# HEARING ON IMPEDIMENTS TO VOTER ENFRANCHISEMENT 

HEARING<br>BEFORE THE<br>COMVITTTEE ON HOUSE<br>ADMINISTRATION<br>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES<br>ONE HUNDRED TENTH CONGRESS<br>FIRST SESSION

HEARING HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, PA, OCTOBER 5, 2007

Printed for the use of the Committee on House Administration


Available on the Internet:
http: / /www.gpoaccess.gov/congress / house / administration / index.html
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON :
LN'GH'GSIHONVYAN'G
Y'HOA OL SLN'HWIG'GAWI NO

# HEARING ON IMPEDIMENTS TO VOTER ENFRANCHISEMENT 

HEARING<br>BEFORE THE<br>COMVITTTEE ON HOUSE<br>ADMINISTRATION<br>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES<br>ONE HUNDRED TENTH CONGRESS<br>FIRST SESSION

MEETING HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, PA, OCTOBER 5, 2007

Printed for the use of the Committee on House Administration


Available on the Internet:
http: / /www.gpoaccess.gov/congress / house / administration / index.html
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

40-510 WASHINGTON : 2008

## COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

ROBERT A. BRADY, Pennsylvania, Chairman
ZOE LOFGREN, California
Vice-Chairwoman
MICHAEL E. CAPUANO, Massachusetts
CHARLES A. GONZALEZ, Texas
SUSAN A. DAVIS, California
ARTUR DAVIS, Alabama
VERNON J. EHLERS, Michigan Ranking Minority Member
DANIEL E. LUNGREN, California
KEVIN McCARTHY, California
S. Elizabeth Birnbaum, Staff Director

Will Plaster, Minority Staff Director

# 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.

Twelve 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 cncourages 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.

I have covered how PA works toward fair, accurate and accessible elections. Now I want to tum my attention to potential challenges that discourage broad voter participation, particularly proposals to require photo identification in order to cast a ballot

Reading 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 G. Rendell vetoed such a bill in 2006. In his veto message, he stated:
"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 else'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
cloquently 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 and 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 Pemnsylvania. However, I have not seen any evidence of widespread voter impersonation in Pennsylvania that would justify imposing this additional burden on voters."

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 ID 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 NCLUDED 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.

```
STATEMENTS OF CAROL ANN CAMPBELL, COUNCIL MEMBER, PHILADELPHIA, PA; ROBERT SANTIAGO, DIRECTOR, COUNCIL OF SPANISH SPEAKING ORGANIZATIONS; ZACH STALBERG, PRESIDENT, COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY; AND J. WHYATT MONDESIRE, PRESIDENT, NAACP PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER
```


## 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:]
 COMMITEES Chairwoman
Transportation \& Public Utilities
The Disabled and the Handicapped
Member
Appropriations
Law \& Governmen
Streets \& Services
Commerce \& Economic Development
Legislative Oversight
Testimony by the Honorable Carol Ann Campbell
City Councilwoman, $4^{\text {th }}$ Councilmanic District
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Before the Committee on House Administration
October 5, 2007

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
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 help - 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 principle impediments to voter enfranchisement:

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.

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 a hundred years ago. This problem is further compacted by the disproportionate influence of money in this process. The vast majority of the 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 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 Chatrman. 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 y. 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, neiginboriood 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 S.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 Charrman. 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 skills 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 soticitation. 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. | ) |
|  |  |
|  | ) |
|  |  |

CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:06cv4592

AMENDED COMPLAINT

## SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

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-la, 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-1a 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 $301(\mathrm{a})(3)$ and $301(\mathrm{a})(4)$ of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, 42 U.S.C. $\S \S 15481(\mathrm{a})(3)$ 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 $\mathbf{B}$ 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 governed 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 Attomey

## /s/

$\qquad$
M. ERIC EVERSOLE

Trial Attomey
JOHN TANNER
Chief, Voting Section
SUSANA LORENZO-GIGUERE
ROBERT POPPER
Special Litigation Counsel
SEAN W. O'DONNELL
VERONICA SEUNGWON JUNG
DONALD L. PALMER
PUJA A. LAKHANI
Trial Attorneys
United States Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division,
Voting Section
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Room NWB-7254
Washington, D.C. 20530
Telephone: (202) 305-0827
Facsimile: (202) 307-3961
susana.lorenzo-giguere@usdoj.gov eric.eversole@usdoj.gov

For Defendants:
ROMULOL. DIAZ, JR.
City Solicitor
MARK R. ZECCA
KEVIN GREENBERG
City of Philadelphia
1515 Arch Street, 17th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19102
ABBE F. FLETMAN
Flaster/Greenberg, P.C.
Eight Penn Center
1628 JFK Blvd., 15th floor
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 <br> Pursuant to Paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Agreement 

| $\frac{\text { Ward }}{7}$ | Divisions |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7,22 |  |
| 23 | 11 |
| 33 | 7,19 |
| 37 | $16,17,18$ |
| 42 | $4,8,11,13,22$ |
| 43 | $2,4,7,8,11,12$ |

## EXHIBIT C

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

| Ward | Divisions | $\frac{\text { Ward }}{}$ | 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 | $7 \& 8 ; 10 \& 11 ; 15 \&$ |  | $16 ; 15 ; 19 \& 26$ |
| 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 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:
WAN J. KIM
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
PATRICK MEEHAN

| For Defendants: |
| :--- |
| ROMULOL. LIAZ, JR. |
| City Solicitor |
| MARK R. ZECCA |
| KEVIN GREENBERG |
| City of Philadelphia |

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

Trial Attorney
JOHN TANNER
Chief, Voting Section
SUSANA LORENZO-GIGUERE
ROBERT POPPER
Special Litigation Counsel
SEAN W. O'DONNELL
VERONICA SEUNGWON JUNG
DONALD L. PALMER
PUJA A. LAKHANI
Trial Attorneys
United States Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division,
Voting Section
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Room NWB-7254
Washington, D.C. 20530
Telephone: (202) 305-0827
Facsimile: (202) 307-3961
susana.lorenzo-giguere@usdoj.gov eric.eversole@usdoj.gov

1515 Arch Street, 17th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19102
ABBE F. FLETMAN
Flaster/Greenberg, P.C.
Eight Penn Center 1628 JFK Blvd., 15th floor Philadelphia, PA 19103

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

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


CITY COMMISSIONERS
Margaret M. Tartaglione, Chaimoman
Joseph J. Ducia
DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS
Renee T. Tartaglione, Chief
Naomi Burgos
Camille G. Mcoolgan
VOTER REGISTRATION ADMINISTTATIOR
Robert Lee, Jr.
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 |
| PennDOT Change of Address into Philadelphia | 2,953 |

Pemndot 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 |
| OTHER PARTIES | $\mathbf{6 , 2 6 6}$ |
| 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 |

PemDOT 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 Republican; 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 |  |
| OTHER PARTIES | 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 June, the Commission mailed Notice of Change of Address, (NCA) forms to ail 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.
- $\quad 2,869$ 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,
- $\quad 7,843$ 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 lnactive 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.
- 329 individuals were determined not qualified to register at the address on the date the application was submitted, and their records were cancelled.


## Eire 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 tile 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 November 6, 2004.

## NEW ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM

In March 2001 the City signed a Contract with Danaher Controls for procurement of an Electronic Voting System, including 3526 Direct Recording Electronic voting machines, Central and Backup Tabulation Centers and Regional Transmission Centers, all connected via an isolated point to point Tl 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 personnel 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 baliot 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 Pollworkers 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 Xour 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 received 105,230 voter rgistation applications fom vaious setrees, inoluding 99,054 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 tumout, and citywide totals for all candidates participating in the 2002 Primary and General Elections.

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

| MIKE FISHER | REPUBLICAN | 59,229 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| FD 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,
Mauganth Contagleone

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

完

| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \text { Year } \end{array}$ | Applie Recolved <br> A | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Renegiat ration } \\ \text { in Phila } \\ \text { Deletes } \end{array} \\ \text { B } \end{array}$ | Canvass ${ }^{\text {at }}$ Inventigations Deletes <br> E | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Deceased } \\ \text { Deftees } \\ \text { F } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \begin{array}{l} \text { Notification } \\ \text { Regritered } \\ \text { O/C. Devetes } \\ G \end{array} \end{array}$ | PennDOT COA Received <br> H | Pennbut COA Phila <br> 1 ${ }_{1}$ Transfer | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { PemnDOT } \\ & \text { COA O/C } \\ & \text { Detees } \\ & \mathbf{J} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { NCOAA } \\ \text { coA } \\ \text { Reced } \\ \mathbf{k} \end{array}$ | NCOA COA Phita Tranfert <br> L | NCOA <br> COAO <br> Deneen M Mekter | Inactive Deletes 2nd Fed 0 | Five Year AVN Phila $\mathbf{P}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pive Year } \\ & \text { AVN O/C } \\ & \text { Dokten } \\ & \text { O } \end{aligned}$ $10$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Tora } \\ \text { ronaser } \\ \text { In Covaty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LS } \\ & \text { Deletee } \\ & \text { Phbla } \\ & \text { Filea } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1995 | 128,872 | 49,132 | Fed. Coart | 9,943 | 3,991 | 33,000 | 3,991 | 3.210 | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | Yed Courn | Fed Court | 5,991 | 65.376 |
| 1996 | 216607 | 84,972 | Fed Coun | 7,812 | 4,886 | 96,274 | 17832 | 9,378 | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Fed Cour | Fed Coart | 17832 | 107,048 |
| 1997 | 77,937 | 38,874 | Fed. Court | 12,384 | 3,374 | 90,042 | 21994 | 10,135 | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\cdots$ | Fed Count | Fed Court | 21,94 | 63,767 |
| 1998 | ${ }_{85}{ }^{\text {S }} 12$ | 38,594 | 13 | 7,676 | 2,448 | 85,015 | 24,237 | 10,34 | 58,105 | 27,446 | 3,229 | - | Ted Courn | Fed Court | 51,703 | 62.314 |
| 1999 | 138,963 | 55,839 | 263 | 16,733 | 2,211 | 88.651 | 23,588 | 10,670 | 28.399 | 11,544 | 2,862 | - |  | $\square$ | 37,102 | ${ }_{88,598}$ |
| 2000 | 154,700 | 58,260 | 416 | 13,366 | 2,340 | 97,733 | 29,271 | 11,750 | 31,630 | 12,081 | 3,884 | 22,540 | 3,090 | 1,199 | 4,4,42 | 113,249 |
| 2001 | 81,483 | 34,160 | 553 | 11,068 | 2,137 | 93,573 | 30,210 | 10,835 | 39,345 | 20,074 | 2,864 | 0 | 1,916 | 373 | 52,200 | 61,90 |
| 2002 | 105.230 | 44,390 | 329 | 10,638 | 2,386 | 99,954 | 34,04 | 11,592 | 40,412 | 17957 | 2,358 | 119,371 | 1,466 | 619 | 53,827 | 191,374 |
| Total | 989,964 | 404,221 | 1,574 | 88,654 | 22873 | 686,242 | 188,297 | 77,924 | 197,881 | 89,102 | 14.697 | 141,911 | 6,472 | 2,919 | 284,971 | 733,71 |


PHILADELPHIA REGISTRATION \& VOTING - 1990-2002




| PRIMARY ELECTION - MAY 21, 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | REPUBLIC | ANS DEM | OCRATS | CONSUMERS | NON-PART | OTHER |
| ELIGIBLE | 187,083 |  | 62,167 | 233 | 57,421 | 10,992 |
| VOTED | 31,363 |  | 25,425 | 37 | 3,817 | 873 |
| PERCENT | 16.7 |  | 37.0 | 15.8 | 6.6 | 7.9 |
|  | MALES | FEMALES | GENDER UNKNOWN | N BLACKS | WHITES | OTHER |
| Eligible | 249,461 | 327,606 | 440,829 | 311,615 | 327,935 | 378,346 |
| VOTED | 87,412 | 128,512 | 105,591 | 110,795 | 110,766 | 99,954 |
| PERCENT | 35.0 | 39.2 | 24.0 | 35.5 | 33.7 | 26.4 |
| GENERAL ELECTION - NOVEMBER 5,2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | REPUBLICANS | DEMOCRATS |  | CONSUMERS | NON-PART | OTHER |
| Eligible | 188,912 | 766,051 |  | 220 | 58,667 | 11,546 |
| VOTED | 69,914 | 326,005 |  | 68 | 12,872 | 2,768 |
| PERCENT | 37.0 |  | 42.5 | 30.9 | 21.9 | 23.9 |
|  | MALES | FEMALES | GENDER UNKNOWN | N BLACKS | WHITES | OTHER |
| Eligible | 247,244 324,810 $\frac{10}{}$ |  |  | 312,632 | 325,472 | 387,292 |
| VOTED | 108,584 | 156,455 | 51,560 | 126,588 | 149,630 | 135,409 |
| PERCENT | 43.9 | 48.1 | 12.1 | 40.4 | 45.9 | 34.9 |




94


96


97

98

| 2002 Primary buhail ur ceteitums |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philadelphla county (51) <br> BALLOT POSITION AND ELECTION RESULT SECTION PART I <br> OFFICE POSITIONS SHALL APPEAR DN VOTING MACHINE DR PAPER BALLOT IN SAME ORDER AS LISTEO |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| - hepulicam primary | insert yote in mords: | Msser yots |
|  |  |  |
|  | .-. ONE HUNDEED FORTY ETVE | 145 |
| representative in the general assembly ............. voie for one | DIStalct 194 |  |
|  | EIGHT HUNDRED NINETY TWO | 892 |
|  |  |  |
|  | Five hundreo forty nine | 549 |
| Represehtaive in the general assembly .............vote for ineOistrict201 |  |  |
|  | ONE HUNDRED FORTY THREE | 143 |
|  |  |  |
|  | NINE HUNDRED SIXTEEN | 916 |
| Represemtative in the general assehbly vote for ont | 01strict 203 |  |
|  | Four hundred thirteen | 413 |

99

100


philadelphia county (51)
ballot position ano election result section part !
office positions shall appear on votimg machine or pape
office positions shall appear on votimg machine or paper ballot in same order as listed
oistrict 504 (continued)



103



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PENSYL LANA } \\
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { OEPARMENT OAF } \\
(14: 41)
\end{array} \text { STATE }
\end{aligned}
$$

philadelphia county (51)

| office positions shall appear <br> * democratic primary * * | on voting machine or paper ballot in same order as listed |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEnator 1 in the general assembly |  | oistrict | 002 |
| ChRISTINEM MARTAGLIONE <br>  | COUNYY: PHHLAELPPIA |  | TWENTY THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED TWO |
| Senator in the general assembly vote for one |  | district | 004 |
| ALLYSON Y SCHHARTZ <br> PHILAOELPHIA PHO SHERMAN S <br> PA 19119 | COUNTY: PHILADELPHIA MUNIC: WARO DIV 15 |  | thirty three thousand ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY EIGHT |
|  |  | 0istrict | 008 |
| ANTHONY H: MILLIAMS 5939 COBSS CREK <br>  | COUNTY: PHILADELPHIA MUNIC: |  | TWENTY THREE THOUSAND SEVEN |


| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & n \end{aligned}$ | 安 | \% | $\stackrel{\circ}{\infty}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


hiladelphia county (51)

office positions shall appear on voting hachine or paper ballot in same oroer as listeo
ansert vote in horos





$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { PARHSLVANIA } \\
\text { OEPARTMEN DF STATE } \\
(14: 41)
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { philadelphia county (51) } \\
& \text { ballot position and el }
\end{aligned}
$$

office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same order as listed

* odemocratic primary * * vote in words:

107

108

OHOM NI 3ION IHESNI
PHIIADEL PHIA COUNTY (51)





2002 Primary ballout ceriticication report

LEANNA M HASHINGTON COUNTY: PHILADELPHIA FOURTEEN THOUSAND
GOF HOODBROOK LN


111

philadelphia county (51)
ballot position ano election result section part pat .. оehocratic primary * * thert vote in wordos.

