | 512 | 50 | 9.259 | 4.784 | 152 | 7 | 4.943 | 29 |
| 94 | 7 | 1.388 | 118 | 10,865 | 6.173 | 557 | 33 | 5.763 | 30 |
| 29 | 7 | 682 | 68 | 10.420 | 4,028 | 1.767 | 35 | 5,830 | 31 |
| 12 | 7 | 923 | 94 | 17,691 | 8.753 | 301 | 10 | 9.064 | 32 |
| 12 | 23 | 908 | 77 | 14.834 | 5,894 | 1.766 | 20 | 7.880 | 33 |
| 20 | 18 | 1.413 | 182 | 25,131 | 15.077 | 1.354 | 30 | 16.461 | 34 |
| 13 | 16 | 1.239 | 117 | 17.945 | 8.161 | 3,280 | 53 | 11.494 | 35 |
| 24 | 18 | 1.045 | 131 | 22.367 | 11.460 | 987 | 18 | 12.465 | 36 |
| 11 | 8 | 766 | 81 | 12,961 | 6,080 | 380 | 8 | 6.468 | 37 |
| 32 | 17 | 972 | 101 | 13.173 | 7.340 | 927 | 17 | B. 284 | 38 |
| 36 | 19 | 1.244 | 150 | 27,610 | 11.535 | 5.632 | 51 | 17.218 | 39 |
| 22 | 23 | 1,610 | 172 | 28,653 | 14.426 | 2.065 | 31 | 16,522 | 40 |
| 11 | 21 | 735 | 69 | 14.498 | 5.905 | 3.048 | 39 | 8.992 | 41 |
| 23 | 27 | 1.310 | 99 | 17.241 | 8.043 | 1.535 | 17 | 9.595 | 42 |
| 10 | 24 | 1.088 | 76 | 16,836 | 7.593 | 811 | 21 | 8.425 | 43 |
| 5 | 4 | 498 | 62 | 10,804 | 6.098 | 187 | 10 | 6.295 | 14 |
| 19 | 9 | 814 | 86 | 15.011 | 5.554 | 3. 880 | 16 | 8,780 | 45 |
| 148 | 16 | 1.594 | 120 | 15.177 | 9.262 | 504 | 64 | 9.830 | 46 |
| 8 | 6 | 440 | 49 | 6.914 | 2.961 | 101 | 6 | 3.068 | 47 |
| 16 | 14 | 664 | 87 | 12.296 | 5.832 | 1.240 | 22 | 7.094 | 48 |
| 17 | 18 | 1.042 | 114 | 17.532 | 10.016 | 631 | 27 | 10,674 | 49 |
| 16 | 15 | 954 | 90 | 20.582 | 13.853 | 707 | 28 | 14,588 | 50 |
| 24 | 15 | 794 | 96 | 16.659 | 9,522 | 352 | 22 | 9.898 | 51 |
| 12 | 14 | 1.454 | 159 | 19.203 | 11.124 | 918 | 35 | 12.077 | 52 |
| 12 | 10 | 824 | 63 | 12.956 | 6.119 | 2.464 | 34 | 8.617 | 53 |
| 18 | 13 | 726 | 56 | 10.884 | 5.259 | 1.610 | 28 | 5.897 | 54 |
| 21 | B | 681 | 72 | 18.136 | 7.144 | 5.207 | 60 | 12.411 | 55 |
| 29 | 22 | 1.837 | 134 | 23.804 | 9,915 | 5.982 | 73 | 15.970 | 56 |
| 20 | 10 | 1.036 | 95 | 17.640 | 7.138 | 5.011 | 41 | 12.193 | 57 |
| 16 | 22 | 2.170 | 177 | 30.465 | 11.639 | 9.050 | 77 | 20.776 | 58 |
| 27 | 13 | 1.072 | 130 | 16.852 | 9,630 | 444 | 25 | 10.099 | 59 |
| 14 | 9 | 740 | 84 | 13.567 | 7.852 | 300 | 14 | 8.163 | 60 |
| 17 | 22 | 1,185 | 106 | 18.949 | 9.329 | 1.498 | 20 | 10.847 | 61 |
| 14 | 20 | 811 | 67 | 16.960 | 7.444 | 2.566 | 42 | 10,052 | 62 |
| 24 | 11 | 871 | 93 | 15.178 | 6.402 | 5.390 | 52 | 11.844 | 63 |
| 10 | 4 | 519 | 49 | 11.905 | 4.405 | 3.633 | 48 | 8,086 | 64 |
| 16 | 16 | 805 | 98 | 15,953 | 6.790 | 3.696 | 37 | 10,523 | 65 |
| 29 | 22 | 1,695 | 160 | 29.527 | 11.487 | 9,349 | 77 | 20,913 | 66 |
|  |  |  | bsantes | visional Military | $\begin{array}{r} 5,571 \\ 11,819 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 564 \\ 3,807 \end{array}$ | 10 92 | $\begin{array}{r} 6.151 \\ 15.718 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Al }}$ |
| 2,039 | 885 | 78,719 | 7,503 | 1,087,759 | 542,205 | 130,099 | 2,284 | 674,588 |  |

NINETY-NINETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY COMMISSIONERS

## COMPARATIVE TABLES

Covering 1,681 election divisions of the sixty-six wards in Philadelphia Tables, detailing by Ward and Division, the comparative number of white, black, and other registered electors; comparative number of men, women, and unknown gender;
 computed by the County Board of Elections The votes cast for all independent candidates and candidates of minor political parties are included in the Other column.




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## POLLS OPEN 7 A.M. POLLS CLOSE 8 P.M. Guide for Election Officers in Philadelphia County

## A Supplement to Election Seminars Conducted by the City Commissioners

## Election Day Checklist

Judge of Elections plocks up Electlon Material Box at the
Judge of Elections plocks up Electlon Material Box at the
Guide.
Guide.
Election Day. Check Ward / Division Tag on machines.
Election Day. Check Ward / Division Tag on machines.
Judge assigns the officers to specific duties (Page 2).
Judge assigns the officers to specific duties (Page 2).
Eloction Officers propare the polling place for opening (Page 2)
Eloction Officers propare the polling place for opening (Page 2)
Setup the ELEGTront 1242 Voting Machines(Pages \& \& 10).
Setup the ELEGTront 1242 Voting Machines(Pages \& \& 10).
Open the polls promptly at 7 AM.
Open the polls promptly at 7 AM.
Voting Procedure - Absentee Voters List (Page 15).
Voting Procedure - Absentee Voters List (Page 15).
Operation and actlvation of ELECTronic 1242 Voting Machine for
Operation and actlvation of ELECTronic 1242 Voting Machine for
votors (Page 12-14).
votors (Page 12-14).
Pages 15)
Pages 15)
(Pages 15).
(Pages 15).
election results (Page $15-16$ ).
All Elisultts, printing 7 copies of
recelipts (Page ticers sign all copies of the election results
recelits (Page 16).
into white RTC Envelope and prace RTC. Envelope into colored vinyl Cartidge-Results eag (Page 16 \& 18).
to colored, viny Martidgory Gartridge from each machine and place Place Absontee Voters List into the colored, vinyt Carlidg Resuts Bag (Page 18). machine, femove the curtain, close and seas tho votng machines Pack and retum Election Materials Box and Payroli by 2 AM.

## A Message from the Philadelphia City Commissioners

| We take this opportunity to expross our apprectation to you for your services to the community as an election officer. | aboul election matters. it is hoperful that thls Guide and your supplemental notes win put all the information you need for opersting your polling place at your Jingertips on Election Day. | on the back of this Guide, or on the from of your registration pollbooks to repart amy probierna on Election Day. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| We commend you fof your exceslent service in heiping Philadelphia with its smooth transition to new electronic voting machines in May 2002 and in every election since. | We ask that you fully review the proceduras for setup and operation of Philadelphia's ELECTrontc 1242 veting machines. | The Election Day Checklist, printed above, may also be used as a Table of Contents to direct you to more detaited information in the various sections of this Guide. |
| This Guide for Election Officers was prepared for your convenience in reviewing information you have learned at the Election Seminars conducted by the City Commissioners prior to sach election. It is in the best interest of efaction officers to attend these seminars in order to fully acquaint themseaves with voting machine operation and Election Day procedures. |  | Tha Gity Commissioners take this opportunity to thank all those involved in the praparation of this Guide, especialty the staff members of the City Commissioners, the Cammittee of Seventy, and perbocinei from Danaher Controls, the manufacturer of the new ELECTronic 1242 woting machine. We believe it will make it easier for you to perform your important duties in conducting elections. |
| Irstructors at Election Seminars will advise all election officers of any last mimute changes in the law or other pertinent matters which may affect poliling place procedures. | The other sections of this Guld provide detaiod information for you to furfill your duties as Election Officers. Under the Pennoylvenís Election Cade, it is up to you to see to it that the laws are followed and important decisions concerning voting procedures are made propery. Use this power wiscly. He stem | Again our thanks to oll Eleation Board memberf for your pubic semvice to your communnity guididng the election process. We alko thusk the Ward Leacers members, registering sitizens and informing voters of |
| In anticipation of such changes, this Guide provides space on the last page for you to make notes of any changes or last minute additions. We alsa suggest | if the situation calls for is, but hee fair, and above be impartial. | the aleotion process. You ane all an integral part of this important civic act in enfranchising the electorate. |
| that you use this space to writi down the names, and phone numbers of your tellow Election Board | Prior to Election Day giwe some thought as to what must be done and how best to organize your Board to accompiish those duties, Use the phone numbers |  |

NEW - 2006 - Audio Voting Keypad/Headphones for Visually Impaired
The Help America Vofe Act of 2002 requires that begisriing January 1,2006 , al upgraded our voting machines to include an Audio device \{ a hand heid keyped and Siates and Counties use vating machines that provide indioiduats with a dieability


Heacphones) to allow visually impaired voters, who ane phystcally unabian to vote unassiated using the visuat fuil face batiot sheet, lights, and numbered
buttons. hite opporturity to arivatety and independenily cast their bailo:

INSTRUCTIONS: OPEN/SETUP VOTING MACHINES AND INSTALLING THE AUDIO KEYPAD / HEADPHONES - PAGE 10 \& 11
ACTIVATING OR SETTING THE MACHINE FOR USE BY VOTERS - PRIMARY ELEGTIONS = PAGE 13: GENERAL ELEGTIONS = PAGE 14

## PREPARING FOR THE ELECTION

1. Contact Your Election District Officiais: Abont three months before the Elegtion, contract your rellow poling plac
2. Attend Trainlag: Polling Place Oficial Training usually starts in eerly

 weaks befrere the Training. Phease contact the other Polinin. Plece Officiass in your
Division to inform them of the Training date. You may, also cal pur ofice at 215 . 68s-1520 to ingulia ess to the Trainting dates for your Warl
3. Review Tralning Polltworker Guide: You will be provided a copy of the
Ciny conmisfioners Pollworker Trathing Guide Newspaper at the Training Gsminars. Read this Guide carefilly hefore the election. It cantains the information, and tefepprone numbers you need to corduct $\mathbf{a}$ successstif election.

 Updated machine training videe in the Fall 2 Refl training seminars thas included
insluctions for the Audiu Keypad! Headphones dewice for visually impaired voters insluctions for the Audiu Keypad / Headphones
who are unable to see or read the visual beitot.
Additionalty, every election the City Conminssioners and the City's Cable TV Offlce air the pollw
Channel 6.4.

Ywo weeks before avery elertion the City Commuseloners Office will mail a notice to
thase poll Officials who attended Trining that deltalls the date and lime that the thase Poll Dofficials who attended Training that detelts the date and time that the
 the week betore e
them of the airing.
5. Pickup Eiection Materlais: The Election Matariat Boxes are distributod up by 4:30 PM ip by 4:30 PM on Monday. The distribution tocation for vour Ward is pinited on he back page of Uis Pollworker Training Guide Newspaper.
 the Mimonits Inspector, must pickup the Election Materials Box containing
documents and supplies for conducting the efection as eaty as possible.
6. Chech Polling Place R Voting. Machinesi Pall Officials ane advised to
check their poling place Belore Election Day to insure that me corret voting nachines have been defiverefi for the Ward and Division.
Check the Ward and Divisfon Number card in the vinyl pocket tocated near the handle on each mschine in your Division. If the Cand indicates that you have the
wrong machines and there is more than one Division in your polling place buiding wrong machines and there is motre the
chock the Card on the other mechines.
If the wrong machines were dalivered, or none delivered, you should contact the
Commission's Voting Mactine Warehouse et $215-686-3944$.

PAGE 2
Philadelphia City Commissioners . Guide for Election Officers

## Duties and Responsibilities of the Election Board

| erves? | proparing the yoting machines so that the wo cast their ballot. |
| :---: | :---: |
| The Election Goard consists of the followin <br> 1. Judge of Eifections (Etected to Office) <br> 2. Najority Inspector (EEtectat to DPfice) <br> 4. Ainority inspectipr (Elected to Office) <br> 4. Cleak ( Appointed by Mincrity inspector) 5. *hachine laspector (Appoitsed by City | 5. In Primary Elactions the Alaching Inspector oblains the party of each voter ingm the official in Change of the podibook and sets the machine for visually abled voter's party by pressing the Party button and Offisert's Contuol bultan on the Operator's Fpnet on the rear of the voting machtne. |
| Commisutionest) <br> Binginal onverpreter In Divisions a bilimgual inkgrp appointed by the Cly Com | 6. In Gemerat Elections tre Machine inspection prassing only the Officer's Control tuttion. |
| Oversesrn (May be eposinted by tre Court of | Responsibilities of Ovarseers |
| Poll Watchers (Appointed by candidetes or political committees). Each certifed Por Watcher must have a centificate, issured by the Gily Cammissioners. | 1. Owerzeers are appointed by the Court of Common Pleas on the pulition of five or more regialered ofectors of any eloction district as a |
| RESPONSIBLITIES OF THE JUDGE OF ELECTIONS | owersieers, both zegistered woters of the dishict. but belorging to different polktcal parties, oversee ine ertire election process in the diefrict, incturding |
| The Judge of Elections is responsitie for the oversseing of the enlier election mocessa and voter activites for hits of her Disklon. Earin Judge is charged with conducting the poling places is instructed in this Guide. | the Cout es ocrend dit ha time |
|  | 2. If eppointed by the Court, the Overserers shealy report to the polikng place ne later ihan $b: 30 \mathrm{AM}, \mathrm{be}$ swom into affice by the Judge of Elections, and sign the Cath of Cffice. |
|  | YOverseers are NOT poil Watchers. Their |
| ore the Election <br> A. Altond your schedulad Efection Training mins. |  two overserrs, fin ospoement shail |
| Pick up all alectiona materiats |  |
| tion and store them in a secure, salép pla the eloction. | V Vacancles on the Election |
| 3. Contare the other members of yout Division <br>  Mest thent wit the potitn | If any of the Following Boand members tail to appeas: by 7 AM, the vacancy must be filled in the pollowing manner. <br> JuDGE-The Malority ingepectar appocins a Judge. |
| The Day ot the Election 1. Meat ail Election Boasd members at E:30 AM. If all memberse are not present, the Judge should contact the missing members immediately. | MALORTY INSPECTOR- The Judge Majosity Inspector. |
|  |  |
| 2. Once assembied, all Etection Boand member in FifR form with the printed Oath of Office is inside your Election 解位erials Box. immediately afler being swom in, all Election Bard members sign their Oath of Offer. The Juige muty refurn the origing oth Delaware Ave. 3 Spring Garden St.; the Minority inspertor relains the carton capy of the Oqth, | Shal sere, flavakabie. |
|  | NOTE: Hany wacancies in the offices of Judge or |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Inspectera |
| 3. Prepare the palling place tor operining, <br> 4. Appoint Board mambers to specifice dutios. <br> 5. Open the Polls, <br> 8. matruct votors in the use of the weing 7. Asslym flit <br> 7. Asslyn relief pericads and tal to vacancles ps oquired (Pago 2). <br> 3. Enferce vaing regulations at the polta (See Violallors, Page 2) <br> 9. The unger cioses the polis at $\mathrm{B}: 00 \mathrm{PM}$. | try the City Commistioners. Should a vacancy oxist notify the City Commissioners by calling 215 -6863469. |
|  | Relief Periods |
|  | 16 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| \% in |  |
|  | paricas shious be scheatued |
| Voters Litst mee dicre info tio |  |
| viny campoge-Results Bas | she raums. |
| Lother matarint are ta be repacked inte | R |
| The Eletiton Matserials tiax and rehumed to Biverview tan 2 sulat the cise of the pols. The Jucte 19 Esponsibio for returnot Al yoing mitariats, |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Responsibisilities of Majority inspector, Minority Inspector and Clerk | The judge may designate and well owersee someonn to e565st with mowing and positoning the voting machtines prior to opening the pols, fornsary: |
| 3. Repart to politing piate no tatiet than 6.30 AM on <br>  <br>  <br>  | Laws/Vialations/Regulations |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Elections. <br> 6. Instruet voters in the use of tio voting machines. |  |
| 7. Enforce voting regulatons at tha polls. <br> 8. Close the polis af 8 PM <br> 9. Sign all printed copies of the elaction resulty mecelpte prizated by each voling machite. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Reaponalililites of Machine inspectors |  |
|  |  |
|  <br> 2. Be swer into officu by the jugge of Eacions. <br>  machine, the Machine hispector is responsilita it | 10. Assauil anyene er the paling place. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cossithe } \\ & \text { coter } \\ & \text { ass at an } \end{aligned}$ |



## OPENING THE POLLING PLACE

1. Arrive at the Polls Early
a). The entire District Election Board must meet at the Folling Piace by © iso
b). Ht
D). If the Polling Place building is not opan can our ofike at
c). Check the WARD and DMISION Gaxd on your voling mactines If the machines are for a different Division wnd there are other Divisions in your
buildithg, check the Cord on the other machires. If you have machines for

2. Organize the District Election Board
a). OATH-Befors the opening of the polls, bl District Eliction Officials MUST close of the polts, the signed oaths are retumed to the Elections Office close of the ports, he signed oaths ane re
elong with ine rest of he elecifion malecials.
b). Fil Vacanties in Election Boand - If any Election Board Member or Poll Official faiks to repart to the polling placo, the vacancy must be fuled
according to the procedures outined on Page 2 of this Guide.
3. Prepare the Polling Place
a). District Election Officials set up the voting machines in a cleaty defined, District Eleacior Officials set up the woting machines in
enciosed area, with plain sight of the fest of the troom.
b). Oniy indistiduais who have been deemed eligitle end are in the process of voling are to be allowed withir the enclosad area feven Poll Watchers are not allowed willin this srea while the polis are open).
4. Open and Prepare Voting Machines
a). Open and Propare the voting mactines.

COMF ETE NSTRUCTIONS FOR THE YOING MACHINES EEGIN ON PAGE TE:
b). Ona Coumter / Seas card was delisered in the botrom of one of your woting machinss. During the opening and prepatstion of the voling machines the
Elecion Board Officiels MUST check end winte the following numbers on the Cand:

- Write the Serial Number of each machine and the machine case Seal

Number of gach rnathine on the Courter Sal

- Break the misthine case seal and open the machinea ollustrations
Page $\{0$ ).
- Write the Seai Number from the white Open Polls Seat (llustrations Page tol from each machine in the appropriate blocks on the counter Seal Card.



## 5. Set Up Materials

 the materials
b). Check Materitas - District Esection Officias must cheod io confimm that Bil Election Materldis Eox. The Elestion Day supplies should inclurfe the following items:

Districl Pegister (Poilbock)
Voters who

Number 2 \& 4 日coks (List of volers)
Proper number of Prowisional dalions ind related materials


## 6. Post All Notices

Federal and Staie Lews require that Districe Election OHficiais must ppost cerlain Bilingurad English $/$ Spanish Notices within the poling place so that voiers can see
fuem betore they begin the yoting process. are they begut he yoting prociess.
Alt of the neticss that are resuined to bo posted ar your poting place are blinguat
with Englich on one side and Spanish on the other side.

- Post at last (1) English and (1) Spanish insiructions Cand (rallom
c] Post at least (1) English and (i) Sparish Perrifies Card (Pink).
-1 Post a teast (i) Engigh and (1) Spanikh indfyndual's Rights
- Pous Somple Ballots. Post at least one inside the piling place.