2002 primary balliot certiflcation report




PHILADELPHIA COUNTY (51)
ballot position and election result section part l
2002 PRIMARY BURALLOT ELEECIIUNS
OISTRICT 503
 - FIVE HUNDRED THIRTY ONE SEVEN THOUSAND
THREE HUNDRED EIGHTY SEVEN
EIGHT THOUSAND NINE THOUSAND
THREE HUNDRED SIXTY FIVE
SEVEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED
FOUR THOUSAND
FIVE HUNDRED SEVENTY NINE
Philadelphia county (51)
ballot position and election result section part I
office positions shall appear on voting machine or pape
* democratic primary * *

MEMBER DF DEMOCRATIC STATE
COTE FOR NOT MORE THAN 9

HUMEERTO PEREZ
G14 OIAHONDST PA 19122
PHLLADELPHIA




114



ballot position and election result section part 1
office positions shall appear on yoting machine or paper gallot in same oroer as listeo
*     * oemocratic primary * *
insert vote in words:

| SRICT 503 (CONIINUED) |
| :--- |
| SIX THOUSAND |
| EIGHT HUNDRED THIRTY NINE |
| $-\cdots$ SIX THOUSAND |
| EIGHT HUNDRED TWENTY EIVE |
| FOUR THOUSAND |
| TWO HUNDRED EIFTY |
| SIX THOUSAND |
| EIGHT HUNDRED THIRTEEN |

DISTRICT 504

| SIXTEEN THOUSAND |
| :--- |
| SIX HUNDREDSEVENTY |
| NNETEEN THOUSAND |
| ONE HUNDED THIRTY FIVE |
| NINE THOUSAND |
| SEVEN HUDRED_EIGHT |
| EIGHT THOUSAND |
| NONE HUNDED EORTY SIX |

2002 primary ballot cet entification report * oemocratic primary


hemer of oemarratic state committee -
VOTE for not more than gion
GENDER: MALE
COUNTY: PHILADLPHIA
CIV

 | EMBER OF DEMOCRATIC STAE |
| :--- |
| OTE FOR NOT MORE THAN |

EDGAR A H HOWARD
2101 HOMERSTAOELPHA PA 19138
1LADELPHIAST PA 19141



|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{0}{6} \\ \underset{\sigma}{1} \end{gathered}$ | $\cdots$ | + |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { YENNSYVANIA } \\
& \text { DEPARTMENT OFISIATE } \\
& (14: 41)
\end{aligned}
$$

Philadelphia county (si)
2002 Primary buitillot certification report
office positions siall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same order as listed
ballot position and elecition resuli section part I
office positions silall appear on voting machine or pa

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { MEMBER OF OEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITIEE ... } \\
& \text { VOTE FOR NOT MORE TIAN } 7
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DAVID T FOCER } \\
& \text { 2RA HERMIAGEST } \\
& \text { PHILADELPHIA PA } 19127
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PHILADELPHIA PA } 19127 \\
& \text { CAROL ANN CAMPBELL } \\
& 236 \text { Sy SIM PA } 19139 \\
& \text { PHILADELPHIA }
\end{aligned}
$$ DISTRICT 507 (CONTINUED) THRE HUNDRED NINETY SIX

NINETEEN THOUSAND
FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY ONE
TEN THOUSAND
THREE HUNDRED FIVE
ELEVEN THOUSAND
FOUR HUNDRED NINETY THREE
TEN THOUSAND
NINE HUNDRED FIETEEN
SEVEN THOUSAND
FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY SEVEN
NINE THOUSAND
FOUR HUNDRED NINETY NINE



PHILADELPHIA PA 1915
PHILADELPIHAST PA 19131
502L OGOEN ST T PA 19139
PHILADEPHIA
Philadelphia pa 19139
OLLIE g Christian
PHILADELPHIAS PA 19139 FAYE D HHITE
6033 WHOPSON ST PA 19151
PHLLADELPHIA
MEMBER OF DEMOCRAILC STATE C
VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN


philadelphia county (51)
ballot position ano election result section part i
office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same order as listeo insert vote in moros:
(continued)

118














(10:19)


$$
\text { DISTRICT } 169
$$


DISTRICT $1 / 2$

(atiphia county (51)

insert vote in 016

$\%$

| (10:19) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| philaoelphia county (51) |  |  |
| ballot position and election result section part I <br> office positions shall appear on voting machime or paper ballot in same order as listed |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| insert vote im woros |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }_{3025}^{\text {Patrick PARKKIHSON }}$ <br> ${ }_{\text {PHILAOELPHIA }}^{\text {302 }}$ PA 19134-4306 | democratic | THREE THOUSAND <br> FOUR HUNDRED FORIY THREE |
| Representative in the general assem voit for one | ........... oistime | 179 |
|  | republican | ONE THOUSAND <br> SIX HUNDRED TWENIY EIGRT |
|  | democratic | EIGR THOUSAND THERTY ONE |
|  <br>  | garcia for legislator | ONE HUNDRED EICHTY EIGAT |
|  |  | T 180 |
|  | republican | _ NINE HUNDRED STXTY |
|  | democratic | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIX HHOUSAND } \\ & \text { SIX HUNDRED THIRTY FIVE } \end{aligned}$ |


| REPONIOATEPAGEPO. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| insert vote | in dig |











| (1U:1y) cuve uctekal ELECIION BALLOT CEERTIFICATION REPORT |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philadelphia countr (51) <br> ballot position and election result section part i |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| insert vote in hordo |  |  |  |
| Representaitive in the general assembly..................(Continued)vote for onedistrict 190 |  |  |  |
| MICHAEL HORSEY 612 CRISTINA PL PHILADELPHIA <br> PA 19139.0000 | democratic |  | FOURTEEN THOUSAND <br> THO HUNDRED THIRTY ONE |
| representative in the general assembly ................vote for one |  | district | 191 |
| RONALD G. WATERS <br> PHILADELPHIA <br> PA 19139.0000 | democratic |  | TEN THOUSAND THREE HINDRED FORTY ONE |
| Representative in the general assembly .................VoteVor one |  | district | 192 |
| LOUISE BISHOP <br> PHILADELPHIA PA 19131-0000 | democratic |  | FIFTEEN THOUSAND EIGHS HUNDRED FIFTY FOUR |
| Representative in the general assembly.................Vote for one |  | DISTRICT | 194 |
| VALERIE A. MCCOY <br> 2419 GOLF. RD <br> PA 19131-0000 | Repualican |  | TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED EIGHTY TwO |
| kATHY M Manderrino <br> PHILADELPHIA ST PA 19128-2401 | democratic |  | TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED EIEVEN |




|  | ication report | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KEPUUR } \\ & \text { OATE } \\ & \text { PAGE NO. } \\ & \text { PAL! } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| philadelphia county (51) |  |  |
| ballot position amo election result section part in |  |  |
| official questions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same | order as listed |  |
| docorteer"fire-and-ertergenct-servites-referemodo | PES-votes TN-MURDS | Yes-yites |
| DO YOU FAVOR THE IHCURING OF INDETEONESS OF UP TIO S100 000 OOO FOR <br>  | ONE HUNDRED FTFTY ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED EIGHIY | D 151,580 |
| authorized by statute? |  |  |
|  | SIXTY SIX THOUSAND ONE HUNORED NINETY ONE | 66,191 |




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" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REGISTRATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { WA } \\ & \text { RD } \end{aligned}$ | WHITE | BLACK | OTHER | MEN | WOMEN |  | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRAT | LIBER <br> TARIAN |
| 01 | 6,551 | 1,028 | 4,228 | 2,990 | 3,784 | 5,033 | 1,977 | 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 | 2,191 | 6,716 | 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 | 8,078 | 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 | 8,412 | 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 | 6,599 | 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 | 8,217 | 8,300 | 9,859 | 12,259 | 13,428 | 15,233 | 98 |
| TOTA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 325,346 | 312,566 | 387,149 | 247,159 | 324,705 | 453,197 | 188,825 | 765,875 | 2,835 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 62 |  |  |  |  |

OF THE CITY COMMISSIONER
SCHEDULE "A"
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
Oflice of Governor in the November 5,2002 General Election. The
political parties and independent candidates. Absentee and military votes are
entire City are usted at the bottom of the table and are included in the

SCHEDULE "A"

| REGISTRATION. POUTICALPARTY |  |  |  |  | OFFICIAL VOTE: GOVERNOR |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GREEN | $\begin{gathered} \text { CONSTITU } \\ \text { THONAL } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NON } \\ \text { PARTISAN } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | OTHER | TOTAL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REP. } \\ & \text { FISHER } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { DEM. } \\ \text { RENDELL } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ALL } \\ \text { OTHERS } \end{gathered}$ | 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 | 13,505 | 150 | 5,750 | 44 | 5,944 | 03 |
| 1 | 14 | 462 | 85 | 13,680 | 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 |
| $t$ | 14 | 328 | 68 | 10,802 | 109 | 3,658 | 22 | 3,789 | 11 |
| 10 | 18 | : 755 | 122 | 16,151 | 202 | 5,167 | 99 | 4,968 | 12 |
| 6 | 22 | 523 | 111 | 14,324 | 174 | 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 | 12,771 | 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 | 13,105 | 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 | 5,244 | 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 | 6,005 | 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 | 124 | 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 | 267 | 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 | 5.686 | 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 | 5,844 | 59 |
| 3 | 16 | 453 | 92 | 12,572 | 124 | 4,856 | 39 | 5,019 6 | 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 6 | 63 |
| 3 | 7 | 405 | 39 | 12,063 | 2,149 | 3,493 | 54 | 5,696 | 64 |
| 2 | 24 | 663 | 84 | 16,117 | 1,758 | 5,086 | 78 | 6,922 | 85 |
| 11 | 25 | 1,471 | 151 | 30,418 | 4,859 | 8,791 | 157 | 13,607 | 66 |
|  |  |  | entes and | 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 |  |

63
NINETY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY COMMISSIONERS
 and the comparative number of electors by political party affliation as of November 5,2002. The table also details the number of votes cast for each candidate of the major and the comparative number of electors by political party affirition as of November 5, 2002. The table also details the number of votes cast for each cand
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 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 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.












## THIRTEENTH WARD




SEVENTEENTH WARD










THIRTY THIRD WARD








104


105


106



109


110




190



115




118
FIFTY SIXTH WARD

FIFTY SEVENTH WARD

FIFTY EIGHTH WARD





SIXTY SECOND WARD



126



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 retum 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 21 st 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 Deparment 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 | $\underline{5,901}$ |
| TOTAL ELIGIBLE VOTERS | $\mathbf{9 1 1 , 6 4 1}$ |
| Active - $800,654 \quad$ Inactive $-110,987$ |  |

## 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 21 st 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 |
| CONSTITUTIONAL | 1,057 |
| NON-PARTISAN | 54,876 |
| GREEN | 1,327 |
| LIBERTARIAN | 2,535 |
| CONSUMER | 154 |
| OTHER PARTIES | $\mathbf{5 , 4 5 8}$ |
| 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 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 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 offictals 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.


## 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. 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.


## Five Year Address Yerification 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 confiming 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 refurned 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 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 Aftirmation 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 retum and vote at the polling place for their former address, where their name is listed in the nollhouk of plicihle vatare

## Inactive Cancellation

Inactive voters who fail to respond, or fail to vote in any election duning 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 systern 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 Ballois dungy the Official Canvass and companing the results of the hand count with the unofficial results tabulation by the system.

Philade!phia'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 bailot 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 undervetes.

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 concerns 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 turnout, 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,


Margarǵ M. Tartaglione, Chairwoman

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

| Elect Year* | Applications Recelved A |  | Non-Vote Purge Develes C | Residence Chock Notices Malled D | Crayana \& Investigations Dejectea E | Decersed Deletes | Nothfication Registered O/C-Deleter G | TOTALS  <br> Transfers Deletes <br> In County <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Phila <br> Files |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1991 | 198,000 | 75,000 | 193,246 | 229261 | 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 ** | 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 | 45,775 | 75,871 | 131,411 | 15,907 | 6,581 | 2404 | N/A | 146,138 |
| Toras | 538,000 | 238,275 | 367.519 | 689,072 | 57,204 | 6,681 | 2,404 | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 673.973 |

PRENVRA/PVRA PROGRAM LEGEND:

Delition of pricr registration record upon new application withim Philadelephia County 1,1995




Pimladelpima ctiy commishoners - voter registration division
nvra/PVRA/act 3 hie maintenance progranis \& Seivice levels: 1995--