Po

- Post plain English statements for ballot questions (if applicazile,
- Post Absentee Voters List

Sample Voting Room Diagram


Polfing Place Locked ?
Call 215-686-1523 or 215-686-1520
Voting Machine Questions \& Problems 7. Call 215-686-7800
Missing Election Materials? Call 215-686-1530
Voter Registration Eligibility Questions or Prohlems? Call 215-686-1590

## VOTER ELIGIBILITY

As each person enters the poling place to cast his on her bailot, the following steps must to followed beford permituting the person fo vote:
A. CHECK YOUR POLLBOOK - IS THE PERSON'S NAME IN YOUR POLLBOOK?

 and eligibic, howeverer fixts you must

1. CHECK THE VONERS POLLROOK SIGNATURE BOX Check the box where the voter places his or her signature for messages Histed in Steps a, $b, c$, and $d$ below to detemaine if the voter is tequired to provide approved identification or complete an Affirmation of
Eiector form before signing their rame in the pollbook. Cheek for the Erector form before
a) NOMESSAGE-ACCIVR VOTERS

If the box is cmpty, with no messages, the officer shall enter his or her initials and the voter's Admission Number in the appropriate
boxes on the voter's fecord in the pollibock and have the reefiste yoter place their signature in the signature box. Conce the voler tias signed the pollbook, direct them to the next available voting rachine.
b). AREIRMATION REOLURED - NACTIVEVOTER If the box coniains the Ford "AFFIRMIATION REQUIRED", as in the Polltontk illustration on page 4 , then this mactive voter must conplete an AFFLRMATION OF ELECTOR foms,

- If the voter has moved from the address of registration listed in your yotibook they must print their name and date of bitrd, completc Section A providing us with their pld and new wddress, and complete Section $C$, placing their signsture on the
Aftimation, (See Affimmation iliusmation on Page 4).
- If the voter still ives at the address of registration listed in your pollbook they must print their name and date of birth, complete Cby pacing their signsura parent adress, andconaplete Section

Once the INACTIVE vater bas congleied and sigued the
AFFIRMATION and ROIlboolk, they musy he pervitied to youe on
 the voter's recurd in the polibook and have the registered woter place their siguature in the signature box. Once the voter has signed the Follbouk, direct them to the next asailable voing machine.
c). DDREOUREE

Ir the box contains the words "ID REQUIRED", as in the Pollbook iflustration on page 4, then this is a voter whe is yoing in your Division for the first cime since registering. New Federal and stute The wequire that first time voters provide identification before voting. The veter rnast proyide you with one of the APPROVED forms of
IDENTFICATION BEEORE you lilow them to sign the polliook
The approved forms of identification are listed in the box to the right and on the Efection News Poster which you have posted on one of the polling place walls.

- If a rcantered olector, olose box is marked ID REOURED
 initiais and the vorer's Admission Number in the appropriate coxes on the voter's record in the pollbook and have Once the voter hater piace their signatiuse in the poltbook, disect them to the next avälaole voting machine
- ICarexistered elector, whose box is marked ID EEOURED moder this Section ec) or Section of befow, is unable or mayciaz th mavide you one of the angroved poras of PROVISIGNAL BALLOT

MMPORTANT: INDIVIDUALS WRO VOTE BY MPORTANT: NDIVBUALS WHO VOTE EY
PROVSIONAL BALLOT DO NOT SIGN TEE
POLGOOKK.
 vater same in hat back of \#2 Book and $\$ 4$ Book biat wite TRROVm instend of anadmission number Detaind instrsctions for voting paper PROVISIONAL
BAL LOTS IS ON PAGES 6 thry 8 OF THIS GUIDE.
dh AEKIBMATION \& DREOUBED
IT the box fontasid the words "AFFIRMATION \& ID complete and sign the AFFIRMATION OF ELECTOR form ANi also show you one of the approved firms of IDENTIFICATION in ascordance with the procedures in steps b) \& e) ahowe.


## POLLBOOKS \& AFFIRMATIONS



## POLLBOOK REMINDERS

If in indwidusi's name and voter record is thsted in the pollibock the woter is a


If the registration sternature image box in the midde of the woter's resord in the polibook has No Sifarature on Fiker, the Voter Registration Office was unable to capture an inage of the elector's signature from the eiector's registration application, however the electior is eligibile ind nust be permitted to vote, after
you forlow fhe procedures under Vater Eligibility on Page 3 of this Guide
The shant telow summarizes the things a voler must to for each of the messa The shant below summarizes the things a voler must do for each of the mescages
that may appear in the woting signeture box.

NEW - NOV. 2005-IDENTIFICATION AFFIDAVIT
The boand of electioxss has supplied the districe board of elections with an Afficurvit hat must be sigred, after the close of the polls, by all election officess whe xamined yotect fimplifiations any time during the course of Election Day

Pollibook that liss all voters whose lass name begins wilh the letter A thru M.
 exemine the requirred idassificultion rresemed by the volest besi

## AFFIRMATION OF ELECTOR

Below is and illugration of the Affirmations of Elector form.


Nofe: If a resisteredt elector has moved without noxitying the Cornmission. the
 polling place officisis of the eddress change by comptetigg Sections A
 Voter Registration Office will use the Affimation information to updise the registrasions recond axd tramefir it to the electur's new Division
Pollock, finecessary.

## VOTER ASSISTANCE \& CHALLENGES

|  | A |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | NOPERSON SHAIL BE ENTHLLEOT ASSISTANCEIN VOTING UNLESS: <br> - It is marked on the voter's registration recond in the District Register Pollbook as VES, <br> OR <br> - The voter completes and signs a Doclenrifion of the Need far Assistance at your polling place prior to entering the yoting machine. |
|  | CERTAN PERSONS ARE NOT PERMITIED TO GIVE ASSUSTANCE A registered voter is pernitted to obtald assistance from the person of the voter's choise, except the following persong are not permitted to provide assistance: <br> - The Judge of Elections; <br> - The veter's employer or agent of that employer, or <br> - An officer of agent of the voter's union. |
|  | ASSISTANCE PROCRDURES |
|  | 1. Check the Polthook for Assisisuce Permitted <br> If a yoter requescs that another person assist them in Yoting, and you have already determined the voler is eligible according to the promedures on page 3 of this Guide, you must review the Assistance Fernithed porion of the woter's registration information in the poltbook. |
|  | Aspistgnes Parmitted- YES <br> If the Assiglance Permitted section in the pollhook is marked YES; When woter is entitied to have the person of their theife assist them. Voler mable to sign must make their mark in the poltbook. Go to Step 2 below. |
|  | Agsistamee Permitref-NO <br> If the Assiatance Permisted section in the pollibook is marked NO then the voter must complete an Assigtance Dectaration form: The Assistance Declaration forms are $8 \% \mathrm{X}$ Il white sheets bound in a 50 sheet tablet in your elestion matorials box, (See ilfistration below). |
|  | Once the iones, and the Inspecter have completed the Assistance Deciaration, the voler is entited to have the person of their choice assist them. Those unable to sign must make their mark in the box. Foltow Step 2 below. |
|  | 2. Recoed of Assizted Yoters <br> The "Records of Assisted Voters" form must be filled out by polling place officials, showing the name of the assisted voter, the name of the person the or she setected so assist, and the reason for the assistange (See hiugration on page 18). |
|  | 3. Voting <br> If the voler has been determined as eligible to vote on the voting machine, then the person the voter has selected to provide assistance may enter the vating machine with the voter. If the voter is required to vote a Provisional Baltht then the person may assist in compleling the Provisional Ballot and Aftidnvit Envelopo - B. |

## Challenge Procedures

1. Regitseated Vaters Who Have Moved

NO EERSON WHOSE REGISTRATION RECORD IS IN YOUK DISTRICT REGISTER - POLLBOOK MAY BE CHALLLENGED ON THE GROUND THAT THEY HAYE MOVED OUT OE YOUR DIVGION

Voters who have moved cutt of the division and whose registration recond appears in the polthook, are palmikred to retumn wo the polling place for their former address and vole one last time, provided they affirm their new address by completing the AFFIRMATION OF BLECTOR fonm (See Page 4). After th election, the Voter Registration Office will trarsfer their record to the pollbook fion heir new addres.

2 Chaylentes
Bistrict Register-Poltracion record of an ind ividual voter appears in the watcher, or a votur present at here polls has the right to Challenge the zight of the person to vote on the groundi of identity (See imporian! note below)
$\frac{\text { 3. }}{\text { This chatlenge dences not in in iselt }}$
This chang dar in, indr, preveit an individual fron voting. However the following steps act taker before the challenged persor con be pormittes
to vote:
one so chailenged must be put under Oaxh by the Judpe of Elecion Anty persen put under Oath commits pasfiny if he or she cails to tell che touth and is subject to any and ail pensities provided in the Elction Co for such vioutaion
m must be signed by said voter. (See llhustration on bottom right of this page)
The challenged yoter then must produce one qualified voter of the division who shati make an affibavit as io the challenged voter's idenlity.
The witness must also slgn the Challenge Aftidavit.
d). if a chaslenged voter has completed and signert the Challenge Affidavit Challenge Affidswit, then the challienged voter must be perritted to vate.

MPORTANX NOTE
Note: First Titag Vaters in Your Division
 Signature box messigt is mD REQURED' do not need to be Chalienged an
Firss time yovers marked "ID REQUIRED" mercly need to show you one of the approved formis of identifiction. For further information on Firss Time vote
marked "ID REQUIRED" please sec the Voter Etigibility section on Page 3.

## ILLUSTRATIONS:



## PROVISIONAL VOTING PROCEDURES

Section 302 of the Help Anterica Vate Aci of 2002 (HAVA) exacied by Congress requires states to adopt the use of provisional balloss to be cast by some woters under certain ircumstances. Amendme section 12 in of the Permsywania Election Code, the Pennsylvanis General Assembly established pmocedurs for the uye of provisional ballote in ail Pennsylvania elections.
$\frac{\text { A. WHAT IS PROVISIONAL VOTANG: }}{\text { Provisignal Yoting is anothcr ore of the fait-gase }}$
 D. WHAT IS provistonal ballot?

C. WHOMUST VOTE BY PROVISIONAL BALLOT

An indtydual who appesrs so vie in on election itstrict poliling flace must be

1. NAME NOT IN POLLHOOKS OR
NOTON SUPYLEMENTAL PAGMSI

An ind widuai claims be be properfy regiserst and eligible to wote in your
is NOT Bisted in your Districh Register - Polbonks or NOT on any Supplemenal Payes of Eligible Volets provided to you when you picked wp your eiection materiak.

NOTE: TEE VOTER MAY BE $1 T$ THE HRONG POLLING PLICE sefore providing this persoin a paper Provisional Ballot, CALL or have
the woter call our cenval Your Registration Onfice at $215-686-1598$ to deteminur the person'z registration satitus and proper poling place location.
2. EIRST TME VOTER WTHOUT PROPER

AnenTification
An individual ippears to wote in your polling ptace and the individual"s name is in the Election District pollbook wit "ID REQUIRED" printed farm of identificiation as required by soction 1210 of the Eiection Code, or the Judge of Eleccion challenges the elector"s identification
New Federal arud Statc laws require that a voter oppearing to vote in your polling place for the firss time rusts show you an approved fom of identification beforr being pemitted to votc on the voting machiness. Tha
fist of approved identidication is in your Pullworker Guide und on the Gencral Information and Insmuction Card (Yeillow) you should have raped to the wail in your polling place.
3. ELGGIBLID

An election offecial saserts that the indiyidual is notetigitble 10 vote in the Election district [in a Primaiy Election, this includes an individunl who
claims to be registared for a particular political party, but the eener clains to be registared for a paricular poinical party, but che penerml
register indicales he or shic is registered as a nuermber of anourer political party or mo political party
Individuals are reguiven to cost a Provisional Aallot if
4. A PERSON WITH A COURT ORDEA
An individual is roting as a result of F Federal or check your patlibak BEFORE you give them a Provisional Ratilat if you:

- FIND THE PERSON'S registration record in your polibocks Machine.
- DO NOT FIND THE PERSON'S registration resord in your polbook, then the pecron
PROMSIONAL BALLOT.

5. COLBI QROERED EXTENSION OF POLIS CLOSNC An individ
established for ctosing as a result of an order extending the uine before an election. This is only for emergencies when the Courts have orderod the pol's to remaio open later than 8:00 PM.
NCTE: Foters whe ane inside the polling place, or in fine to entep the
 in Primary Elections
6. FOLTICAL PARXY INCORRECT
individuals who


WARNING: The Registation Conmisstion will review eifter the voter's origintal, or images of the original, registration application to determine the political party of record. If the veler caste a Provisionnal Begistered then the Provisional Bullor will te REDECTED as ineligible and not counted for any viective offices. If there are Quarstions on the ballot then the wotes cast for the questionss will be comanted.
D. WHERE ARE THE PROYISHONAL BALLOTS ?
 ENyELOSE" (Envelepe D.
E. INSTRUCILONS ON HOW TO VOTE A PROVISHONAL For each individual whom the Judge, or inspectors of Eletion have deternine may vote at the election district only by provisional ballot, the sudge of Election
shat adhete to te following pmocedurei
 THE POLLBOOK. Makee sirie he Clerk writs whe wetr's name in the back of the
admission number,
2. The Juige of Election shall provide the individual BOTH Provisional ballas Packet AND a Provisional Rallor The Provisional allot Package contwins the following

- One (1) Provisional Ballot Sectrecy Envelope.
- One (1) Provisional Batlot Affidavit Envelope
- One (1) blue, black or blue-black iok fountain pen or ball point

The Provisional Balloss are printed on white paper widh a green stripe
aceoss the top and they aro hasded sefarately with Provisional Bellot accouss the
Packager.
3. Mportant: The Judge of Election and the Minority
Inspector must wituess the individuas print their name, tate of binh fiul nspector must wituess he individuas print their nampe, date of binh, ful

The 3udge of Election sud the Minority inspecker must write th Affiduvis Envelope - B pefore th bailot is marked by the yoter.
5. The indiridual should be dirrected to an accessible area wishin he polling plece where he may cortiplete the ballot in private. The vot placing an " X " in the box to the leff of the ceandidates, of issues, they wis a vote for. Yoters must be insiucted to be carreful not to selest mor andidalss for an office than perminted.

Taforn the voter that the Provisional Ballot Packer includes instrution on how to mark the ballot and how to find out if their baillot was counted. 6. The individual must place the completed Provisional Ballot in whe naside secrecy Envelope and bealit.
The individual must place the sealed inside Secrect Envelope in the Provisional Ballot Affichavil Envelope - $B$ and seal it
8 A. AFTER sealing the balko and Secrecy Envelope in the Judat of Election agd staranand date Section 4 in the presence of in uidea of Elinspector.
9. IMPORTANT The Judge of Eleetions aud Minority finspector
 dividual confims that ho claims to be properly registerecs and eligite to ote et the election distriet where holtas appeared to wote
10. MPORTANTII The Judge of Election MLST check to make rentain the voter has completer sll information, and skaned in BOTH Section 11 and Settion 詒.
11. The fudge of Election will affix the Balint Identificstion whe ther to the Provisional Batfot Emvelope in the space provided amd he individual of the toll free number namber to the individual. Interm rccipt where the individual cas tewn and Interrat website on 3 recelpt where the individual osyt lewn whether their Prowisional Bailio the bellot was not counted.
QUESTIONS ABOUT PROVISIONAL BALLOTS ?
CALL: 215-686-1590

## page b

## PROVISIONAL VOTING PROCEDURES

Continued


WHERE AN INDIVIDUAL MAY CALL, OR CHECK ONLINE, TO SEE TF THE INDIVIDUAL WAS DETERMINED AS ELIGIBLE AND IF THEIR PROVISIONAL BALLOT WAS COUNTED:

877-VOTES-PA (877-868-3772) OR www.hava.state.pa.us
This information is on the Provisional Batot Number Receipt that you wall giva to the votor after you affix the Provisional Ballot Number to the voted and seated Provislonaf Balfot Affidevt Envelops (B)

## PROVISIONAL VOTING PROCEDURES <br> Contrues



```
PROVISIONAL BALLOT PROCEDURE SUMMARY
Once a determination has been made that an individual is only permitted to vote by Provisional Ballot in aecorstance with the Voler Eligibility requirements on page 3 of this Guide, the following is a summary of steps for Provisional Voting:
1. DO NOT LET THE PROVISTONAL VOTER SIGN THE POLLBOOK. Have the Cierk wite their name in the back of the \#2 \& \# 4 book as PROV.
```




```
    Judge and Mirarity lnspector write the Ward and Divisioa; check the proper box to indicate wby the individual to vodiog by Propisional Ballot ster and
    Judge intorms the individual thet when they are Anished making the baliot to seal it in the Secrecy Envelope, and then seal the Secrecy Envelopt in the completed
    Provisionod Aallod Affidavit Envelope.
```





```
    *2 on the enveippe.
```





```
YOU MUST RITURN ALL PROYISIONAL BALLOT MATERIALS TO THE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS IN YOUR MATERIALS BOX
```


## VOTING MACHINE INSTRUCTIONS

A. OPENING AND SETUP OF THE VOTING MACHINE

INTRODUCTION
The ELECTronic 1242 is an advanced Direct Recording Eiectronic Voting Machine (EVM)
designed to simplity evection peparation, make designed io sitmplify election preparation, make speed the delivery of election results at the
ciose of the poils. close of the polis.
The EVM follows the general shape and
operating characteristics of mechanical operating characteristics of mechanical
machines. This provides a tamiliar setting for the voter. However, its electronics provid many advantages not available with other voting systems.

This section of our polifworker Guide provides instructions for seftirg up, opening the polls operating the EVMM, closing the polls, obtaining efection results and closing and secuting the EVM.

VOTING MACHINE SETUP

1. Position the EVM in the desired location providing enough space on the sides and rear for election officer access.
Two election officers must take a firm grasp on the EVM handie and carefully lower the EVM to its horizontal position.


CAUTION: Do not drop the EVM to its horizontal position. Be sure the foor space in front (handfe sidel of the EVM is smooth and clear of all obstructions to allow the handle to extend during setup.
2. At the back (opposite handie side) of the EVM perform the folowing
Pull out the power cord and plug it into a
live 115 VAC outiet.
Each EVM offers a socket on the left side
the case to plug in additional EVMs up to
the limitations listed below
AC Socket Power Limitations
6 EVMs MAX - Operating Mode
15 EVMs MAX - Charging Mode

- Wite the EVM outer case seal number on the Counter / Seal Card provided in your Election Officer materiais. Remove the seal.
- Reloase the two black latches by puling them out and up, away trom the protruding lip (similiar to a tackle box). and lift the cover and baliot box to its full upright position and locked.
 3. Grasp the ballot box at the top and
bottorn and carefuly rotate it to its operating postion.
CAUTION: When rotating the ballot box to its operating pasilfon, do not hold the box risk of pinching corner as you run the procedure shown in the picture.


The tallot box is spring balanced for ease of opening. It is important to use two hands and hold it fimmy to avoid allowing the box to swing pen of closed too quickly. Be sure the ballo box is fully rotated into its operating position.
4. Push down on the balloi box door 4. push down on the batch button located on the top of the balliot box
and swing both doors open.

DO NOT RAISE THE CURTAIN RODS YET:
5. Check to ensure the EVM serial number matches the ballot number visible through the window in the iower corner of the
ballot face cover

6. Check to ensure the rear door latch is sealed and write the seai number on the materiais. This door latch is located on the uppermost portion of the back of the ballot box.


7 Check to ensure the seals are secured on the OPEN POLLS and CLOSED polus button on the Officer's Control panei and write both seal numbers. on the Counter (
Seal Card provided in your Election materiais.

NOTE: These seals have been installed foosety so that they can be easily removed.

8. Write the number on the protective counter located on the Officer's Control pane on the Counter / Seal Card provided in the bottom of one of your machines.


ELECTION DAY VOTING MACHINE QUESTIONS

## A. OPENING AND SETUP OF THE VOTING MACHINE

## AUDIO KEYPAD / HEADPHONE INSTALLATION

The Heip America Vote Act requires that ail States and Counties use voting machines that provide individuals with a disability the opportunity to privately and independently cast their bailot. Our voting machines are accessible to persons who use a wheetchair. Our employees recently upgraded our voting machines to include an Audio device (a hand held Keypad and Headphones) to allow visualfy impaired voters that are physically unable to vote unassisted using
the visual tull face ballot sheat, lights, and numbered buttons the opportunity to privately and independently cast their ballot.