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Applicice } \\ \text { Rerceice } \end{gathered} \text { Apicien }$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \begin{array}{c} \text { Keregistration } \\ \text { in Philn } \\ \text { Defetes } \end{array} \\ \text { B } \end{array}$ |  | Deceased Deletes <br> F |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Rembor } \\ & \text { Rentever } \\ & \text { Received } \end{aligned}\right.$ | PemDDO' COA Phils Thansfers <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Rempor } \\ \text { Conolc } \\ \text { peteles } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { coos } \\ \text { Beat } \\ \text { Recid }} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1995 | 128,872 | 49,122 | Fec. Cour | 9,943 | 3,991 | 3,300 | 5,99 | 3,210 | - | $\square$ | $\square$ | - | Yel Count | Yell Court | 3,991 66,376 |
| 1996 | 211.667 | 84,972 | Fed. Court | 2,812 | 4.886 | 96,27 | 17832 | 9,788 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Feal comer | Fenl Cour | 17,832 10, 0 ,088 |
| 1997 | 77.97 | 38.894 | Fra. Cour | 11,34 | 3,374 | 90,92 | 21,94, | 10,145 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | Fal Count | Feal Comr | 21,944 61,767 |
| 1998 | ${ }_{8,512}$ | 38,54 | 1 | 7,676 | 2,48 | 85,015 | 24,277 | 10,54 | s8,105 | 27,46 | 3,29 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{\text {real }}$ com | Fed Conrt | $\begin{array}{llll}51,73 & 62,314\end{array}$ |
| 1999 | 1388.96 | S, 8,89 | 263 | 16,35 | 2.211 | s8.51 | 2,5ss | 10.670 | 28,39 | 11.544 | 2.86 | - - - | $\square$ | - | 37,102 888, |
| 2000 | 154,700 | 58,260 | 416 | 13,360 | 2,40 | 97,733 | 29.271 | 11.750 | 3,630 | 12.091 | 3,384 | S40 | 3.190 | 1.199 | $44,42 \quad 11.2$ |
| 2001 | 8, 1,43 | 3,4,60 | 553 | 11,068 | 2,13 | 95.57 | 30,210 | 10,835 | 3, 3,45 | 20,074 | 2,964 | $\bigcirc$ | 1,966 | 173 | 52,209 61,980 |
| 2022 | 105,20 | 4,4,39 | 329 | 10,658 | 2,866 | 99,94 | 3,404 | 11.592 | 60.412 | 17,957 | 2,388 | 119,371 | ,966 | 619 | 53,827 19, 3,74 |
| 2003 | 16,940 | 66,49 | 942 | 10.970 | 1.930 | 95.32 | 32,29 | 11.143 | 31,99 | 14,78 | 4,887 | 。 | ${ }_{787}$ | 162 | 48,297 95,985 |
| Toat | 1,122, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 470,698 | 2.516 | 9,9,54 | ${ }^{24,303}$ | 78,771 | 221,59 | 89,667 | 29,980 | 103,320 | 19,24 | 141,94 | 7,289 | 2,53 | 33, 638 |





它守宗是

PHILADELPHLA CTTY COMMISSIONERS－VOTER REGISTRATION DIVISION
VOTER TURNOUT STATISTICS REPORT－CITYWIDE
PRIMARYELECTION－MAY 20.2003



GENERAL FLECTION－NOUEMBER 4． 2003
ELIGIBLE
VOTED
PERCENT
ELIGIBLE
VOTED
PERCENT


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 | $\underline{\mathbf{9 3 , 7 9 9}}$ |
| REP | SAM KATZ | 18,973 |
| CITY COMMISSIONERS |  |  |
| DEM | MARGARET M. TARTAGLIONE | 72,652 |
| DEM | WARREN BLOOM | 13,309 |
| DEM | EDGAR A. HOWARD JR. | $\underline{27,809}$ |
| DEM | DONNA RAE AUMENT | 6,343 |
| DEM | SANDRA A. MILLS | 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 |
| SHERIFF |  |  |
| DEM | JOHN GREEN | 89,729 |
| REP | DAVID H. RICHARDS | 13,268 |


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

## 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 | 12,396 |
| DEM | JAMES F. KENNEY | $\underline{58,190}$ |
| 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 | $\underline{\text { DISTRICT 3 }}$ |  |
|  | 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 | $\underline{908}$ |
|  | 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 | MATTHEW 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
50,395

NO
$\mathbf{2 1 , 4 5 7}$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Mrimary hecilion } \\
\text { MAY } 20 \text { 2003 } \\
\text { OFFICE OF TME COUNY BOARU Of ELECTIONS }
\end{gathered}
$$



| $y_{6}^{506}$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { INSERT YOTE } \\
& \text { INDIGITS }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { INSERT VOTE } \\
& \text { INDIGITS: }
\end{aligned}
$$





| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEPARTMEMT OF STATE } \\ & (12: 46) \end{aligned}$ | 2003 PRIMAR: BALLOT' CERTIFCACATION REPORT |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| philadegahia county (5l) |  |  |  |  |
| B.allo position and election result section part i |  |  |  |  |
| office positions shall appear om yoting machine or paper ballot in same order as listed |  |  |  |  |
| * * democratic primary * * |  |  | INSERT VOTE IN WORDS: | INSERT VOTE IN DIGITS |
| JUDGE OF THE CDURT OF COMMON PLEAS vOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN li |  |  | OLSTRICT 001 (CONTINUEO) |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { BRAD MOSS } \\ & 22 \text { MT VERNON ST PA } 19130 \\ & \text { PHILADELPHIA } \end{aligned}$ | county MUNIC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PHLLADELPHIA } \\ & \text { WARD } 15 \text { OIV } 19 \end{aligned}$ | TWENTY SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED SIXTY SEVEN | 25,367 |
| CATERIA R. MCCABE 5738 WALNUT ST <br> PHILADELPHIA <br> PA 19139 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { COUNTY: } \\ & \text { MUNIC: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PHILADELPHIA } \\ & \text { WARD GO OIV } 19 \end{aligned}$ | NINE THOUSAND <br> NINE HUNLRED TWENIY TWO | 9,922 |
| WALIER J OIS?EWSK. <br> 2513 S 19 MA <br> PHILADELPHIA <br> PA 19145 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GOUNTY } \\ & \text { Munic } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PHILAOELPHIA } \\ & \text { WARD } 26 \text { DIV } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { THOMAS NOCELLA } \\ & \text { 2600 EASTHALEGHENY AVE } \\ & \text { PHILADELPHIA PA } 19134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { COUMT } \\ & \text { MUNIC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PHCLADELPHIA } \\ & \text { WARD GDEVIO } \end{aligned}$ | FOURTEEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED SEVENTY ONE | 14,971 |
| vivienne a crawford $1315 \text { WALNUT STE } 804$ <br> PHILADELPHIA PA $1910 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { County } \\ & \text { MUNIC: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PHILADELPHIA } \\ & \text { WARD OB DIV } 16 \end{aligned}$ | ELEVEN THCUSAND <br> SEVEN HUNDRED FORTY THREE | 11,743 |
| JIM Divergilis <br> P 0 BOX 23231 <br> FRANKFORD STATION PA 19124 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { county } \\ & \text { MUNIC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PHILADELPHLA } \\ & \text { WARDSS OIV } 28 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { JIMMLE MOORE } \\ & \text { 1315 WALNUT ST \#1624 } \\ & \text { PHILAOELPHLA PA } 19141 \end{aligned}$ | COUHTY <br> Munic | PHLLADEIPHIA $\text { WARD } 17 \text { DIV } 27$ | THIRTEEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED FORTY SEVEN | -13,347 |
| ronald g menell 604 W BURNHAM RD PHILADELPHIA $\text { PA } 19119$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cudnty } \\ & \text { MUNIC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PHILADELPHLA } \\ & \text { WARD } 22 \text { DIV? } \end{aligned}$ | SIX THOUSAND | 6,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { GORE A DUMAS } \\ & \text { JOL CRESTPARK RO PA } 19119 \end{aligned}$ | COUATY MUNIC | ohiladelphia MARD $901 / 2$ | THIRTY SEVEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED SEVENTY FIVE | - 37, 975 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOHTE A REAVIS } \\ & \text { OHOEPIMESTA PA } 18103 \end{aligned}$ | county MUMIS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PHILAOELBIA } \\ & \text { WARO } 60 \text { DIV } \end{aligned}$ | FIVE THOUSAND <br> SIX HUNDRED TWENTY SEVEN | 5,627 |






ballagelphia positionty and el
bat




PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
2003 MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT CERTIFICATION REPORT
NOVEMBER 4, 2003

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

| PARTX | TRAFELC 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 COURTS |  |
| DEM | VIVIAN T. MILLER | 271,833 |
| REP | MARCUS MITCHELL | 84,059 |

PARTY

DEM
DEM
DEM
DEM
DEM
REP
REP
REP
REP
REP
EDUCATION
SOCIALIST

| 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 | $\mathbf{1 4 5 , 8 5 2}$ |
| JACK KELLY | $\mathbf{1 1 3 , 2 9 8}$ |
| DAVID P. HARDY | 83,965 |
| JAMIE MC DERMOTT | $\mathbf{1 0 6 , 5 4 4}$ |
| DAVID OH | $\mathbf{9 8 , 6 8 7}$ |
| WILL MEGA | $\mathbf{3 , 8 5 4}$ |
| HILDA CUZCO | $\mathbf{1 , 8 2 3}$ |
| DISTRICT COUNCIL |  |

DISTRLCT 1

| DEM | FRANK J. DI CICCO | 24,720 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REP | RICK A. CATALDI | 12,747 |
|  | DISTRICT 2 |  |
| DEM | ANNA C. VERNA | 31,677 |
| REP | PAULA A. TERRERI | 6,291 |
|  | DISTRICT 3 |  |
| DEM | JANNIE L. BLACKWELL | 36,491 |
|  | DISTRICT 4 |  |
| DEM | MICHAEL A. NUTTER | 36,371 |
| REP | JAY M. FEINSCHIL | 6,442 |
|  | DISTRICT 5 |  |
| DEM | DAIRRELL L. CLARKE | 37,964 |
|  | DISTRICT 6 |  |
| DEM | JOAN L. KRAJEWSKI | 28,190 |
| REP | VANDY L. PARKS | 13,733 |


| 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 FIROM 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 | NO |
| :--- | :--- |
| 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 oprortunities for philadelpiiabased 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)(e)?"

| YES | NO |
| :--- | :--- |
| 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 PHILADELPIHIA HEALTH DEPARTMENT SHALL PREPARE A PLAN FOR UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE THAT PERMITS EVERYONE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO OBTAIN DECENT HEALTH CARE?"

| YES | NO |
| :--- | :--- |
| 149,558 | 49,754 |

## PROPOSED CHARTER CHANGE QUESTION \# 6

"SHALL TIE 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 $1^{\text {5T }}$ DAY OF $D_{E C E M B E R}, 2003$.


## 242



245



|  |  |  ＇UNVSNOHL ヨGyHL XIZIHL <br>  <br> OML XLXIS GJYGNOH $\exists 3 甘 H L$ ＇aNVSOOHL ぬ Sayom＿N1＿S3100＿53d |  <br>  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{\sim}{\mathrm{N}}$ |  | GNO スLZกOA GJצGNOH $\exists \exists \Psi H L$ ‘aNVSกOHL ヨヨyHL XLGIHL ＿sayom＿ni＿s310a＿0n $\qquad$ NG3 ‘đNVSOOHL OML GJYGNRH INO $\qquad$ |  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  | GNIN XIINNN GEYUNOH GNIN ＇GNVSNOHL GALA XINEML <br> \％ $\qquad$ INVSOOHL NGAGTG GIZGNAH GNO |  S甘37d Now <br>  |
|  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Lצodgy Noistolitity

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Philadelphia county (5i) } \\
& \text { ballot position ano election result section part it } \\
& \text { office positions shall appear on voting machine or pape }
\end{aligned}
$$

office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same order as listed

| JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS RETETTION ELECTION <br> SHALI STEVEN P GEROFE | ONE HUNDRED SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED SEVENTY NINE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TWENTY SIX THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY EIGHT | in intitis <br> 26,758 |


| JuOGe Of The court of common pleasREENTON EECTION | ES"TR"-W0RO5 | PESVOTE5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ONE HUNDRED FOUR THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED SIXTY THREE | 104,963 |
| SHALL D WEBSTER KEOGH BE RETAINED FOR AN ADOITIONAL TERM AS JUOGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS 15T JUOICLAL DISTRICT. PHILADELPHIA COUNTY? | NO*VOTES-IN-words | adovotes |
|  | TWENTY SEVEN THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED FIFTY | 27,550 |


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

249


|  |  |  |  <br>  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \stackrel{1}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  ‘＇aNVSOOHL GANA XINEML <br>  $\qquad$ <br> GNIA スINGAZS GJצGNOH OML ＇$\quad$ NVSOOHL LHDİ Gヨy $\qquad$ |  ？YNOILOOV NV YOJ O3NIVIB 38 <br>  <br> S甘G7d NOWW0 so NOI |
|  |  | GAII XLYOA GJ\＆GNOH BAIA ＇aNVSNOHL צ OOI KLNGML <br>  ININ GJYCNOH NGAヨS ＇GNVSOOHL LHOIG GJYCNNH INO |  <br>  <br> S＊3าd NOWWO so NOI |
|  <br>  <br> （IG）XINNOJ 甘IHd7כa甘าJHd |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |



hilladelphia county (51)
ballot position and election resuít section part il
office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper

office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same order as listeo


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


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


| JUCGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS <br> RETENTION ELECTION <br> SHALL THOMAS WATKINS <br> IST JUDICIAL DISTRICT. PHILADELPHIA COUNTY? <br> BE RETAINED FOR AN ADOITIONAL TERM AS JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |









## 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

| sGhedule " 1 " |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | REgISITATIOH |  |  |  |  |  | REPUBLICAN DEMOCRAI[ LIBER |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { WA } \\ & R D \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | WInIE | BLACK | Oliser | MEN | WUMEN | GENDER UNKNOWN |  |  |  |
| 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 | 12,125 | 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 |
| 06 | 111 | 5,673 | 3,208 | 1.516 | 2,380 | 5,096 | 578 | 7,961 | 18 |
| 07 | 1,364 | 1,443 | 12,221 | 1,039 | 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 | 11,58日 | 5,297 | 3,583 | 5,762 | 7.736 | 606 | 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 | 48881 | 12 |
| 21 | 16,158 | 1,649 | 9,477 | 6,519 | 8,506 | 42,259 | 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, 175 | 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 | 211 | 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 | 5,783 | 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 | 0.513 | 2,874 | 9,478 | 33 |
| 34 | 3.077 | 11,425 | 8,175 | 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 | 15,224 | 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 | 5,060 | 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 | \$,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 | 6,103 | 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 | 1,059 | 7,631 | 23 |
| 55 | 10,320 | 223 | 6,748 | 3,170 | 4,578 | 8,943 | 8,594 | 8,039 | 29 |
| 56 | 13,539 | 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 | 16,290 | 90 |
| 59 | 1,076 | 8,133 | 5,874 | 2,704 | 4,334 | 8,048 | 868 | 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 | 2.385 | 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 | 18,077 | 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.

| SCledule "A" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GREEN | $\begin{gathered} \text { CONSTITU } \\ \text { TIONAL } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { MON } \\ \hline \text { PARTISAN } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | OTIER | TOTAL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REP. } \\ & \text { KATZ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEM } \\ & \text { STREET } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ALL } \\ \text { OTHERS } \end{gathered}$ | VOIES GAST MAYOR | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WA } \\ & \text { RD } \end{aligned}$ |
| 33 | 13 | 651 | 86 | 10,64 1 | 3.087 | 1,775 | 26 | 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 | 05 |
| 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 | 08 |
| 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 | 6.280 | 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 | 16 |
| 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 | 11,660 | 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 | 20 |
| 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 | 4,297 | 6 | 4,440 | 44 |
| 12 | 12 | 502 | 56 | 13,560 | 5.175 | 1,060 | 20 | 6,255 | 45 |
| 92 | 19 | 1.044 | 94 | 13,672 | 820 | 5,678 | 63 | 6,561 | 4G |
| 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 | G,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 | 6,143 | 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 | 5,4G2 | 832 | 12 | 5,306 | 64 |
| 10 | 22 | 650 | 77 | 14,891 | 5,969 | 1,718 | 24 | 7,711 | 65 |
| 20 | 25 | 1.412 | 124 | 27.825 | 13,456 | 2,158 | 34 | 15.648 | 60 |
|  |  |  | sentee an | Militay | 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
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
 54







60





65



## FIFTEENTH WARD



68




71
NINETEENTH WARD



## TWENTY SECOND WARD








81







## THIRTY FIFTH WARD










FOURTY SEVENTH WARD


100


FIFTIETH WARD


103

310



105


313


107

$315$




## SIXTY FIRST WARD


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 Commissioners Office for election year 2004.