EACH DIVISION WILL HAVE ONE MAGHINE THAT WILL BE CAPABLE OF USING THE AUDIO KEYPAD FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED

The Audio Keypao / Headphone device was designed to accomodate
VISUALLY IMPAIRED voters that are physically unable to vote unassisted using the visual full face bailot sheet, lights and numbered Please complete the foliowing steps to instal the Audio keypad.

1. BEFORE YOU RAISE THE CURTAIN RODS, remove the Keypad and Headphones from the blue storage pouch located in the bottom of one he voting machines where the curtain is stored.
2. GAREFULLY Insert the Keypad cable connector into the connecticr jack and SLOWKY tighlen the thumb screws until the unit is firmly altached
to the port on the back of the voting machine.

3. Place the Keypad onto the Velcro strips located on the back of the voing machine and hang the Headphones at the top of the Keypad unti. they are needed by VISUALLY IMPAIRED voter.

4. Locate the connector at the end of the Keypad cable and the corresponding connector plate on the back of the voting machine - (directly
above the large voting machine serial number as pictured at lop of nex column).


RAISE CURTAIN SUPPORT RODS AND INSTALL THE CURTAINS
5. AFTER THE AUDIO KEYPAD HA BEEN CONNECTED TO THE MACHINE them in notches in the supporl brackets.

NOTE: Raising the leth support rod turns on the power for the EVM.

6. Comove the privacy curlain from

7. Unfold it and slide the right flared end of the curtain rod onto the right supporl fod holding,

8. Then, while standing outide the curtain unfold the left side of the curtain rod and slide its flared end onto the left support rod, then into the support brackel


NOTE: It may be easter fo install the curtain NOTE: It may be easher fo install the curtaing
with the EVM in the lowerad postion, sco with the EVM
Section D.
9. Fasten the curtain to the edge of the night-hand ballot toox door by inserting the bottom of the roped edge on the side of the curtain into the top of the shdt in the batlot box door and puling down and is drawn fight. Repeat this on the left side.

10. Secure the bottom of the curtains to the bottom of the bellot box doors by joining the Velcro strips to the Velcro dots.


## B. OPENING THE POLLS

OPENING THE POLLS
Step-by-stepinstructions for opening the polls appear on the Officer's Control panel located on the back of the ballot box. The Red or Green light indicators on the Officer's Control Panel will take vou through the procedure one step at a time. As each step is completed, the instruction light will move to the next step.

1. The red instruction light will be on at the first position in the POUS READY
TO OPEN box. TO OPEN box.


Remove the seal on the OPEN POLLS bulton.


CAUTION: Do not damage the area behtind the button with a sharp instrument.
2. Push the OPEN POLLS Button. The instruction light will move down to the next Position on the Oficer's Control panes

3. Move to the front of the EVM. Press the blinking red button located next to the write-in window. The window will open, exposing the paper tape. The

4. When the printer stops the $3^{\text {st }}$ time and the paper tape is stalionary, the
4. When the printer stops the ${ }^{\text {ti }}$ time and the paper tape is stali
EVM number and memory cartidge number will be displayed as inilows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { ELECTTONi } 1242 \\
\text { MACHINE } A N \text { NNNN }
\end{array} \\
& \text { CARTRTDGE \#NNNINNN }
\end{aligned}
$$

NOTE: These numbers will only remain axposed for a short time.
Verify that these numbers math the EVM serial number shown through the window Verify that these numbers matah the EV
in the fower fift comber of the ballof frame.
DO NOT CLOSE THE WRITE-IN WINDOW YETI
WAI_ WAIT_WAII
THE PRINTER WIL START AGAN
5. When the tape starts moving gain it wil advance throught each candidate and Question and show the polis openingy court for each candidate or quastion. A observed counts must be cero.

THE PRINTER WILL STOP AGAIN
 will appear in the wite-in window.


DO NOT CLOSE THE WRITE-AN WINDOW YETI
6. If all counters are zera, the light indicator on the back of the voing

7. On the front of the machine the square red button next to the write in window above the ballot tace wili starn blinking. Each election officer who mus sign to cerity the zero count shculd press the blinking red button once to advanc:
the tape and the sion his or her name on the paper tape.

8. After all of the election officers have gigned, NOW YOU CAN CLOSE
THE WRITE N WINDOW BY PULUNG THE COVER DOWN.
9. After the write-in wintow is closed and the printer stops, a bell-chime will sound to indicate that the poils are open. The insituction light on the Officert
Contol parul wil be on in the POUL S OPEN box Contol parul will be on in the POLLS OPEN box

10. Verify the Public Counter located on the Qfficer's Control panel is a

THE POLLS ARE NOW OPEN, AND THE VOTING MACHINE IS READY TO ACTIVIATE AS EACH VOTER APPEARS TO vote.

## C. OPERATING THE VOTING MACHINE

ACTVATING THE VOTING MACHINE FOR EACH VOTER
Each Livishon any visusil imparment can vole on any machine inciuding the one that is audio equipped.
Each time an authorized votar approaches the Evi, the siectlon officer must follown cestita operating progedures. These procedures will prepare the used to differentiate between party affilitition in primary etections, diatrict boundary splits, etc. Lockoots are tasily selected boty the These fockouts are commonly on the Officer's Controd panel.

## 1. PRIMARY ELECTIONS ONLY

## a). VISUALLY ABLED VOTERS - VISUAL BALLOT USE




To activate the machine for a visually Abled woter in a Spring prImary To activate the machine for a visuall ABLED voter in
ELECTION the machine oparator musi prass TWO buttons.

1. $\frac{\text { ERES PRESS the politcal PARTY afflilaton lockout }}{\text { bution for the Party in which the voter } 1 \text { s regislerodi; }}$


When lockout selecitions ans made, ight inaticazors come on next to each selection. NOIE: A loctiout selection may be carceetad by prassing hts button à secoinit
2. THEN PRESS the OFFICER'S CONTROL button on the bottom center of the Officar's Contmil Panel.


The tight naxt to the OFFICER'S CONTROL button and the lights on the vothg machine ballot box doors wil th is is in the

MPORTANT MOTEI Nonpantisans or voters registered in minor partles are only reagigercod in a malor partivor is Nonparisisan, the operator shouldo inivi press

b). VISUALLY IMPAIRED VOTERS - AUDIO KEYPAD / HEADPHONE USE
 Headiphone instated. The Operator of ducge must follow the procedures below to propare and activate the voling mechine for the voter to use the Audio Keypad / Headphones.

1.

 Controt Panel Mre lilat next to the PARMY button
eltated will light

| - | Polls Reabyto open |
| :---: | :---: |
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| xame 3 |  |
| 4 | "en |
| 5 |  |
| 5 | PCLIS OPPE |
| 7 | ) |

MPORTANTINPIES:
To change a bo toul CONTROL (outton has been activated (as coverast in be deacilivated by pusshing 1 a secrand Itme. If $a$ voter has maxta any seloctioner on the bathot, they musst be can be deactivettod. Once the corriec colection has begn majd and the OFFICER' CONTROL bition rrasitvated, the vobser muat ttart


MPORTANTHOTES: Voually impaired voters are NOT REOURED to a persen of thelr chocen go into the booth with tham and provida them assatatance in voting.
 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Hem Hextororise


NOTE: Nomalify the binking Office Category the vater, For the visualy imparied voters who use
 indiceitors are tumed off a

Do not press the PARTY, ADA AND OR OFFICER'S CONTROL buttons intil the next authorized voter approaches the machine and you know which buttons must be pressed for each voter.

## C. OPERATING THE VOTING MACHINE

ACTIVATING THE VOTING MACHINE FOR EACH VOTER
Each Drision will have ONE machine which is equiped with an Audio Keypa
Each Division will have ONE machine which is equipped with an Audio Keypad / Headphone for use by VISUALLY iMPARED voters. Voters who do not hav any visual impairment can vote on any machine including the one that is audio equipped.
Each yme an authorized vofer approaches the EVM, the ofection offlcer must follow cartain operating procedures, These procedures will prepare the
 Officer's Control panel.
2. GENERAL OR SPECIAL ELECTIONS ONLY

## a). VISUALLY ABLED VOTERS - VISUAL BALLOT USE



最


b). VISUALLY IMPAIRED VOTERS - AUDIO KEYPAD / HEADPHONE USE
 Padonone

To activats the Aucio Kepped / Hedphones for a 2.
VSUALY IMPAREED voter in a November Generel Two operator buttone

1. FIRST, PRESS the ADA VOTER button on nachine. The ADA Voler buthon bs seconond trom the bottom in the canier of the Control Panel. The llahl next to the ADA VOTER button will laht.


VOTING
e voter have activated the voting machine, instruct ane viter to entser the EvM When the voter is finlshed and has made their
seteritions and pressed the green vore button to cast the batlot the bailot tace lights, wallot door figh and OFFICER'S CONTROL light will go off and a nd Praterlive Counter will sovance one count Once the voter has made his or her selections and
oresses.
ta voter exits the voting machine and the red lights Cont the too of the ballot doors, and OFEICER: he yoter may not have pressed the vote buton, Ask
ihe voter if they pressed the Green Vote bution efore exiting:
vOTE: Fof answers to typical voter questons corcemming he surant io me
Section G, Voter Quastions (Page 10).

Then. press the OFFICER's CONTRO Contron turton is the last toutton at tel bootom center of the Controi Paneit

The light next to the OFFICER'S CONTROL buttion and the lights an the voing machine balke boor
doors will tum on the two bell-chines will sound when the mashine is reacy for the voter to max selections.


WRITE-IN VOTES
Par, and walk through the curtain to enter Locate the Writa-tn position and button
or the specific Office for which you want to Write or tha specific offla

Spring Primary Elections the Wrie-ln position and buttrn will be the last position. affer al candidates, in your Party Column listed to tha right of
Office name. He Ofte nam
In November General Elections the Write-in battion or each Office will be located in the same row as the office Name box in the far right hand column.
3. Press the offlice Write-In button, and the quare red button at the top of the machine will binking on and off.
4. Press the blinkligg square red button, and We black shutter nearby will autormaticalfy ope

Normally, the blinking Office Category indicator
the bollot will flash when activated for the voter.
For the Visually Impatied woters who uee the Aur Kuypad offeand whill rot tllak to preserve the secrecy the balift.

MPORTANTNOTE:
Visually impaired voters ane NOT REQUIRED Use this devite IF THE VOTER CHOOSES to use this devie if THE VOTER CHOOSES to ha
a person of their tholce go into the booth $w$. a person of their thoice go into the boouth
them and provide them assistance in voting.
 Do rote without any assisfance vou Mut
Dicovide that votor the oppotuntiy to use it
Audio Koypad/Hoadphonos lovote. Diaking square button, opening the shutter, in
cannot deselect the wite-in.
 WHEELCHAIRS

POSITIONING FOR PERSONS WHO USE WHEELCHAIRS

The EVM is designed to accommodate the needs of persons who use wheelchairs and
voters, who for other reasons may have voters, who for other reasons, may have
dificulty reaching the entire ballot white the EVM is in its full upright position.
CAUTION: Do not let a voter stand closer than six feet to the EVM white you are
lowering it. The voter may be startied by the forward motion of the EVM as it dips if he or she is too close.

1. While standing directy in front of the EVM, extend the stabilizer handle at the bottom front of the machine by hooking your nove approximately 6 inches.


Once the tar
Once the hande has been extended, grasp
the top and bottom of the balit box and carefuliy and bothom of the ballot box and to move the EVM fowards you which effectively fowers the height of the balito box.

2. The rear of the base willift into the air as the EVM is pulled forward and the stabilizer handle will stop the EVM at the proper position
with the ballot box verical. This procedure lowers the ballot by more thari six inches.

NOTE: If the voter has trouble reaching the ontire ballot, the wheelahair can be turne sideways providing an additional six inche
3. Once the EVM is in its lowered position, follow the procedures described in
Saction C OPERATMG THE VOTING MACHINE and instruct the voter to enter.
4. When the voter has finished casting his or her ballot, grasp the ballot box at the top an
bottom as shown below and gently move back to its original position. The stabilize hande will withdraw to tis original position


## E. CLOSING THE POLLS AND OBTAINING RESULTS

CLOSiNG THE POLLS AND OBTAINING RESULTS

Once the polls have ieen officially closed and he last authorized voler has completed his of er selection, the Polls must be closed and the dection results obtaired.

MPORTANT: Do not remove the machine privacy curtain or lower th curtain support rods until all of these steps in this section have been completed!

Doing so will remove power from the machine and stop the reporting process. his happens, you must raise the left rod section.
The steps required for those procedures are described below.

1. Ensure the OFFICER'S CONTROL button is off and remove the POLLS CLOSED seal. Make sure he POLLS CLOSED seal. Make sure that the see
Seal Card.

2. Press the POLLS CLOSED button. The red indicator light will move to the upper position in the POLSS CLOSED box of the Officer's control panel.

3. WAIT WAIT WAIT You will hear the printer running, The voting machine will copy the election results
into the memory cartidge and begin printing into the memory carridge and begin printing
resuits on the paper tripe results on the papes tape.

WAIT WAIT WAIT
MPORTANT: The write-in window must remain closed. You cannot view the results as they are being printed.

When the printer stops and the red indicator light moves to the lower position in the POLLS CLOSED hox, the recording of votes cast is complete.

QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS CLOSING YOUR MACHINE OR PRINTING THE RESULTS ?
4. When the light comes on in 4. When the light comes on in CLOSED box, make sure the seal number CLOSED box, make sure the soal number
on the rear door is written on the Counter / Seal on the rear door is written on the Counter $/$ Seal
Card. Remove the plastic seal on the rear door of the machine, refease the letch by puling out and lower the door downward.


CALL: 215-686-7800 Phones are staffed until 9 PM

## E. CLOSING THE POLLS AND OBTAINING RESULTS


6. Once the cartridge has been removed, you must remove the paper tape containing the printed election rasults from the spool. Place your fingar on the top take up spool and until the paper on the spool locsens.
 rotuding from top printer spool. Grasp the lower

## IMPORTANT

13. REMOVE THE AUDIO / KEYPAD VOTING DEVICE
a. Carefully unscrew and remove the Audio Keypad cable from the back of the the yoting machine.
b. Place the Audio Keypad and Headphones into the blue cushioned bag they were shipped in
c. Place the blue Keypad / Headphone bag in the bottom of the voting machine where the curtains are stored.


NOTE: BELOW IS A COPY OF THE TO PORTION OF A PRINTED SAMPLE RESULTS TAPE.


FiNL vote Colim
5HLA DORTY


NOTE: BELOW IS A COPY OF THE BOTTOM PORTION OF A SAMPLE RESULTS TAPE


MAy Aoe
F. Closing and sealing the voting machine

| CLOSING AND SEALING THE EVM <br> Once the efection resulta tapes and cartridges have been removed fom the wotirg machinets, it can be chosed and madien for retum transpon to the City's wrarentousc. |  | CAUTION: The ballot bor is spring bshancod hor ease of cfosing. A is importnit to use two hends and hoild it firmly to avoid ailowing the bor to swing open or cilossed too quickly. <br> 6. Gasp the top and bottom of the thatlot box |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Detact the Volero strips at the botlom of the authins. |  | and roale il downwardo it verical pestion. |
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| - |  | Will |
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| Tind |  |  |
| 2. Unfagten the curtain from the edge of the haslloi box doops by puiling the roped edge of then eurtain up and out of the lop of the stof in the bathot box dows. Removing the curtain from the doon slof is easier when you use iwo hands and wort the curtain up the shot. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| NOTE: Ah may ba exsler to remove the curtains with the mechine in that lowared position, 5 ev SECTIOND. | 5. Lower the two curtatin support fords and close both ballot tox doors LOWERIMG THE LEFT CURTAIN ROD SHUIS OFF THE POWER TO THE MACHINE. |  |
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| - |  | proper hand relief spots and eesseit idowwward unfil |
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|  |  | AuTiON: Be sure ge grasp ghe cover in the |
|  |  | proper iactions as shown in the photograph io <br>  <br>  |
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| stpport rod. <br> 澼: <br> 2. |  |  |
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| 13 | +10 |  |
|  |  | 8. Fasten the plastic latchas and |
|  |  | 促 |
| 4. Swing the left side of the curtain mod down and while taxdinge it in your feff hand fold it towars the contise Grasp the nght side of the curain rod miby your right hand and sitide in if its suport nod. center and neatly roll the curtain around thee rods and place in its sforage compartsinnt in the machine base. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | NOTE: IF THE REAR DOOR IS CLOSED BEFORE THE CURTAUN SUPPORT RODS ARE LOWERED TURMNG THE EWM OFF THE BELL-CHMAE WILL PUELTC COUNTER. THS REDEATES TME MEMORY CARTRDGGE HAS BEEN REGFOVED. ignore th amd close the mechive. | Closing your machine |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Phones are staffed until 9 PM |
|  |  |  |

## Page 18

Philadelphia City Commissioners $\mathbf{~ m}$ Guide for Election Officers

## DISPOSITION OF ELECTION RESULTS

## A. CARTRIDGE - RESULTS BAG

The winy Cartidge - Resulis Bag will be ptckod up by the Philadelphia On ONE Cartidge-Resulis Bag for each Division poiling place and it will be in the bottom of your machine case.
You must place the following items in the CantridgaResults Bag for the Police:

1. MACHNE MEMORY CARTRIDGES

The memory cartridge from each voting machine in youf Divisicon polling place must be placed in the vinyl Cartidge. Resulto Bag, The cartidge is located in the right hand side of the printer compartment. Remove it by puling up on ti and place it in the vinyt Cartridge - Resutis Bag. 2.

## BTC ENVELOPE

The machine will print 7 copies of the election results. The last copy that comes of the printer spool when youme the tape should be the first, or ongest copy.

## IMPORTANTIIIII

ONLY TEAR THE TAPEAT LINES DESIGNATEO "--.-CUT HerQ-_-
Plate the longest Printed ELECTION RESULTS RECEIPT/ TAPE from eark voting machine in your Division polling place into the RTC Envelope, and then place the RTC Envelope into the Cartridpe - Results Bag
 Zere Counh the Opening Certifation wigutures by Polling hlice Officials, any
 dectiox Results for each candidate, mad the closing Centifisation signaturas by ollite Place Officials.
Space has bean provided on each copy section of the tape, marked Certify,
for the required signatures. All Election Board Officials shoutd sign the for the required signe
boltom of esch tape.
3. ABSENTEE VOTERS LIST

Each Division will have ONE Absentee Voters List that wid provide the
 Elections,
After the close of the jolls, place the Absentee Voters List, which you have
marked for any yoided or challenged ballots, into marked for any voided or challenged balluts, into the Cantridge-Results

WHEN YOU HAYE PLACED ALL OF THE ABOVE ITEMS IN THE
VINYZ BAG, ZIPPER IT CLOSED AND WAIT FOR THE POLICE
NOTE: THE PHONE NUMBER FOR THE POLTCE DISTRICT RETURNS IS PRMTED ON THE WARD / DIVISION CARD IN THE GAG'S BACK POCKET.
IF THE POLICE DO NOT PLCK UP YOUR VINYL BAG BY 9 PM CALL

## B. EXTRA COPIES RESULTS TAPES

There are 6 more copies of the results recoipt tapes, flabeled Extra Copfes) printed by each woling machine. Pernisyvania taw requires that official Relurtis for 3 of hose coptes te dispased of as fliows:

1. One signed copy of the results receip! from each machire must be
placed in the No 2 envelope end returned to Delaware Ave \& Spring placed in the No 2 envelope end returned to Delaware Ave \& Spring
2. One signed copy of the results receipt from each machina must be posted on the exterior of the polling place for pubic inspection.
3. One signed copy of the results receipt from each machine rupt be
placed into the No. 4 ervelope and taken home end safeguardet by the placed into the No
4. Additionally, the other itree Extra Copies are for the Major political pary representatives as follows

One signed cypy of the resulls receipt is to be given to one of the
Democratic Commilteo persons for your Divisicn, and Democratic Committen persons for your Divisicn, and
One sligned copy of the results receipt is to be given to ona of the Republiean Committee persons for your Division.