The City Commissioners administered voter registration in accordance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) and thc 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, mariage license offices, and agencies serving people with disabilities (Agency-Based).

The NVRA and Act 3 also mandate that the Commission use change 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 suthorized 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 lst 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 implementing 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 - Reimbursement to replace lever machines:
- HAVA Title II - Title III Requirements:
$\$ 5,043,000.00$
- HAVA Title II - Voting System Procurement:
- HAVA Title II - Voting System HAVA Upgrade: $\$ 8,081,878.18$
- 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 fommat, 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 materials 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 department managers and some supervisors attended various conferences and meetings for HAVA requirements training conducted by Deparment 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 employecs.

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 Pebruary 2004, the City Commissioners' persounel 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 recond 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 partially 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-ius cast on all paper Absentee and Alternative Ballots during its' Official Canvass of returns.

## 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 Commission intended to reimburse its' budget from Federal HAVA grant funds. The Conmissions' 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 bitth 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 politica! 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 ldentification 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 Government 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 Prunary Election was March 29, 2004

During the period beginning November 5, 2003 and ending with the March 29, 2004 deadline, the City Commissioners 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 Chauge 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 affiliations: 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 Prinary 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 aualysis 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 | 7,495 |
| TOTAL ELIGIBLE VOTERS | $1,067,300$ |

Active: 700,330 Inactive: 111,695

Active / Inactive - ID Required: 267,352

## VOTER REMOVAL PROGRAMS - REGISTRATION FLLE MAINTENANCE

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 Spring 2004, the Commission contracted with a vendor licensed by the U.S. Postal Service to compare the names and addresses of approximately 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 Comunission 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 contirmation 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 district.
- 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 moved 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 detemnine clearly and indisputably that the registrant was not qualified to register at the address when they applied to register.


## 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. 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 deterninations 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 merely because the registrant has failed to vote. However, a 1996 Settlement Agreement in US v. Pemsylvania permits the use of a provision of Pennsylvania law which requires the City Comınissioners to mail a Five Year Notice, (address verification), to all registrants who have had no contact with the Comnission, 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 returned undeliverable by the Post Office.
- approximately 850 electors who confirmed their continued residence at the address of registration were re-desiguated 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 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 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 pollibook 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 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 323,549 new or change of address applications and 4,681 change of political party earollments.

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 them 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


Margaret M. Tartaglione, Chefirwoman


Edgar Howard, Commissioner


Denis Kelly, Elections Bureau Supervisor

| ElectYear* |  |  | Non-Vate Purge C $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Residence } \\ \text { Cbeck Notices } \\ \text { Mailed } \\ \mathbf{y} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Canvass \& } \\ \text { Inveibionsious } \\ \text { Deletes } \\ \text { E }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Deceasect } \\ \text { Deletes }} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{gathered}$ | Nocification Registered O/C-Deletes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tootas } \\ & \text { Transersen } \\ & \text { nn County } \end{aligned}$ | (estes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1991 | 198,000 | 75,000 | 3346 | 229,261 | 17,990 | N/A.* | N/A.* | N/A | 285,366 |
| 199 | 258,00 | 98,000 | 53.66 | 193,72 | 9,400 | N/a. | N/A . | N/A | 166,016 |
| 1993 | 56,00 | 21,000 | 44,776 | ${ }^{13,678}$ | 14,407 | N/A. | N/A** | N/A | 80,183 |
| 1994 | 126,000 | . 275 | ${ }^{5} 5871$ | 131,411 | 15,907 | 6,681 | 2,404 | N/A | 146,138 |
| Totals | 538,000 | 238.275 | 367519 | 689,072 | 57,204 | 6.681 | 2,904 | N/A | ${ }_{67,973}$ |

PRE-NYRA/PVRA PROGRAM LEGEND:
Column Decription Applicaions or tegister or change address or party from all sources excepp PennDor or Postal Service Change of Address Programs.


Crielion of records based upon Death Notices fipm the Pennslvania Departunen of Health or other information that restlied
Delections besed
Election Year begins and ends in November, beginning the day after General Election and concluding on the date of the next General Election
Philadelphia County began computerized tracking of deleted records in February, 1094.
12

| Elec Year $*$ | Applic Received A | Reregistration in Philin Deletes | Canvass \& Io veatigations <br> E Detetes | Deceased Deleten F | Notliles idan Regintered O/C-Deletes G | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { PennDOT } \\ \text { COA } \\ \text { Recelved } \end{array}$ | PeuaDOT COA Phila I Transtera | Penndot COA OKC Deletes J | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { NCOA } \\ \text { COA } \\ \text { Rec'd } \\ \text { K } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NCOA } \\ & \text { COA Philı } \\ & \text { Tranafert } \end{aligned}$ | NCOA COA OHC Delctet M | Inactive Deletes 2ad Fed $\qquad$ | Five Year AVN Phila Tranafers P | Five Year AVN O/C Deletev <br> $Q$ $\qquad$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Transfert } \\ \text { in County }}}{\substack{\text { Tol }}}$ | LS <br> Deletes Philu Filea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1993 | 128,872 | 49,132 | Fed. Court | 9,943 | 3,091 | 33,000 | 5,791 | 3,210 | - - | - | $\cdots$ | - - | Fed Court | Fed Court | 5,791 | 65,376 |
| 1996 | 216,667 | 84,972 | Fed. Court | 7,812 | 4,886 | 96,274 | 17,832 | 9,378 | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | Fed Court | Fed Court | 17,832 | 197,048 |
| 1997 | 77,937 | 38,874 | Fed. Court | 11,384 | 3,374 | 90,042 | 21,994 | 10,135 | -- | - | $\cdots$ | -------- | Fed Court | Fed Court | 21,994 | 63,767 |
| 1998 | 85,512 | 38,594 | 13 | 7,676 | 2,448 | 85,015 | 24,237 | 10,354 | 58,105 | 27,44d | 3,229 | - | Fed Court | Fed Court | 51,703 | 62,314 |
| 1999 | 138,963 | 55,839 | 263 | 16,753 | 2,211 | 88,651 | 25,558 | 10,670 | 28,389 | 11,544 | 2,862 | - | $\underline{\square}$ | ----.... | 37,102 | 88,598 |
| 2000 | 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 | 113,249 |
| 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 | 2,358 | 119,371 | 1,466 | 619 | 53,827 | 191,374 |
| 2003 | 163,440 | 66,349 | 942 | 10,970 | 1,930 | 95,529 | 32,729 | 11,143 | 31,799 | 14,718 | 4,587 | 0 | 787 | 162 | 48,297 | 95,985 |
| 2004 | 303,430 | 127,159 | 639 | 9,782 | 2.516 | 100,487 | 34,165 | 11,450 | 36,148 | 16,848 | 3,263 | 68,456 | 1,025 | 209 | 52,038 | 124,203 |
| Total | 1,456,254 | 597,729 | 3,55 | 109,406 | 27,519 | 882,258 | 256,191 | 100,517 | 266,828 | 120,668 | 22,547 | 210,367 | 8,284 | 2,562 | 385,226 | 973,904 |

[^0]13
PHILADELPHIA REGISTRATION \& VOTING - 1999 - 2004

⿹ㅓㅇํํํํn

|  | PHILADELPHIA CITY COMMISSIONERS - VOTER REGISTRATION DIVISION VOTER TURNOUT STATISTICS REPORT - CITYWIDE <br> SPECLAL ELECTION PA HOUSE DIST 152 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPECLAL ELECTIONMARCH 9,2004 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | REPUBLICANS | DEMOCRATS | CONSUMERS | NON-PART | OTHER |
| eligible | 585 | 1473 | 0 | 208 | 30 |
| VOTED | 47 | 174 | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| PERCENT | 8.3 | 11.81 | 0 | 6.25 | 3.3 |


|  | PHILADELPHIA CITY COMMISSIONERS - VOTER REGISTRATION DIVISION VOTER TURNOUT STATISTICS REPORT - CITYWIDE |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRIMARY ELECTION - APRIL 27, 2004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | REPUBLIC | ANS DEM | OCRATS C | CONSUMERS | NON-PART | OTEER |
| 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 | 264,284 | 509,974 | 295,030 | 277,172 | 393,556 |
| 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 ELECTION-NOVEMBER 4. 2004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | REPUBLICANS DE |  |  | CONSUMERS | NON-PART | OTHER |
| ELIGIBLE | 176,288 | 799,329521,814 |  | 157 | 78,734 | 13,377 |
| PERCENT | 109,569 |  |  | 86 | 44,623 | 7,326 |
|  | 62.1 | 65.2 |  | 54.7 | 56.6 | 54.7 |
|  | MALES | FEMALES | GENDER UNKNOWN | N BLACKS | WHITES | OTHER |
| Eligible | 205,240 | 279,185 | 583,430 | 300,924 | 284,436 | 482,525 |
| VOTED | 141.506 | 205,915 | 64,409 | 193,103 | 196,408 | 293,907 |
| Percent | 68.9 | 73.7 | 90.5 | 64.1 | 69.0 | 60.9 |

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { PHILADELPHIA CITY COMMISSIONERS } \\
\text { SPECIAL ELECTION BALLOT CERTIFICATION } \\
\text { REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY } \\
\text { DISTRICT } 152 \\
\text { MARCH 9, } 2004
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
17
$$

344


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

$\bar{N}$

$\begin{array}{r}\text { INSCRT YOTE } \\ \text { IN DIGTST } \\ 1 \\ 11,540 \\ \hline\end{array}$

349

2004 primary ballo tetetification report
(


philadelphia county (51)


2004 primary ballot cektifichtion report
$\underset{N}{*}$

MENNSYLVANIA
DEFARTMENT OF STATE
(12 07)
philadelphia county (51)

N

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY (51)



ballot position and election result section part 1

| office positions shall appear <br> * * democratic primary * * | on vot | machine or paper ballot in same order as listeu |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sentor in the general assembly VOTE FOR ONE |  | DISTRICT 001 |  |  |
| JAMES J TAYOUN. JR 1332 RITNER S <br> PA 19147 | county | PHILADELPHIA WARD 1 DIV 20 |  | TWELVE THOUSAND <br> THREE HUNDRED TWENTY FOUR |
| vincent j fumo 1208 TASKER ST PHILADELPHIA | county MuNic | PHILADELPHIA WARD 15 DIV |  | TWENTY ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED |
| SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTE FOR ONE | district 003 |  |  |  |
| SHIRLEY M KITCHEN <br>  | county | PHILADELPHIA WARD $20.1 V$ |  | SEVENTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED FIFTY ONE |
| 3 JSSSE W ${ }_{3}$ BROWN JR PHILADELPHIA <br> PA 19140 | COUNTY MUNIC | PHILADELPHIA HARD 11 DIV |  | TWO THOUSAND NINETY ONE |
| Senator in the general assembly | OISTRICT 005 |  |  |  |
| MIKE STACK <br> 15124 WAYSIDE RD PHILADELPHA <br> PA 19116 | COUNTY MUNIC |  |  | SIXTEEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY ONE |
| SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTF. FOR DNE | DISTRICT 007 |  |  |  |
| VINCENT HUGHES 2 S39 LEMAPE RD 2539 LEHAPE R PHILADELPHIA | cicunty | PHILADELPHIA <br> WARD 52 DIV 12 |  | EIGHIEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED FORTY HIVE |

27













31

## 







derarimaitiol stat
pHILADCLPHIA COUNTY (51)

ल



office posinions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in sahe order as lisied
insert vote in hores
DISTRICT 002
GNVSOOHL צחOI KLUIHL
$1 \quad 1$

(1)

岛

TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY FIVE
FOUR THOUSAND
FOUR HUNDRED NINETY FOUR
TWENTY SIX THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED THIRTY
TEN THOUSAND
SEVEN HUNDRED SIX
<


## 

 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { GENDER } & \text { FEMALE } \\ \text { CONNYY } & \text { PHILADELPHIA } \\ \text { MUNIC } & \text { WARD } 44 \text { DIV } 4\end{array}$



 ELEGATE TO OEMOCRAPIC NATIONAL garnett littlepagi GARNETT LILTEGENA AVE
233 W ALLEGE PA 19132
PHILADELPHIA JEROME $W$ MONUESIRE


(1)
 COMMITTED JOHN F KERRY
MICHAEL WEISS HICHAEL WEISS
2301 CHERRY ST \#6B


37
364

philadelphia county (si)
2004 primary ballot certification report
office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same order as listed

* democratic primary * * insert vote in hords

| CT 013 (CONTINUED) |
| :--- |
| TEN THOUSAND |
| SIX HUNDRED THIRTY THREE |
| EIGHT THOUSAND |
| FOUR HUNDPED NINETY FIVE |
| NINE THOUSAND |
| THREE HUNDRED FIFTY TWO |
| THREE THOUSAND |
| FIVE HUNDRED FOUR IEEN |
| SLX THOUSAND |
| EIGHT HUNDRED NINETY TWO |

TWO THOUSAND SEVENTY SIX
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { SIX THOUSAND } \\ \text { SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTEEN }\end{array}\right]$
$\infty$
365





| － | 号 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \％ | － | 앙 |
|  | 嵒三号 | ¢ |
|  |  |  |

2004 ppimary bull ot cetitifichton report

＊REPUBLICAN PRIMARY＊

ส

philadelphia county (51)



| - | 屶 |
| :---: | :---: |
| - | 8tict |
| - ¢ㅜㄹ | 部 |
|  | - |


PHILADELPHIA COUNTY (5I)
140




502



STATE T
4 ( 416 M
An oilt


|  |  | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 管 | 尔 | 堂 | \％ | 合 | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




philadelphia county (51)

IMSERI Vort
IN Oigits



$$
\stackrel{n}{n} \quad \underset{\sim}{0}
$$

| 訶 | 哭 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \％ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |
|  | 碞 |

ballot position and e
philag position and election result section parf 1
ingert bote in wordos in same order as listed
oistrict 197
$\begin{array}{lll} \\ \text { PA } 19153 \text { COUNTY PHILADELPHIA } \\ \text { MUNIC } & \text { WARD } 47 \text { DIV }\end{array}$