ABSENTEE BALLOTS
NO ABSENTEE BALLOTS WILL BE SENT TO THE POLLING PLACE FOR COUNTING
Beginning with the May 21, 2002 Primary Election Absentse Balkts will no Beginning wit the May 21, zo02 Primary Eleciton Absentse Balkots will no
longer be sent to the polling place for counting. The absentee bailots will be counted at the City Commissioners Central Cffice.
Instead of the ballols, you will reotive an ABSENTEE VOTERS LIST Which will contain the name, addrest, date of birth and poilical party
aftilitition of all etectors who have returned an absentee balth to the County Board of Elections by the legal deadline.
YOU MUST USE THS ABSENTEE VOTERS LIST TO RECORD,
Al voters who appeared at the polific place, voided their absentee
baibit by sinngy
appicalo,
naper Proxisional Batht, and
All volers whose absentee balot has been chalienged by any
district Election Board member of cerified Watcher.

1. VOIDED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

VOTED IA PERSON - If a voler whose name is listed on the Absentee gallot List appears at the polling place and wants to void their Atsonte Gallot and volo on the machinest or by paper Frovisional Ballot, you mus do the following before allowing the person to vote:
a) Have the voter sign the Void section of the GREEN
duplicate copy of their absentec application. These green
duplicates were provided to you in a manila envelope when you
picked up your Election Material Box; and
b)
Write volo-vOTED iN PERSON
on your ABSENTEE VOTERS UETSON next to the voters name
onyorable koters ist.
DECEASED - To void the Absontee Ballot of any voter whose name is ins such information is known, yois must do the following:
a). Write VOID - DECEASED in the Void section of the

GREEN duplirate capy of their absentee application; and
ABSENTEE VOTERS LIST.
VOID - VOTED PROVISIONAL BALLOT. If a votor whose name is listed In the Absentee Ballof List appears at the poling place and votes by wote:
a). Have the voter sign the Void section of the GREEN duplicates were prowded to you in a manila envelope when you
picked up yout Election Material Eox; and
W). Write volo-VOTED PROV next to the volers name on
b). Write VOID-VOTED PROV
2. CHALLENGES TO ABSENTEE VOTERS

Announce the name of each voter isted on the Absentee Volers Lists to give any cerrified WATCHER pressent the opportunity to CHALLENGE.
a). The Absentse Voter is not a qualfied elector of the
b). The Absentee Voder (who hes claimed necestary absence) was in faci present within the municipality of residence during the
time ithe polis were open, RR
c). The Absentee Voter (who has claimed illiness or physical disability) was in fact physically abte to come to the polls fexcept
those thiery and handicaped assigned to an inacessible poting those eldery and handicapped assigned to an inacessible poling place who voted an Alternate Batlot).
A DEPOSIT of Ten Doliars ( $\$ \mathbf{1 0 . 0 0 0}$ ) in CASH must be SUEMITTED BY
THE WATCHER for EACH Absentee Voter CHALLENGED. The Chatenger must be provided a deposit receipt found in your Election Materials Box],
If you have any
the following:
a). Write CHALLENGED in the Void section of the GREEN
dupplicate b) Write CHALLENGED next to the veters narne on the ABSENTEE VOTERS LIST.

## MPORTANTI AFTER tho polls have elos d PLACE THE <br> POLICE PICKII : place the GREEN dupicate copies into your Eiection <br> an Cop the County Board of Elections.

## VOTER QUESTIONS

During an election, volers may ask questions about operatim the vating. machine Here are answers to some of the most common questions.

1. QUESTION: How do iselect a candidate or answer a question? ANSWER: Pross the pumber in box next to the candidate or response of pour choice. A red light will turn on next to the numbered box you pressed ndicating your choice. To ahange a selection press the same button nex to your original choice again and the light will go out. Then make a new

MPORTANT: A voter may not cast a ballot (prass the VOTE Autton) without making at kast one sefoction on the ballot
2. QUESTION: |f 1 press the VOTE button before I complete all my ANSWER: No. Once the VOTE button has been pressed, the ballot is cast and no addilional selections and/or changes may be made by that woter.
3. QUESTON: Do I have to vote for eyery candicate of answer every question on the ballot?
ANSWER: No. You may vole for onify those candicates which you desire. However, you must make al least one selection on the ballot before pressing the VOTE button in order to cast your ballot.
4. QUESTION: How do 1 cast a write-in vote?

ANSWER: A place for casting a wrile in vole is provided in the upper righsand corner of the baliot area. To case a wite-in vote, follow these instructions:
a. Press the WRITE-IN box on the ballot for the approptiate office. (At this point you can ch ange your mind by either pressing the WRITE-IN box on oftice or issue on the bailot to auternatically cancel the writo-in ballot box which had previously been selected.)
b. Press the blinking red button nexc to the write-in window. The window will automaticaliy open to expose the paper taper.

Wite in the name of the desired cendidate on the paper tape and put down the cover of the window to conceal fie write-in. The paper tape will automatically advance ptior to the next write-in.
MPORTANT: You cannot confinue making sevections or cast your ballot until the writa-in window has been closed.

The write-tn selection is now complefe and the voler may contifuas to Take other selections on the ballot
5. OUESTION: What are the blinking red lights on the baliot? ANSWER: Binking red lights next to offices andor referenda indicate those which you are authorized to vole for. (Where lockouts are used, this may vary from voter to voter). Once all of the selections for an office have been nade of the proposition has been answered, the blinking lights will 80 ou
5. QUESTION: How can i tell if 1 have made all possible selections on the aliot?
NSWER, All the flashing red lights in the officetreferenda boxes will be off on the ballof face.

QUESTION: How do l cast my ballot?
ANSWER: Press the grean VOTE button focated on the lower right hand comer of the ballof box. When the voting booth lights turn off and one belle chime sounds, your ballot has been recorded
3. QUESTION: I tried to solect something and the EVM would not respo when pushad the box containing $\exists$ candidate number or the ballot. ANSWER: The voter has atempied to vote for something that was not allowed, alfeady selected the maximum candidaless allowed for the office,
voted for the other choice on a referenda or tried to vote for a paryy, district, oted for tha ather choice on a yeferenda or tried to vote for a party, district,

If a yoter complains that a button daes not work, check to make sure that $\frac{\text { he voier is gualifed to select that button if it appears that the bution or }}{\text { candidate ligh isnt workino properv, call the City Commissioners. Office }}$
NOTE: If a wrong fackout was selected for a vater and he has not yet usthed the VOTE button, the lockouts can be changed by having the voter undo alf of his selections. Then, press the OFFICERTM

The counters will not advance. Feselect the proper LOCKOUT button, The counters will not advance. Rese/ect the proper LOCKOUT button, This procedure well function even if the vofer has used the write-in function since the rochine will print a "WRITE-NN CANCELED" essage on tape for that write-ln

## VOTING MACHINE TROUBLESHOOTING

The voting machine has a self diagnostic feature that will detect operating probians wind ind panel.

1. When the continuous bell-chimes sounds, check the Officer's Control paret. A light will be on next to ore of the following contror buttons: JECHiNICLAM SERVICE RECUIRED POWER FALLURE
LOW BATTERY

| READY TO OPEN |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eassos |  |  |
| \%tatame |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| H2temax | 其: |  |
| OPEN |  |  |

NOTE: Y the TECHNCLAN SERVICE REQUTRED HGht is on, DO NOT USE THE MACHINE UNTLL IT HAS EEEN SERVICED. DIRECT VOTERS
TO ANOTHER MACHNEI

Fress the TECHNICIAN SERVICE REQUIRED button to stop the bellchime and call city Commissioners Office for assistance.
Whan calling in machine problems, have available the machine serial number and the numeric service code (EXXX displayed in ine lighted
PUELIC COUNT DISPLAY on the Officer's Control panel). This code hel to determine corrective action.
2. II tha POWER FAILURE light is on, eifher the voting machine power cord has been unplugged or the power to the cullat has been
internupled
NOIE: In etther case, the voting machine will confinue to operate on power from its internal battery, However, the ballot box door fights will not be on,
Press the bulton next to the POWVER FAIE URE light to stop the bell-chime Check the power cord and plug it in it it has become unpluyged. If the corc ssioners Office.
3. If the machine is operating on its internal battery and the LOW BATTERY light comes on, press the button next to the LOW BATTERY aght to slop the ball-chime and do notlet any more yoters enter ihe booth sufficientity low, the machine will automatically close the poils so you will have results printod when you open the machine after the poils closing time. Whan the LOW BATTERY alarm sounds, the battery power ramainin will keep the voting machise on for several tours, if mo velers use the

## Election Day Machine <br> Problems / Questions

## Call - 215-686-7800

Before you call please have the
following info ready for the operator:

1. Ward/Division,
2. Machine Number, and
3. Service Code Number, (red LED i.e.EXXX from the Public Counter Display on the rear Operator Panel)

## ELECTION BOARD PAYROLL

 property. As you can imaine, procosssing the Election Day Payrofl for approximately 8,400 workers who steft the cily's polining piacess is a
compicaled task. Fallure of an election boand to complete the payroil form sccurataly and completely can cause delays and confusion for overy member of the affected etection board.
Each Division poling place shouid have one Judge, one Majority inspector, One Minority inspector, one Clerk, and QNE Machine inspector for a totbl of Twe oririals per Division. When it getis busy tha Judge of Elections is to
heip Mactine Inspector operate the second machine. If the Division has three machines, then the taw aliows a second Machine inspeotor.
Federal law requires that the City Commissioners provide written and oral instruction to Spanish speaking registrants who cannot read or write
English. A Biningual interpreter position in a Division porling ptace must be appoved by the City Commasioners, ater a case by cose review. The City Commissioners have also approved Bingqual interpreters in other
languages upen advanced request.

Once a Bilingual interpeter position is appotoved by the Cornmlasion, the properthor al o speak the required second language and be able to interpret woting If NO ONE WORKED IN ANY POSITION On the Eection Board on Eleclion Day, please WRITE "NONE" accoss the space prowided for that official on the payrol form. This wilh hetp avoid delays in processing the payroll

To assist you we have includse a sample capy of a completed payoil form
beiow. EACH OFFICIAL WORKING ON THE ELECTION BOARD MUST PRINT THEIR NAME, EHLL ADDRESS, DATE OF GIRTH
SOCIAL SECURITY AND TEEEPOME NUMBER IN A CLEAR ANO SOCIAL SECURITY AND TELEPHONE MUMBER MA A CLEAR AND
LEGILE MANNER IN THE DESIGNATED PLACES ON THE PAYROLL FORM.

EACH OFFICIAL MUST ALSO PLACE THER SIGNATURE ON THE
UNE EELOW THER PRINTED FORMATION Y YOU DO NOT PLACE YOUR SIGNATURE ON THE PAYROLI YOUMAY NOT GEY PAD.