오


378

|  |
| :---: |
|  |
| 662 |
| 512 |
| . 6.341 |
| 5.092 |
| -.. 3.559 |
| . 2184 |


departian
$(1207)$
07
ballot posifion and election result section part I
office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same order as listed

* republican primary * * DISTRICT 001
THREE THOUSAND

 | ALIERNATE OELEGATE TO REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONYENTION |
| :--- |
| VOTE FOR NOTMORE THAN |



WILLIAM JJ PETIIGREW GENDER MALE
1124 ARROTT ST
COUNY PHILADELPHIA
ALTERNATE DELEGATE TO REPUBLICAM NATIONAL CONVENTION

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { GENOER } & \text { MALE } \\ \text { COUNTY } & \text { MONTGOHERY } \\ \text { MUNIC } & \text { CHELTENHAM }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { GENOER } & \text { FEMALE } \\ \text { CEUNIY } & \text { PHILADELPHIA } \\ \text { MUNIC } & \text { WARD BDIV IO }\end{array}$


OEPARTMENT (12 07 )
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY (5
2004 frimary batiot cethitichion report
insert vote in mords

芯




$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { vEPARTMENT OF STATE } \\
(1207)
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PHILADELPHIA COUNTY (5I) } \\
& \text { BALLOT PDSIIION AND }
\end{aligned}
$$


ballot posilion and election r.sult section part 1
offile positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same order as listeo

* mepublican primary * * vote in horos


ulaminitemf ut siate

SIX THOUSAND SEVEN
FIVE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED SIXTY FIVE
FIVE THOUSANDNINETY HIVE


in

385

8
Should the City of Philadelphia borrow $\$ 76,251,010$ for and toward Transt; Streets and
Sanitation; Munictpal Building; Parks, Recreation and Museums and; Economic and Con

| Should the City of Philadelphia borrow $\$ 76,251,010$ for and toward Transti; Streets and Sanitation; Munictpal Building; Parks, Recreation and Museums and; Economic and Communty Development: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Y | Two Hundred Eighty Six Thousand Four Hundred Seventeen | 286,417 |
| No | One Hundred Six Thousand Seventy Three | 106,073 |

387

$\bar{\varpi}$
PHILADELPHIA CITY COMMISSIONERS
GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT CERTIFICATION
NOVEMBER 2, 2004



| (14 20) <br>  | 2004 GENERAL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hiladelphia county (51) |  |  |  |
| ballot position and election result section part 1 <br> office positions shall appear on voting machine or paper ballot in same drder as listed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | insert vote ill horos ilin | insert vote in digits |
|  |  | district 000 |  |
| jack nagner <br>  | democratic | Pour Huncred Ninety Three Thousand Eaght Hundred Fourty One | 493,841 |
| JOE PETERS <br> ${ }_{\text {SCRANTON }}^{142}$ <br> PA 18504-0000 | republicam | One Bundred Seven Thousand Thzee_Hugiced_Eight | -107.308 --- |
| BERLIER R ETZEL JR SHIPEENVILE PA 16254-0000 | libertarian | Three_Thousand_pour bundred Nineteen | ( -3.419 |
| ${ }_{40}^{\text {BEN }}$ FAITHELCECLE CARLISLE <br> PA 17013-0000 | green | Six Thousand N2naty_Eour ----- | 6,094 |
| LEDARD E RITCHEY mechanicceiti mewancer | constitution | One thousand Six fundred thirty four | 1,634 |
|  |  | DISTRJCT 000 |  |
|  | democratic | Pive Rundred Twenty Four Thousand Four Bundred Seventy One | -524,471 |




67






$\pi$
$398$


|  | 2004 GENERL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PHILADELPHIA COUNTY (51) BALLOT POSITION AND ELECTION RESULT SECTION PART I |  |  |  |
| office positions shall appear on | ing machine or | paper ballot in same oroer as listed |  |
|  |  | insert vote in moros | insert vote in digits |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | revualican | Three Thousand Twenty Five | 3,025 |
|  | ........ | 015 trict 290 |  |
|  | dehocratic | Fifteen Thousand <br> Eive Hundred Ninety One | 25,592 |
|  <br> PHiLADELPHIA PA 19124-0000 | Revebican | Two thousand Five Hundred Ninety | 2,599 |
| :Eppes febrative in the general asseht | ........ | 01strict 181 |  |
|  | dehocratic | Twenty Two Thousand <br> Six Bundred Seventy Nine | 22,679 |
| Epre sentatye in the gekeral asssh | ... | 01sstict 182 |  |
|  | oehocratic | Twenty Three Thousand Nine tundred Sixty Nin | 23,969 |




insert vote in digits



402

76
403

77

$\stackrel{\infty}{\curvearrowright}$



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
Development:

| Yes | Two Hundred Eighty Six Thousand Fou: Hundred Seventeen | 286,417 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| No | One Hundred Six Thousand Seventy Three | 106,073 |

80

$\bar{\infty}$

SCHEDULE "A"
NDETY-NDETH ANNUAL REPORT VOTER REGISTRATION

Table, detailing by ward, the comparative number of white, black and other gender; and the comparative number of electors eurolled by political party cast for the candidates of the major political parties and the total votes cast for Total Votes Cast column iacludes 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { WA } \\ & \text { RD } \end{aligned}$ | White | BLACK | OTHER | MEN | WOMEN | GENDER UNKNOWN | DEMOCRAT | REPUALICAN | LIEER tartan |
| 01 | 5,810 | 902 | 4.979 | 2.461 | 3.243 | 5.987 | 8.753 | 1.741 | 49 |
| 02 | 6.722 | 2.141 | 7.855 | 3,631 | 4.076 | 9,041 | 11.500 | 2.539 | 108 |
| 03 | 138 | 8.963 | 5.418 | 2.604 | 4.325 | 7.590 | 13.144 | 622 | 17 |
| 04 | 26 | 8.850 | 5.865 | 2.467 | 4.236 | 8.088 | 13,305 | 673 | 38 |
| 05 | 9.978 | 2.145 | 13.613 | 5.676 | 5.544 | 14.416 | 16.093 | 4.171 | 145 |
| 06 | 130 | 5.635 | 4.272 | 1,566 | 2.351 | 6,120 | 8.960 | 537 | 22 |
| ${ }^{0} \mathbf{T}$ | 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 | 13.880 | 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 | 11.768 | 6.517 | 3.636 | 5.773 | 9.089 | 16,869 | 690 | 26 |
| 11 | 124 | 6,731 | 4.630 | 1.938 | 2.730 | 6.767 | 10.220 | 630 | 18 |
| 12 | 841 | 8.975 | 7,605 | 2,838 | 4,303 | 10.280 | 45.212 | 940 | 3 B |
| 13 | 359 | 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 | t.757 | 54 |
| 16 | 62 | 6,329 | 4.054 | 1.711 | 2.528 | 5,206 | 9.370 | 525 | 19 |
| 17 | 335 | 10.208 | 6.997 | 3.094 | 5.067 | 9.379 | 15.767 | 827 | 29 |
| 18 | 3.676 | 838 | 6.278 | 2.098 | 2,409 | 6,285 | 7.796 | 1.917 | 53 |
| 19 | 403 | 1.303 | 10.929 | 1. 697 | 1,838 | 9.186 | 10.649 | 1.917 | 30 |
| 20 | 349 | 2.941 | 4.489 | 1. 885 | 1.867 | 4.726 | 6.039 | 834 | 26 |
| 21 | 17.279 | 1.753 | 11.870 | 7.256 | 9.550 | 14.096 | 17.714 | 9,088 | 134 |
| 22 | 2.190 | 8.230 | 7.305 | 3.631 | 5,669 | 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 | 5.080 | 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 |
| 2 A | 60 | 6.787 | 4.077 | 1.853 | 2.667 | 6.404 | 9.907 | 492 | 24 |
| 29 | 28. | 5.236 | 3.742 | 1.532 | 2.100 | 5.527 | 8.142 | 516 | 18 |
| 30 | 2.277 | 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 | 7,621 | 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 | 5.528 | 13.000 | 19.503 | 1,596 | 52 |
| 37 | 221 | 5.499 | 7.241 | 1.980 | 2.449 | 9,532 | 11.165 | 905 | 25 |
| 38 | 2,674 | 5.367 | 5.132 | 2.527 | 3.755 | 6.897 | 10.637 | 1.381 | 33 |
| 39 | 15.72 .5 | 1.725 | 10,160 | 6,087 | 7,664 | 13.859 | 21.658 | 4.446 | 57 |
| 45 | 5.013 | 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 | 7749 | 9,962 | 3.649 | 51 |
| 42 | t.998 | 3.879 | 11,364 | 2.465 | 3.232 | 11.544 | 13.557 | 2.154 | 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 | 2.778 | 6.250 | 9.586 | 615 | 34 |
| 45 | T. 665 | 727 | 6.519 | 2.874 | 3,672 | 8,465 | 8,519 | 5.533 | 31 |
| 46 | 1.596 | 6.788 | 7.393 | 2,832 | 4. 120 | 8,825 | +2.957 | 890 | 52 |
| 47 | 145 | 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 | 12.766 | 7.451 | 4.365 | 6.816 | 9.401 | 10,724 | 758 | 25 |
| 5 | 271 | 9.632 | 6.756 | 2.750 | 4,443 | 9,466 | 14.946 | 757 | 27 |
| 52 | 2.490 | 8.929 | 7.794 | 3.675 | 6,173 | 9,355 | 15.883 | +,646 | 35 |
| 53 | 5.762 | 1.341 | 5.853 | 2.809 | 3,695 | 5.452 | 8.804 | 3.187 | 56 |
| 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 |
| 59 | 13,701 | 807 | 9.296 | 5.585 | 7.414 | 10.805 | 15.956 | 5,947 | 79 |
| 57 | 10.269 | 859 | 6.512 | 4.202 | 5.288 | 8.150 | 10.313 | 5.102 | 64 |
| 58 | 18.027 | 759 | 11.679 | 7.159 | \$. 852 | 14,454 | 17.210 | 10,783 | 87 |
| 59 | 1.164 | 0.378 | 7,310 | 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 | 6.366 | 4.073 | 5,214 | 6.891 | 7.592 | 7.541 | 46 |
| 64 | 6.570 | 231 | 5. 104 | 2.510 | 3.230 | 6.365 | 5.280 | 6.017 | 26 |
| 65 | 8.785 | 1. 150 | 6,007 | 3.445 | 4.526 | 7.8B2 | 10,402 | 4.565 | 53 |
| 66 | 18.660 | 929 | 9,938 | 7.228 | 8.653 | 13,645 | 14.801 | 12.732 | ${ }_{88}$ |
| tota | 284,395 | 300,883 | 482.476 | 205,204 | 279,148 | 583,407 | 799,230 | 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 | CONSTITU TIONAL |  | OTHER | total | DEM. KERRY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REP. } \\ & \text { BUSH } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \text { ALL } \\ \text { OTHERS } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | VOTES CAST PRESIDENT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NA } \\ & \text { RD } \end{aligned}$ |
| 49 | 12 | 960 | 127 | 11.691 | 5.136 | 1.903 | 30 | 7.069 | 01 |
| 105 | 40 | 2.237 | 219 | 16.748 | 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 | 8.834 | 246 | 14 | 9.094 | 04 |
| 179 | 21 | 4.696 | 391 | 25.636 | 12.418 | 2,552 | 99 | 15,089 | 05 |
| 15 | B | 528 | 67 | 14,037 | 5.365 | 170 | 79 | 5.554 | 06 |
| 16 | 16 | 1.297 | 84 | 17,024 | 6.443 | 1.220 | 0 | 7.679 | 07 |
| 139 | 13 | 5.030 | 373 | 27,172 | 13.523 | 2.939 | 102 | 16,564 | 08 |
| 57 | 7 | 1,354 | 135 | 12.886 | 7.392 | 1.529 | 39 | 8. 960 | 09 |
| 7 | 14 | 803 | 89 | 18.498 | 12.191 | 521 | 27 | 12.739 | 10 |
| 5 | 5 | 546 | 60 | 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 | 458 | 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 |
| 40 | 11 | 858 | 4 a | 12.721 | 5.054 | 793 | 11 | 5.958 | 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 | 24.506 | 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 | 21 | 7.245 | 25 |
| 17 | 7 | 604 | 67 | 12,982 | 4,503 | 4.082 | 33 | B. 598 | 28 |
| 108 | 13 | 4.278 | 316 | 17.509 | 7.935 | 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 | 119 | 10.865 | 6.173 | 557 | 33 | 6.763 | 30 |
| 29 | 7 | E82 | 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 | 27.510 | 11.535 | 5.632 | 51 | 17.218 | 39 |
| 22 | 23 | 1,610 | 172 | 28,653 | 14,426 | 2.065 | 31 | 16.522 | 49 |
|  | 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 | 9.985 | 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 | 04 |
| 19 | 9 | 814 | 86 | 15.011 | 5.554 | 3.180 | 16 | 8.780 | 45 |
| 148 | 16 | 1.594 | 120 | 15.777 | 9.262 | 504 | 64 | 9.830 | 16 |
| 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 | 8.517 | 53 |
| 18 | 13 | 726 | 56 | 10,884 | 5,259 | 1,610 | 28 | 5,897 | 54 |
| 21 | 8 | 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 | 13.587 | 7.852 | 300 | 11 | 8.163 | 60 |
| 17 | 22 | 1,185 | 106 | 18.949 | 9,329 | 1,498 | 20 | 10.847 | 61 |
| 14 | 20 | 811 | 67 | 15,960 | 7.444 | 2.566 | 42 | 10.052 | 62 |
| 24 | 11 | 871 | 93 | 18,178 | 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 |
|  |  |  |  | vislonal Military | $\begin{array}{r} 5,571 \\ 11,319 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 564 \\ 3,807 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 16 92 98 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,151 \\ 15,718 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Ail |
| 2,039 | 885 | 78,719 | 7,503 | 1,007,759 | 542,205 | 130,099 | 2,204 | 674,588 |  |

## NINETY-NINETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CTTY 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. ward total.