## DISCREPANCY SHEETS

In the front of each Distrct Register - Pollbsok are three pages of Discrepancy Sheets. Please use these Oiscrepancy Sheets to inform the Voter Registration office of any changes that should be made to the voler registration records in this polbook. in the spates provided please write the necessaly information and check the appropriate box for the type of clange needed. II you need to provide more detailied information about a record you have listed on the Discrepancy Sheet page, you may witite the addifional information on the voter record that appears in this pollbook.

The Cily Commissioners will use this intomation to correct errors in name or date of birth information; to confirm and remove records of voters who ate eqoited deceased; and to begin the voter removal probess by designating racords INACT/VE and mailing Address Verification Notices to registrants that Polling Place Officiaks have reporiad as moved out of their Divisicn [Pa.C.S.A. $\$ 1402(\mathrm{~m}]$

## INACTIVE VOTERS

Pederal and State election laws require that the City Commissioners conduct a Voter Removal Program prce each year. We use information from the Post office, PennDOT, Pofibook Discrepancy Sheots (poling place officiais) and the fact hat a voter has not tontacted our office and voted in five years to trigges Te mailing of an Address Verificalion Notice (AVN) of Five Year Notice. The law requires that we mail a orwardabe Address Vorificiton Notite (AVN) Five Year Notice to the address on the regisiration record, These notices inctude a tesponse form and a postage-paid, preaddressed return envelope for

Votars who to not respond to the notices ane designated as INACTIVE voters and their registration record wil bo in the pollocok for theis new address fin the Post Office provides that informalion), or in the poltbook for the old address on their registration recond if the new address can not be oblained. An asterisk
wil precede their name on the Diviston Street Lisi, and in the Polibook their Registration Status will be lactive end the words "AFFtrMARON REQUIRED" wil precede their name on the Civiston Sireet List, and
will appear in the voting signature box of their reccrd.
f a voter appears to wote, and their record is marked "AFFIRMATION REQUIRED", you must have them complete an Affismation of fiector form beftora you let them vote. After the election we will update and transfer the registration recoud to the poilbock for the new address on the Affimmation.
REMEMERR; INACTIVE voters must be permithed to vote, but only atter they confish their address, or provide a new address, by completing the Affirmation of Elector form

## Canceliation of Records

NACTME volers who failit to return the response form, fail to contact our office, or fail to vote in any election by the 2nd Federal General Election after the maling of the notice, will have their repistration record cancelied. Federal and state laws require that we foibw all of the above procedures before we are permitted to cancel the registration of a voler who has moved. The inacive voters hn your polltrooks and on your Streer List will be rempoved aftar the


ILLUSTRATION OF NON-RESIDENT CANDIDATE'S WATCHERS CERTIFICATE FOR WATCHERS WHO RESIDE WITHIN THE COUNTY.


ILLUSTRATION: RECORD OF ASSISTED VOTERS
Place in No. 2 Envelope-(Used or Unused)


ILLUSTRATION OF NUMBERED LIST OF VOTERS/NUMBER 2 BOOK

PLACE IN No. 2 ENVELOPE
Ward

GENERAL PRIMARY
ELECTION
AND
SPECLAL ELECTION (IF ANY)
Where Voting Machines Are Used
LIST OF VOTERS and Party Enrollment NOVEMBER 5, 2002
$\qquad$
At the Tispe the Yoter catsts his or hic Yilte on the Mashine, the Clerk must enter
in this Booth the Mame and Farty
Faroliment of the veter,
Twecther with the wider
dif bis we ber tozing.
․․․․․․․․
Special Notice
This hook shall be placed in the JUDGE'S ENVELOPE No. 2
and returned to the offies of the
county boaro of elections Riverview Place
Delaware Ave \& Spring Garden St.

## Number 2\& 4 Book Rominders

Voters casting Ballot on Voting Machines You must write the Name of all voters casting their ballot on the voting machines and the sequential Admission Number, in the appropriate spaces in both the Number 2 and Number 4 books in the order of their appearance
to vote. a vote.
Voters castine a Provisional Ballot
You must write the Name and the abbreviation
ROV, instead of a number, in the appropriat
paces in the BACK of both the Nunaber 2 and
Number 4 books for all persons who cast a
Provisional Bullot.
Absentec Yoters on List
You must write the Name and the abbreviation
$\mathbf{B}$, instead of a number, in the appropriate
paces in both the Number 2 and Number 4
ook for all voters listed on your Division
Absentee Voters List

PAGE 22

## DEMONSTRATION BALLOT

The Danaher Controds 1292 ELECTronk voting nachines, used first in the May 2002 Primary Election, tollow the general shape and operating characteristics of our oid mecherical machines. The voting machines afe fully self-contained providing an enclosed voting bxoth. The machines are easy to setup and
operate. The electronic voting machines will automaticaly tabulate the votes after the polls are closed, eliminating the need for pollwwikers to spend hours operate, The electranic voting machines sus
Voters easily enter and exit the machine by parting, and walking through the curiain. The etectronic voting machines are also easy for the woters to use in casting their baltots. These full-face machines allow the voler to view, select, and review every office, candidale, or question on the ballot without the need for turning or scroviling through numercus pages of screens.
the voters have seon on our old mechanical tever machine
below is a copy of the sample ballot used to conduct pollworker training and public "how to vote" demonstrations prion to use of the machives for the spring ziou primary election.
 NAMES DOWN THE LEET HAND COLUNN; POLTTCAL PARTY NAMES ACROSS THE TOP ROW; AND CANDIDATES LISTED IN THEIR
RESPECTVE PARTY COLUMNS, TO THE RIGHT OF THE OFFICE TO WHCH THEY ARE SEEKING HOMINATION, OR ELECTON. JUDCLAL retentions will appear in the rachi hand clllmms. ques Ions wll appear im the right hand columis or at the bottom. to select candidates voters press the numbered box and a light tirns on next to thetr selected candidates

TO CAST THER BALLOTAND RECORD THEIR SBLECTONS, VOTERS MLST PRESS THE BIG GREEN VOTE BUTTON AT THE BOTTOM


## SEMINAR TRAINING NOTES

Election Officers should use the space provided below, or the preceding page 23, to record the names and telephone numbers of fellow Election Board members in the event that they must contact them prior to the Election. You may also use this space to keep notes on any new infomation about conducting elections that is not included in this Guide. Any changes in voter registration, election faws, or procedures that occur after the printing of this Guide will be explained to you by the instructors at the Cify Commissioners Election Seminars.

| Where to Pick Up Yo <br> You are required to pickup your elaction materials the weekend bef the disiribution centers: <br> Satourday and Sunday before each ele <br> Monday before the election - $8: 00 \mathrm{AM}$ | our Election Materials <br> ore the election. City Commissioners personnel will be available at <br> ction - 8:00 AMt through 8 PM $\mathrm{M}-4 ; 30 \mathrm{PM}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| If your poling pisce is in this Pick wy your Election Materials af Ward: this Location: | If your polling place is in this Pick up your Election Materials Ward: |
| Wards 26, 36, 48 $1^{\text {a }}$ Distriet Police Station <br>  $\mathbf{2 4}^{\text {th }} \&$ Wolf Streets | Wards 9, 12, 22, $59 \quad \begin{gathered}\text { 14 }{ }^{\text {cha }} \text { District Police Station } \\ \text { Haines St., west of Germantown Ave. }\end{gathered}$ |
| Wards 23, 35, 41, 53, 54, 55, $62 \quad 2^{\text {nd }} / 15^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station Harbison Ave \& Levick Street |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Wards } 1,3,39 & 3^{\text {rd }} / 4^{\text {th }} \text { District Pollee Station } \\ & 1^{\text {th }} \& \text { Wharton Streets }\end{array}$ | Wards 34, 52 <br> $19^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station $61^{\text {² }} \&$ Thompson Streets. |
| Ward 21 5$5^{\text {ih }}$ District Police Station <br> Ridge Ave. \& Cinnaminson Street | Wards 20, 29, 32, 37, 47 $\quad 22^{\text {mid }} / 23^{\text {ra }}$ District Police Station $17^{\text {d }}$ \& Montgomery Streets. |
| Wards 5, 14 <br> $6^{\text {tb }}$ District Police Station <br> $11^{\text {te }} \boldsymbol{\&}$ Winters Streets. | Wards 7, 33, 43, 45 <br> $24^{\text {th }} / 25^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station Whitaker Ave., north of Erie Ave. |
| Wards 56, 58, 63 $7^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station <br>  Bustleton Ave \& Bowler Street. | Wards 18, 19, 25, 31 26 <br> East <br> Eistrict Police Station <br>  Eirard Montgomery Ave. |
| Wards 57, 64, 65, 66 $\quad$$8^{\text {th }}$ District Polise Station <br> Academy \& Red Lion Reads. | $\begin{array}{\|ll} \text { Wards } 10,17,42,49,50,61 & \begin{array}{l} \text { 35 th } \\ \text { Broar Street \& Chice Station } \\ \\ \text { Braplost Ave. } \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Wards 8, 15, 30 } & 9^{\text {h }} \text { District Police Station } \\ & 21^{\text {sit } \& \text { Hamilton Stretts. }} .\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Wards 11, 13, 16, 28, } 38 & 39^{\text {th }} \text { District Police Station } \\ & 22^{\text {nd }} \& \text { Hunting Park Ave. }\end{array}$ |
| Wards 3,40,51 <br> $12{ }^{\text {ti }}$ District Police Station $65^{\text {th }} \&$ Woodland Streets. | Wards $4,6,24,44$ A.M.E. Baptist Church <br> $41^{2} \&$ Spring Garden Streets  |

## SEMINAR NOTES:

Eferfion Onficers shoutid use the space provided below, or the preseding page 23 , to record the names and retephoman numbers of feliow Election Board guenbers in the event that they must contact theny pribr to the Election. Yau may alee use thin space to keep notes no any new infarmation about conducting elections that tg not included in this Gaide. Any changes in votes registration, eleetion laws, or procedures that secur after the prtating of this Guide will be explaived to you by the instrnetors at the City Commissioners Election Seminars.

If you have any questions / problems on ELECTION DAY:


[^0]:    LEGEND - NVRA/ PVRA Yrograms:
    ADiction of proir registration rccord ypon new application within Philiadelphia County
    
    
    
    
    