\&



97











107





























## FIFTY EIGHTH WARD









## 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




## A Message from the Philadelphia City Commissioners

| We take this opportunity to express our apprectation to you for your servicos to the communtly as an efection officer, <br> We commend you for your exceglent service in heiping Philadolphaz with its smooth transition to new electronic voting machines in May 2002 and in every electiow since. <br> This Guide for Election Officers was prepared for your convernience in revibwing information you have learned at the Election Semningrs conducted by the the best inderest of elaction officers to attend these seminers in order to fully ecquaint themserives with voling machise operation and Election Day procedures. <br> Instructors at Election Seminars will advise al etection officers of any last minufe changes in the law or oither pertinent matters which may affect poiling place procedures. <br> In anticipation of such changes, this Guide providos space on the last page for you to make notes of any changes or last minute additions. We also suggest and phone numbers of your fellow Election Board members for your conveniance in contacting them |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| about elecition matters. It is hoperut that this Guide and your supplemental notes whin put ail the information you need for operating your polling place at your fingertips on Election Day. | on the back of this Guide, or on the front of your registration pollbooks to repart any problerns on Election Day. |
| :---: | :---: |
| We ask that you fully review the procedures for setup and operation of Philadelphia's ELECTmic 1242 voting machines. | The Election Day Checklist, printed above, may also be used as a Table of Contents to direct you to more dataited information in the various sections of this Guide. |
|  | The Cily Commissioners Lake ihis opporlunity to thank all lhose involved in the preparation of this Guide, especialis the staff members of the city Commissioners, the Committee of Seventy, and persoonnei from Dangher Conttols, the manuflacturer off the new ELECTrunic 1242 woing machine. We believe it will make it easior for you to pertorm your importamt dutias in canducting elections. |
| The other sections of this Guids provide detalied informalion for you to fuffill your dulies as Election Officers. Under the Pennriylvanis Election Code, it is up to you to see to it that the laws are trlowed and important decisions concerning voting procedures are made ptoperly. Use his power wisety. He stem if the situation calls for if, but be fair, and above all be impartial. | Again our thanks to al Election Board members for your public service to your conremusity, guiding the election process. We also thark the Ward Leaciers members, registering sitizens and informing voters of the elention process. You are all an integral part of this important civic act in enfrenchising the electorate. |
| Prior to Election Day give some thought as to what must be done and how best to organize your loard to accomplish those duties. Use the phone numbers |  |

NEW - 2006 - Audio Voting Keypad/Headphones for Visually Impaired

| The Help america Vote Act of 2002 requites trat beginoing January 1, 2006, all States and Counting use vating məchinos that provide individuatis with a dieability the opportunity to privably end independenty cast their ballot Our voting machines were accesssibte to persons who use a wheatichair. Our employens reciently | upgraded our voting machinses to include an Audio device ( a hand heid Keypad and Headptiones) to allow visustly impaired voters, who are physically unable to vote unassigted using the visual full face ballot sheet, lights; and numbere buthons, the opporturity to privataity and independeniliy 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 ELECTIONS = PAGE 13; GENERAL ELECTIONS = PAGE 14

## PREPARING FOR THE ELECTION



Iwo weeks betore every election the City Canntisstionens Office will rrail a notice to those Poll Officials who attended rraining that detanks the date and ilime that the the week before each election. Please conise your fellow Poll Officiels to infom them of the aining.
5. Pickup Ejection Materlals: The Election Material Boxes sre distributed up by 4:30 PM on Monday. The distribution tocatian tor your Werd is seminted on up by 4;30 PM on Monday. The distribution tecation tor vour Woud is Refinted on
the back page of hisis Polworker Training Guide Newspaper.
The Juerge of Elections, or sommone designated ty the Judge with the consent of
the Minoority Inspecior, must pickup the Election Materials Box containing all needed

6. Check Polling Place \& Voting Machinesi Pall Officials are advisod to check their poiling placa before Election Day to insure that the correct voting machines have deen defivereal tor the Ward and Division.
Check the Ward and Division Number cara in the vinyl pocket focated near the wrong machines and there is mote than one Division in your polling place building Wrong machines and there is more than
If the wrong, machines were delivered, or none delivered, you should contact the
Commmission's Votirg Machine Warehouse at 215 - 686 -3944.

## Duties and Responsibilities of the Election Board




## OPENING THE POLLING PLACE

1. Arrive at the Polls Early
a). The entire Districi Election Board must meet at the Polling Place by e:30
\# the Poinng Place building is not open call cur offles at:
$\{215\}, 686-1523$
Check the WARD and DNISION Gart on your voling machises. If the
 Buikilig, check the Card on the other machines. Hy you have nachings to
the wrong Division call he voting Machine Warehoyse at:
(215) 686-3944
2. Organize the District Election Board
a). OATH-Befors the opening of the polls, all District Eiection Officials MUST clase of the polis. the signed ozaths are relumed to the Eleccions Office along wift ine rest of the election materials.
b). Fil Vacancies in Election Boand - If any Eloction Boand Menmber or Pof Official fails to report to the polling stecs, the vacancy must be filled according to the procedures outtined on Page 2 of this Guide.
3. Prepare the Polling Place
2). District Electior gfficials set up the voting machines in a cleary defined, enciosed area, mithir plain sight of the rest of the foom.
b). Onif individuals who have been deemed eligible and are in the pocess of voling are to be allowed withit the enclosed area (even Poll Walchers are
not enlowed witlin this srea whilit the polls are open).
4. Open and Prepare Voting Machines
a). Open end Prepare the voting machines

COMPEIE INSTRUCTONS FOR THE YOTMG MACHNES BEGIN ON PAGE SE
b). One Counters S Sesal Card was delvered in the bottom of one of your woling mashines. During the opening and preparation of the voling machines the the Casd!
Write the Serial Numbor of each machite and the machine case Seal

- Break the mischine case seal and open the machinee fillusknations
Pegy fop).

Write the Seat Numbar from the white Open Polls Seat lllusfrations Pase 10 ) from each machine in the appropriato blocks on the Counter
Seai Caxd

- Write the Protective Gountar Number (Illustrations Page 11) for asch
machine in the appropiste hicks on the Counter Seal Card.


## 5. Set Up Materials

a). Open Eleation Materiais Box - The Judge of Election must spen the Eealed Elersion
the mislerials.

Check Materiats - District Esection Offrcials must cheod to conifim that ilil
 folicuring items:

District Fegister (Pollbook)
Voters who applied for an Absentee Eallor (Green Slips)
Number $2 \& 4$ \&

A List of ell Malteriest is on a sticker on the insida of tre Matenials Box Lid.
Post All Notices
Federal and Staie Laws require that District Election Officials must pest cerlain Bilarguay Engigh i Spanish Nolicas within the poling place so that volery can see the volting prociess.
At of the notices that are required to bo posted at your polting pitace are bilingual.
with Engish on one side and Spanish on the other side.

- Poss ar loast (1) English and (1) Spanish instructions Cand Gellom
[] Post aft teast (1) English and (i) Sparish Peratiea Card (Pinks.
- Post aq reast (1). Engish end (1) Spanish individial's Rights
edarsa Law Card fehue)
- Pous Somple Rallots. Post at least one inside the poling pipce,
You shouid also post one or two on the wells outside the poling
place place
- Posi plain English statements for hailot questions \{if applicable\}, - Posi Absentee Voters List.

Sample Voting Room Diagram


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

## VOTER ELIGIBILITY

As each parson enters the polling place so cast his or her bellet, the following steps must te followed before pernaiting the person to vore:
A. CHECK YOUR POLLBOOK - IS THE PERSON'S NAME IN YOUR POLLBOOK?

B. YES - THE NAME IS IN YOUR POLLDOOK


1. CHECK THE VOTER'S POLLBOOK SIGNATURE BOX Check the box where the voter placess bils or her signature for messages fisted in Steps a, $b, c$, and d below to deternime if the voter is required to provice epproch aenification or complece an Aflimation of following message
9) NOMESSAGE-ACELVE YOTERS

Ithe box ic cmpty, with no messeges, the officer stall enter his or her initiats and the votet's Admission Number in the appropprate
boxes on the voter's record in the pollibook and have the reepiss voter place their signature in the siemature box. Once the voter hos signed the pollbook, direct them to the next available voting machine.
9). AFEARMATION REOHRED-TNACTIVE YOTER The box caniaiss the word "AFEIRMATION REQUIRED", as in the Pollbock cllustration on page 4, then this mNACTIVE voter must conplete an AFFIRMATION OF ELECTOR form,

It the voter has moved foon the address of tegistration listed in your yotiblook they must pritit their name and date of birth, complete Section $A$ providing us with iheir old and new address, and complete Section $C_{5}$ placing their signature
Aflimation, (See Affirnation illusration on Page 4 ).

- If ibe voter silit lives at the address of registrution listed in your polltook they must print their name and date of birth, connplete Cby phacing their sigratre on the A finnation

Once the FNACTIVE yoter bas conpleted and simaed the
AFFTRMATIOX and Dollbogh, they must he permitient to yote on
 the vofer's recard in the poltbook and have the registered woter place their sigjature in the signature box. Once the voter has sigred the Follbouk, direct them so the next available voting machire
a) D DREOURED

If the box contuins the words "ID REQUIRED", as in the Pollook ithstration on page 4, then this is a voter who is voling in your Division for the first sithe since registering. New Faderal and State The voter rangt provide you with one or he APPROVED farms of IDENTHICATION BEFORE you allow them to sizn the pollbopk
The approved forms of tidencification are tisted in the box to the tigh: and on the Election News Poster which you have posted on one of the polting place watls.

- If a rxitated olectior, whose bax is marked ID REOURED
 to vot on the votivg machine. The officer shall enter his or her
nitials and the voter's Admission Nurber in the appropriate boxtes on the voter's record in the polibook and have the registered voter place their signamure in the signature box. Once vailaste voring mashine.

 ROVISOUN BALIOT ROVISIONAL BALLOL DO NOT SIGN THE POLAROOKS

Make sure the Clan of one of the lispections urate the Provisional voers namen incte back of \# 2 Book and 44 Book but writh "PROV* instead of anadmission number,

Detaned instructions forvoting paper PROVISIONAL
BALLOTS IS ON PAGES 6 thru 8 OF THIS GUDE.
d) ARGRMATION \& ID REOURED

If the box contains the Fords "AFFIRMATION \& ID complect and sign the AFFIRMATION OF ELECTORE form ANM also show you one of the spproved foms of IDENTIFICATION in accortiance with the procedures in steps b) Ba c) hbow
C. NO - THE NAME IS NOT IN YOUR POLLBOOK the bookk earefully.

If you cannot find the persson in your poilbook ask the person if they have a Voter Identificution Card to check if they are at the right Division polling place.
If the persin was recently married, cleck under the person's pritor last name If the person uses a hyphcnated last name or has more tham one last name check a variations of the name (ir - Sritu-Doe, check both Smith and Doe)
Remember to elkeck apy Sappienental Roulbork pages that would have bee
given to you in a man ita envelope when you picked to you Election Materials Box given to you in a manith envelope when you picked up you Election Materials Bo

Division polling place officiais are pawentess to erant an individuat the right to to te in error.
THE BEST WAY TO RESOLVE THIS ISSLE SS FOR YOU OR THE VOTER TOCALL THE VOTER REGISTRATION OFFICE FROM THE CALL 215-686-1590 215-686-1500 215-686-1505 215-686-1509
The office staff will check the central compurer files and determine if the person is registerd and provide the location of the polling place where the persen's same will appear in the Poltbook.

If the person's record was incorrectity transferred to another Division or County. basted upon intormation from PennDOT ar the C.S. Postal Service, we can reviev the fites and resolve che issue over the telepheme.
if YOU, and the voter registration office, cannot locate THE PERSON'S NAME IN THE POLLBOOK OR THE CENTRAL
COMPUTER FLLES, THEN THE PERSON MUST BE PROVIDED THE OPPORTUNITY TO VOTE ON A PAPER PROYISIONAL RALLOT. ELECTRON COURT - COURX ORDERS CHective December 9,2003 a person appuatiuy at your polling place will a
COURT ORDER MUST VOTE ON A PAPER PROVISIONAL BALLOI UNLESS THEIR REGISTRATEN IS LISTED IN YOULR POL.LBOOK.
IMPORTANT: if a person appears at your polls with a Court Orcer- -heck your poilloog EERORE you give them a Provisional Ballot. IF YOU:

- FIND THE PRESON'S registration secord in your pollbow, write IN whose nanae is in the polltook under the left hand column B of this page.
- DO NOT FIND THE PERSON'S registration recond in your pollitook then the person must yote on a papor PROVISIONAL BALLOT

YoUR PROVISIONAL ballot intructions begin on page 6 of this guipe

| APPROVED FORMS OF IDENTIFICATION FOR FIRST TIME VOTERS: <br> If the person's roting signature box has the message "ID REQUIRED" in Eght gray, thea this person is voting in your Division for the first time simce registering at cheir address. They are required to show the polling place official one of the following fionns of photo identification. <br> 1. APPROVED PGOTO IDENTIFICATION (Must be Yalid): <br> - PA Driver's License or ID Card issued by FennDOT <br> - ID issued by U.S. Goverufnent <br> -ID issued by uny Conmonweath of Pennsylvania Agency <br> - U.S. Passport <br> - U.S. Armed Forces ID <br> - Studentio <br> - Employee ID <br> If the forst time vorer does not have any of the above photo identifiegtion then they may use any of the following approved non-photo identefication. <br> 2.APPROVED NON PHOTO MENTITICATION: <br> (Must include the name and sddress of the Eisctor) <br> - Veter ldentification Card issued by the Voter Ragistration Division. <br> - Nor-Phow ID issued by the Conmonweath of Pemasylvania <br> - Non Photo ID issuad by the U.S. Government <br> - Firearm Permít <br> - Curseat bank starement <br> - Curtent utility bill <br> - Curnefit paycheck <br> - Govemment check. <br> If a registered elector , whose bex ia marked ID REQUIRED, is wnable or onwilling to provide you one of the above approved forms of 10, then that voter MUST wote by a paper PROVISIONAL BALLOT. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## POLLBOOKS \& AFFIRMATIONS



## POLLBOOK REMINDERS

If an individual's name tind voter record is llated in the pallbock; ;he voter is a


If the registraion signasture innge box in the middle of the voter's recend in the poittook has No Signature on Filk", the Voter Registration Office was unable to
apture an inaze of the elector's signature from the elecior's regisration capture an image of the elector's signature from the elector's regiscration ypif follow, the procedures पunder Voter Eligibitity on Page 3 of his Guide
The chant below summarizes the things a voler must do for each of the mesuggas
The char below summarizes the things a vofe
that may appear in the woting signature box.
VOIER BEOULREMENTS CLIART

| VOTING SIGNATURE BOK | VOTER ACTION REOLIRED |
| :---: | :---: |
| MESSAGE |  |

NEW - NOV. 2005-IDENTIFICATION AFFIDAYIT
The bacard of electicus has supplied the districi bourd of elections with an Affidayth

The idensification Amidavit is printed is the from of the Distriet Regite pollbook that lists afl voters whose lass name begins wilh the letter A thru M .
In signing the Affidavit the elcaction officert is swearing under ooth that the or she xamined the reccuined identification presemed by the voress beside whose narnces in: the pollt book the elcetion offlicer has affixed his or her inititals.

AFFIRMATION OF ELECTOR
Below is an illugrration of the Affirmation of Elector form.


Nose: If a registered elector has moved without nocifying the Commiassion, the
 yoter mund be pernitued to vote at thesif hormer poling plare whese
their name should remain in the polltock. The voter stould inform poling place officisls of the address change by compleitipg Setions $A$
and $\mathbf{C}$ of an Anfirmation of Etector form (Mhustrated to the right). The
 Voter Registration Onke will use che Affimmation information to updiate the regispratiost record and tressofer it to the elector's new Bivision
Polbock, if necessary.

## VOTER ASSISTANCE \& CHALLENGES



## Challenge Procedures

1. Repistered Vatess Who Have Maved
 REGISTER - POLLBOOK MAX BE CHALLENGED ON
THAT THEY HAYE MOVED OUT OF YOUR DIVIGON

Voters wha have moved out of the division and whose registration record appears in the polltook, are parnittyd to return to the polling place for their former adideess and vole one last time, provided they affirm their new address by completing the AFFIRMATION OF ELECTOR Iomm (Sen Page 4). Afler the election, we Voter Registrotion Office will transfer their record to the pollbook
E. Challentet Oistrict Register-Pollbock, any nember of the election board, a certhifed polt
wather, or a yeter present as the polis has the right to Challenge the tight of th person to vote on the groundt of idertity (Sce important note beiow)
3. Chagtenge Protedures
he followint
the following ste
0 vole:
a).
so challenged musst be put under Dah by the Jurge of klection Any person put under Oath commits parjury if he or she fails to tell the touth and is subiber
Tor such viotation
on bottom ribhtenge form must be signed by said voter. (See thustration a bottom right of this page).
The challenged yoter then must produce one quaififed voter of the division who shall make an affikavia ts to the challenged voxer's identity' The witness must atso sign the Challenge Affldavit.
d). If a challenged voter has completed and signent the Chatlenge Afftulavi Chodenge Affifavit, then rhe challenged voter must be permittod to vote. MPORTANT NOTE
NOTE: First Tlaye Vaides in Your Division signature box message is "ID REQuIRED" do not need to be Challenged and
CANNOT be required to produce a qualifed etector of the Division as a winess. CANNOT be required to produce a qualified elector of the Division as a wimess. Firss time yoters marked "D REQuired" mereyy need to show you one of the marked "ID REQUIRED" please sec the Voter Eligibility section on Page 3.


## PROVISIONAL VOTING PROCEDURES

Section 302 of che Help America Vote Acr of 2002 (HAVA) enacted by Congress requires states io adopt he use of provisional ballos wo be cast by some votens under certrain circurtsances. Amciding section 1210 of the Pernsylvania Election Code the Pennsylvania Gemeral Assembly established procedures for the use of provisional ballote in all Pennsyluania elections.

## A. WHAT IS PROVSSIONAL VOTENG. 3


B. WHAT IS YROYSTONAL BALLOT:
C. WhOMCST VOTE BX PROVISHONAL BALLOT: An indtydual who appears to were in an election ditanc

1. NAME NOT IN POLLBOOKS OR
NOT ON SDPPLEMENTAL PACESS

AOCT ON SDPPLEMENTAL PAGES An inkival cains la beprope whes lame ard vorer registration reword supplememal Panges of Eligiofe Volers provided to you when you picked чр your efection matcriak

NOTE: THE VOTER MAY BE AT THE HROXG POLLING RLACE the voter call our cent Volet Registration Ofto at $215-686-1590$ io detemmine the persan's registration status and proper polling place location.
2. FRRST TME VOTER WITHOUT PROPER
mentirtcation

name is in the elsocion Dis fict pollibonk wit "MD REQUSRED" printed form of fidentificiation as tequired by sextion 1210 of the Election Coda, or the Judge of Election challenges the clector's identification
New Federal and State laws sequire that a woter apparaing to vote in your polling place fot the first time must show you an approved form of identification before being permitted to vote on the voling machintss. The list of aypproved idantification is in your Pollworker Guide urd on the Gencral Eniormation and Insiruction Card (Yeilow) you should have caped to the wail in your polling place.
3. ELIGIBILISY

An eleation ofmeial assents that the individuen is not eligibie to yote in the election dissricL In a Primary Elecuin, this includes an ini humi who register indicates he or she is registered as a nember of another political party or mo political party.
Individuals are reguitrest to cast a Provisional Ballot if
4. A HeRSON WITL A COLRE ORDEA

MPORTANI: If a person appears at your polls with a conti order $\frac{\text { check your polliboalk BEFORE you give them a Provisional Raliot. }}{\text { EF YOU: }}$

- FIND THE PERSON'S registration record in your pollbook, Machine.
- DO NOT FIND THE PERSON'S registration record in your poilbook, Lhen the perigon
PROVRSIONAL BAILOT

5. COURT QRDERED EXTENSION OF POLLS CLOSING An individ
estebbished for ciosing as a result of an order extending the rime eserishad for ciosing the polls by Slate bew that is in effect 10 doys befdered the polist to remain open later than B:00 PM.

NQTE: Voters whia are invide the poiling place, or in fine to enter the poling place iy the normad fidg PM ctosing tiate are raquired to wote

## In Primafy Elections

6. POLITICAL PAGTYINCORRECA
noviduals who beheve die political party affliation on dieir registration scord in the tolithook is insorrect may wote a Frovisional Ballot of the

Payt
Warnilg The Registration Commission will review either the poter' 8 originat, or images of the original, registration application to determine the political party of retord. If the wotre casst a Provisionat
Byllot in a party in which the records show that the individual is not ergistered then the Prowisional Baliot will be REJECTED as incligibic and nol counted for any decive offices. If there are Questions on the ballot then the votes cosst for the questioms will be cominted.

WHERE ARE THE PROVISTONAL Your supply of paper Provisional Ballot Packazes atd the Batlots are in a lage Grean envelope marked
EXEELOFE"(Envolipe D).

E INSTRUCTLONS ON "HOW TO VOTE" A PROVEYONAL For each individual whom the Judge. or inspectors of Election have determine may vate at the cection districi oniy by provisienal ballor, the fudge of Electien

The Provisional Balloss are printed on white paper with a grean stripe
across the top and they are banded separately with Provisional Ballot acrocs the
3. Important: The Judge of Election and the Minority


 Aftidavit Envelope-B BEFORE the ballot is marked by the voter.
5. The individuat should be directed fa an accessible area willin hre polling place where he may carrjlete the ballot in private. The voter plarimg an "X" in the box to the left of the cendidates, or issues, they wist a vote for. Voters must be insmueted to be careful not to selfect more amdidates for an office than permitted.
Taform the voter that the Provisional Ballot Puchet includes instruction os how to mark the ballot and how io find out if their ballot was counted.
6. The individual must ptace the completed Provisional Baliot in

The individual must plose the sealed inside Socrecy Envelope in The Provisional Ballot Affidavit Envelope $m$ B and seal it
A. AFTER seating the ballon and Secrecy Envelope in the ufxe of Election and sikn and date Section 4 in ine presence of th adge or Tospector.
Must wimess then The fugge of Elections and Minarity Inspectios nust witucss the indvidual sion gad date the Amidavitio Section \#t of he Provisionef Batiot Affilevit Enveliger - A A In doing so the vote at the eflection district where holthas appeared to wote.
10. MPORTANTI: The Judge of Election MUST chack to make centain the yoter has completed all information and sianed in BoIH Section 数 and Section a4

1t. The Judge of Elcction will uffix the Ballot Identification Number to the Provisional Bathot Envelope io the spoce provided ead give the reccipt wist the corresponding oumber to the indiyidual. Inform the individual of the toll free runaber and internet welvite on the recelpt where the indivicual can leann whether their Provisional Ballo
was counted or not counted and if the ballot was not counted, the reasor the bellot was pos counted.
QUESTIONS ABOUT PROVISIONAL BALLOTS?
CALL: 215-686-1590

## page 8

## PROVISIONAL VOTING PROCEDURES

Continued

## 2- checkabsente voters ist

4. The fulge of Election MUST wrify the individual is not tisted on the
5. If the individual is listed on the Absentec Voters List for jour elestion Division

Absentec Vocers List delivered by the Polise in the moming.

| ILLUSTRATION: PROVANIONAL BALLOTAFFIDAVTT ENVELOPE (Light Green)front |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PROVISIONAL VOTER AFFIDAVIT ENVELOPE:B <br>  omicus gerare worio gelot | OFFICIAL ELECTION BALLOTING MATERIAL \#2 - FOR THE ELECTION OFFICIALS Complete and Sign: |
| Srint Fulkame Date of gith | WARD $\qquad$ DNISION $\qquad$ <br> CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY: <br> IC Voter's name not on list. <br> 10 Voter identification not supplied <br> 0 Court Order fvoter) <br> I Court Order (voting hours) <br> प Voter's eligibility is challenged by an election official. <br> $\square$ Party (Primary Only) <br> PATYOMBALLOT GVENTOVOTET |
| Print Adiderss where Rengitered to vote |  |
| Zip Muncloathy County Dastima Phone Numb |  |
|  <br>  <br>  |  |
|  |  |
| Voter signs here before voting ballo |  |
|  | Slgnature of the Judge of Election |
| Curentadtreas whers youlive ciy zip Cavay |  |
|  |  |
|  <br>  <br>  $\qquad$ VOTER SIGNS HERE WHEN RETURNING BALLOT $\qquad$ DATE $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| TMS S PACE S RESEVVED FOR VOTER REGIGTRATDN VEKFICATION BY COUNIY BONROF EMECRONS <br> HAYA-PR22 (Revised 2003) <br> AFFIX BALLOT ID NUMBER HERE |  |


| BACK |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| AFFOAVT DE VOTANTE PROVISIONAL <br> 1+1. PARA EL VOTANTE: LLENE YFIRMEAL FRENTE DE <br> FUWCIONARIOS ELECTORALESANTES DE EMMR SU VOTO | MATERIAL OFCIAL DE PAPELETA ELECTORAL 2-PARA LOS FUNCOMAROS ELECTORALES:饼. FOR THE EIECTHON OFFICLALS |
| Escriba au nembra esmploto con lefra da molde Fecha da nachniemto | WARD $\qquad$ DIVISION $\qquad$ <br> CHECK ALL EOXES THAT APPLY: <br> a Voter's name fot on list. <br> $\square$ Voter identification not supplied <br> $\square$ Court Order (voter) <br> $\square$ Court Order (voting hours) <br> a Voter's eligibibity is challenged by an election officiad <br> - Party (Pxinay Cnly). $\qquad$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  <br>  <br>  |  |
| $\times$ | Fignature of the Judge of Election Date |
|  | Signature of the Minority tnspector Date |
| Siseccion actual donde vive - Giudad condig postat |  |
| 33- PARA EL VOTANTE: EMTA SU VOIO ENLA PAPELETA - SELLELA DENTRO DEL SOBRE CONFIDENCIALY SELE EL SOBRE CONFIDENCLALDENTRODE ESTE SOBRE |  |
| 44- PARAEL VOTANTE: FRREYFECHEANTELOS FUHCCONAROS CNANDODEVGELYALA PAPELETA <br>  <br>  ${ }^{\mathbf{X}}$ |  |
| EL VOTANTE FIRMA AQUIAL DEVOLVER LA PAPELETA P FECHA |  |
| ESTE ESPACIO ESTA RESERYADO PARALA VERTPCCACHONDE LA inserficion del votante por la ilnta electoral del conoado. <br>  | COLOQUE AQUI EL NÚMERO DE IDENTIFICACION DE LA PAPELETA |

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

877-VOTES-PA (877-868-3772) OR www.hava.state.pa.us

## PROVISIONAL VOTING PROCEDURES


3. indesed provisional ballot materlals The reanaining unused or spoited Provisional Balloting enaterinis
should be placed in the Provisiomal Yoting - Materials Envelope
(Envetope - D). (Envelope -D)
4. RETURN OF VOXED PROVISIONAL RALLOT AND MATERIALS ENYELOPRS Place the sealed Proushonat Voring-Restry Enviope (Envelope C)
and the Provisional Yoting-Aaterials Envelope (Envelope D) in your Election tronianat Voing- Baterias Envelope Envelope D) in your Fiection Materials Box and refurn it to the County Board of Elections at
520 N . Delawart Avenue.
H. COUNTING OF PROVISIONAL BALLOTS
you are not rermatted or required to colnt the votes CAST ON PROVISIONAL BALLOTS.
You are not permitted or required to open a voted voter.
They must remain sented and be returned to the Caunty Roard of Elections The County Board of Elections will verity the provisional voters' registration
satus snd count the provisional ballots of thase determined eligible at the status snd count the provision
central ontee after the ettection.


```
PROVISIONAL BALLOT PROCEDURE SUMMARY
Once a determination has been made that an ladibiduat is only permitted to vote by Provisional Ballot in accordance with the Voler Elgiblify requirements on page 3
of this Guide, the following is a summmy of steps for Provisional Votings
1. DO NOT LET THE PROVISTONAL VOTER SIGN THE POLLBOOK. Have the Clerk write their name in the back of the #2 & & 4 book as PROV.
```





```
5. Judge informs the fudividual that when they are finished makking the ballot to seal it in the Secrecy Envelope, and then seal the Secrecy Envelopet in the completed
    Provisiayot Balla AffidaviI Envelope.
    Judge directs the indlwdual to in area where the individual can mark the ballof in private.
    Affldavit Envelope - B.
```







```
YOU MUST RYTUMN ALL PROYISIONAL PALIOT MATERIAS TO THE COUNYTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS IN YOUR MATERLALS BOX
```


## VOTING MACHINE INSTRUCTIONS

A. OPENING AND SETUP OF THE VOTING MACHINE
introduction
The ELECTTronic 1242 is an advanced Direct Recording Electronie Voting Machina (EVM)
designed to simplivy election prearation make the selection proceess easier for voters and speed the delivery of election tesults at the
ciose of the poits. ciose of the polis.
The EVM follows the general shape and
operating
characteristics of
of machines. This provides a farmiliar sething for the voifr. However, its electronics pravide many advantages not avalable with other voting sysiems.

This section of our poliworker Guide provides instructions for setting up, opening the poist operating the EVM, closing the polis, obtaining election results and closing and securing the
voting machine setup

1. Position the EVM in the desired location providing encugh space on the sides and rear for election officer access.

Two election officers must take a firmi grasp on the EVM handle and carefully lower the EVM to its horizontal position.


CAUTION: Da not drop the EVM to its in front (handie sidel of the EVM is smooth and clear of all obstructions to allow the handfe to extend during setup.
2. At ihe back (opposite hande side) of the EVM perfarm the following
Pull out the powar cord and plug it into a live 115 VAC outlel.
Each
of
the case to plug in additional EVMs up to the limifations listed below:
6 AMPS MAX $/ 115$ VAC $/ 60 \mathrm{HZ}$
6 EVMs MAX - Operating Mode 15 EVMs MAX - Charging Mode

- Write the EVM outer case seal number on the Counter / Seal Card provided in your Election Officer materiais. Remove the seal.
- Release the two black latches by pulling them out and up, away trom the protruding If (similar to a tackle boxi). and lift the cover and baliot box to its full uprigh position and locked.


3. Grasp the ballot box at the top and bottom and carefully rotate it to its operating postion.
CAUTION: When rotating the ballot box to its operating posiflon, do not hold the box
by the "ears" at its corner as you run the by the "ears" at its corner as you run the
risk of pinching your fingers. Follow the procedure shown in the picture.


The ballot box is spring balanced for ease of opening. It is important to use two hands and old it ifmy to avoid allowing the box to swing open of closed too quickly. Be sure the ballo
box is fully rotated into its operationg position.
4. Push down on the balloi box door latch button hocated on the top of the balliot box
and swing both doors open.

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

6. Check to ensure the rear door latch is seated and write the seal number on the materials. This door latch is located on the uppermost portion of the back of the ballot tox.

7. Chack to ensure the seals are secured on the OPEN POLLS and CLOSED Polls button on the Officer's Control panei and wide both seal numbers on the Counier /
Seal Card provided in your Election materias.

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 panel 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 Help America Vote Act requires that all States and Counties use voting machines that provide individuals with a disabiity the opportunity to privately and independently cast their ballot. Our voting machines are accessibie to persons who use a wheelchair. Our employess recentiy upgraded our voting machines, to indude an Audio device (a hand held Keypad and Headphones) to allow visualify impaired voters that are physically unable to vote unassisted using
the visual full face ballot sheet, lights, and numbered buttons the opporturity to prvately and independently cast theif bailot.

EACH DIVISION WILL HAVE ONE MACHINE THAT WILL BE GAPABLE OF USING THE AUDIO KEYPAD FOR THE VISUALLY MAPAIRED.

> The Audio Keypad / Headphone device was designed to accomodate VISUALLY MPAIRED voters that are physically unable to vote unassisted using the visual full face bailot sheet, lights and numbered buttons. This accessory remains idie until activated by the Pail Worker. Please complete the folowing steps to install the Audio keypad. 1. BEFORE YOU RAISE THE CURTAIN RODS, remove the Keypad and Headphones forn the blue storage pouch hocated in the botion of one the voting machines where the curtain is stored.

2. Locate the connector at the end of the Keypad cable and the . rresponding connector plate on the back of the voting machine - (directiy above the large voting machine serial number as pictured at top of nex coiumn).

3. GAREFULLY insert the Keypad cable connector into the connecter jack and SLOWLY tighten the thumb screws until the unitis firmly altached
to the port on the back of the voting machine.

4. Place the keypad onto the velcro strips located on the back of the voting machine and hang the Headphones at the top of the Keypad umil they are needed by VISUALLY IMPAIRED voter

RAISE CURTAIN SUPPORT RODS AND INSTALL THE CURTAINS
. AFTER THE AUDO KEYPAD HA BEEN CONNECTED TO THE MACHINE hem in notches in the suppor brackets.

NOTE: Raising the left support rod furns on

6. Remove the privacy curtain from its torage compartment in the EVM base:

7. Unfold it and slide the right flared end of the curlain rod onto the right support fod holding
the remainder of the curtain with your left hend.

8. Then, while standing outside the curtain, untold the left side of the curtain rod and stide its flared end onto the teft support rod, then into the support bracket
 NOTE: $1 /$ may ba caslar to install the curtains
with the EVM in the fowerted position, sea With the Ev,
Section D .
9. Fasten the currain to the edge of the night-hand ballot tox door by inserting the bottom of
the roped edge on the side of the curtain inlo the top the roped edge on the side of the curtain inlo the top of the stot in the batlot box ctoor and pulling down
until the entire foped edge sindes into the siat and is drawn tight. Repeat this on the left side

10. Secure the bottom of the curtains to the bottom of the ballot box doors by foining the Vetcro strips to the Velcro dots.


## B. OPENING THE POLLS



## C. OPERATING THE VOTING MACHINE

ACTIVATING THE VOTING MACHINE FOR EACH YOTER
Each Owviston wil have ONE machine whlch is equipped with an audlo Keypad / Headphone for use by VISUALLY IMPAIRED voters. Voters who do not have any visusi impalment can vote on any machine indiuding the one that is ausio equipped.
Each time an authorized voter approaches the EVM, the election officer must followx cerifin operating prpcedures. These procedures will prepare the used to differentlite between party affitiation in primary efections, dlatict boundary splits, etc. Lackouts are easily selected by the election official using buttons on the Officers' Controd panel.

## 1. PRIMARY ELECTIONS ONLY

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



To activate the machine for a MSUCALY ABLED voter in a Spring PRIMARY
2. THEN PRESS the OFFICER'S CONTROL buttion on the bottom center of the Officer's Contmil Panel.

1. $\frac{\text { EIRST PRESS } \text { the poltical PARTY affilation lockout }}{\text { button for the Party in which the voter is registered }}$


When lockout seliections are mede, light infacicators come on next to each selection. NOTE: A lockout selection may be canceted by prasaling tis button á secoñ̈̀l


The tight next to the OFFICER's CONTROL button and the lights on the voting
machine ballot box doors will turn on; the two pell-chimes will sound when the machine is ready for the voter to make selections.
iMPORTANT NOTEI Nonpartisans or volers registered in minor parties are onily
pemitted to vofe on batiol questions in Primary Elections. 1 Ithe voter is not
 he Officers Controi button. Ithere are no Questions on the Bailiot in the vole.

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






1. EIRST PRESS He Rollical PARTY The yoter is registered. The PARTY buttome bre
located in the first lift hand column of the Officer located in the first left hand column of the officer
Contor Panel. Mellaht next to the PARTY button
selected willillhtht


IMPORTANTMOTES:
O change acta 1 CONTROL Lutiton hats beenn activated las covered in Inslinction 2, the OFFICER'S COTTROL buitton must俍 has midid any sumbctions in the bellot, they must bo can be deacilvated. Once the comrect lockor oclection has bogen mada mind the OFFICER CONTROL buttinn mastivated, the voter must tert


MPORTANTNOTES:
Weually impaired voters ane NOT REQMRRED to use thia devica IF THE VOTER CHOOSES to have a peraon of. thelr chocke go into the booth with
them and provide them asalitance in woting.

## Howivar ite a vepuatly imparion yoter donimet to 

 Hendrhenvar
3. Then, gress the officer's control

 vothg machine batlo tox doors will turn on; the
wo bell-chmes will sound when the machine is ready too bell-chimes will sound when the machine is ready

NOIE: Nomaty, the bifiking Office Category The voter Fon the balth wistiff fash when activaled for the valer. For the Visually tmpaied voters who
the Audio Keypad /Headptrones these ballot Yn dertios arref fumped off and will not bink to preserve
inte socrecy of the ballot.

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

## C. OPERATING THE VOTING MACHINE

ACTVATING THE VOTING MACHINE FOR EACH VOTER
Each Division will have ONE machine which is equipped with an Aldio Kaypad/ Headphone for use by visually impaired voters. Voters who do not hav any visual impairment can vote on any machine including the one that is audio equipped.
Each time an authorized voter approaches the EVM, the election offlcer must follow cortain operating procadures. These procedures wid prepare the EVM for the voler. Under centain concitions, lockouts may be required to provide the proper voting options tor a particular voler. These lockouls are commo used to differentiaie between party affiliation in primary elections or accossibility, Lockouts are easily selectied by the election official using buthons on the

## 2. GENERAL OR SPECIAL ELECTIONS ONLY

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


 To edivate the machine for ALL VISUALLY ABLED voters in a November GEEERALELECCTON the mechine operator ONLY has to ereas ONE button
$\qquad$ 1. PRESS the of
Officars Conter Panel.
2. The light next to the OFFICER'S CONTROL button and the lights on th Cetegory lights on the bettor face wall begin binking and the wo bell-chimes wil

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

If a voter who is VISUALLY IMPAIRED. (physicaly unable sec or read the visual ful face ballot sheel, and use the numbored buttons and liants to sefect candidates and vota),


To activate the Audio Keypd I I Hesdphones for al
Election Uhe Machine Operator or Julge must prese Two operator buttons:

1. FIRST, PRESS the ADA VOTER button on The Officers Controd panel on the back of the voting
nachine. The ADA Voter button is second from the machine. The ADA Voter butiton is scacond from the next to the ADA VOTER bution whilighit.

VOTING
勆 voter to anter the the voting machine, instruct and vater to enter the or her ballot.

When the voter is finished and has made their seientions and pressed the green VOFE mutton the ir cast the batlot, the beilot face fights, ballot door ifight and
single belit -hime will sound. Goth whe Public Count
and Protecive Counter
 Once the

If voter rxits the voling machine and the red Hohts Co ihe lige of the ballot doors, and OFFCER he voter mav not have pressed the vote bution. As he vote if the y presssed the Green vote buthon
before exiting.

NOTE: For answers to typical voter questions Section G, Yoter Cuestions (Page 19 , machine, se8

Then press the OFFICERSS CONTROL Control button is the last button at ye botion center of the Controi Panei.
The light next to the OFFICER'S CONTROL button and the llghts on the voting machine ballot box
doors will fum on; the wo bell-chimes will sound when the machine to ready for the voter to mak selections.


WRITE-IN VOTES

1. Part, and waik through the curtain to enter 2. Locesta the Writa-tn pooition and button no Stamp a name.

In Spring Primary Elections the Write-ln position nd buttion will be the lass position, ater al condidaties, in your Party Colturn listed to tha right of conce name.
In November Genoral Elections the Write-hn batton or tiach Office wili be located in the same row as the in the far right hand column.
3. Press the Office Witte-tn button, and the
square red button at the top of the machine will quare red bution at the top of the machine will
4. Press the blinking square red buttion, and

Press the binkling square red buttion, and
the black shutter nearby will automatically open
me biack shuter nearby will automatically ope
xposing he paper. Once a voter presses the

Normally, ehe blinking Office Category Indicators
the balto will flash when activgled for the voter.
e bill
 tumed off and will not blink to preserve the socrea the baillot.

MPORTANTNOTE:
Visuaily impained voters are NOT REQuIRED use this davice IF THE VOTER CHOOSES to ha a person of their choice go into the booth wh
them and provide them esshstance in voting. However, if a visually impairad voter dasir
to vote without any assisfancy ycu Mu
 Birking square buthen, opening the shuttes, th
cannot deselect the wite-in.


PAGE 15

## D. LOWERING THE BALLOT FOR VOTERS WHO USE WHEELCHAIRS

POSITIONING FOR PERSONS WHO USE WHEELCHAIRS

The EVM is designed to accommodate th needs of porsons who use wheeichairs and
voters, who for other reasons, may have voters, who for other reasons, may have
difficulty reaching the entire ballot while the EVM is in its full upright position.
CAUTION: Do not let a voter stand closer than six feet to the EVM whife you are
lowering it The voter may be startled by the lowering it The voter may be startled by the
fonvard motion of the EVM as it dips if he or she is too close.

1. While standing directly in front of the EVM, extend the stabilizer handie at the bottom front of the machine by hooking your move approximatefy 6 inches.

 the top and bottom of the ballot box and
carefully pul forward to move the EVM carefully pull forward to move the EVM of the baliot box.

2. The rear of the base will lift into the air as the EVM is pulled fowward and the stabitizer 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 wheefahair can be turne sldeways providing an additiona! six inches of reach.
3. Once the EVM is in its lowered position, follow the procedures described in
Saction C OPERATING THE VOTING MACHINE and instruct the voter to erter
4. When the voter has finished casting his or her ballot, grasp the ballot box at the top and
botiom as shown below and genty move it back to its criginal position. The stabilizer handle will withdraw to its original position automatically.


## E. CLOSING THE POLLS AND OBTAINING RESULTS

CLOSING THE POLLS AND OBTAINING RESULTS

Once the poils have ireen officially closed and he last authorized voter has completed his or her selection, the Polls must be closed and the election resuits 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 sfop the reporting process. If nachine and stop the reporing process. his happens, you must raise the left rod
again and reinitiate all steps within this section.
he steps required for those procedures ar described below.

1. Ensure
the

OFFICER'S CONTROL button is off and remove the POLLS CLOSED seal, Make sure hat the seal number is writiten on the Counter Seal Card.

2. Press the POLLS CLOSED button. The red indicator fight will move to the upper position in the POLIS CLOSED box of the officer's Control panel.

3. WAIT WAIT WAIT You will hear the printer numing, The voling machine wilf copy the eleciion results
into the memory cartidge and begin printing into the memory cartridg
results on the paper tape.

WAIT WAIT WAIT
IMPORTANT: 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 box the recording of votes cast is complete.

QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS CLOSING YOUR MACHINE OR PRINTING THE RESULTS ?
4. When the light comes on in the lower position in. the pOU in Che lower position in the POLLS CLOSED box, make sure the seal number Card. Remove the plastic seat on the rear door of the machine, refease the litch by douling 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 eliection results from the spoot. Place your finger on the top take up spool and untif the paper on the spool locsens.


## IMPORTANT

13. REMOVE THE AUDIO / KEYPAD VOTING DEVICE
a. Carefully unscrew and remove the Audio Keypad cable from the back of the the voting 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.

VOTING MACHINE PHONE: 215-686-7800

NOTE: BELOWIS A COPY OF THE TOP PORTION OF A PRINTED SAMPLE RESULTS TAPE.


FINL VOTE CXIN
FHIL DORHTY


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


## F. CLOSING AND SEALING THE VOTING MACHINE



## PAGE 18

Philadetphia City Commissioners . Guide for Election Officers

## DISPOSITION OF ELECTION RESULTS

## A. CARTRIDGE-RESULTS BAG

The vinyt Cartrioge - Resulfis Bag will be prcked up by the Philadeiphia
 be ONE Cartridge-Resutilis Bag for E
in the botiom of your mechine case.

You must place the following items in the CartidgeResults Bag for the Police:

1. MACHINE MEMORY CARTRIDGES

The memory cartridge from each voting machine in yout Division polling place must be placed in the vioyl Cartrige - Results Bag. The cartricge is ocated in the right hand side of the printer compartment. Remove it by puling up on tt and place it in the vinyt Cartidge - Resutts Bag.

## 2._ RTC ENYELOPE

The machine will print 7 copies of the election results. The last capy that omes of the printer spool whe you reniove the tape should be the first or ongest copy

## AMPORTANTIIIII


Place the longest PRINTED ELECTION RESULTS FECEIPT ; CAPE from each votiog taachine in your Division polling place into the RTC
Eavelope, ard then place the RTC Envelope into the Cartridge - Resuls Bag.
 Rere Count the Opening: Certitation signtares hy Poling place Officiols, 3uy
 lection gesalts for eqach candidate and the Closing Catiication signatures by knin racemins.
Space thas been provided on each copy section of the tepe, marked Contify, of the reqused signatures. All Election Board Officials should sign the
3. ABSENTEE VOTERS LIST

Each Division wif have ONE Absentee Voters List that will provide the mine, address, date of birth, and polifical parly aftiliation of every volet who las returned an Absentee Ealot to the County Boand of Elections.
Ater the clase of the jolls, place the Absentee Voters List, which you have makked for any yoided or challenged ballots, into the Cattidge-Results When you mave placed all of the above rems in the
VINL bac, 2 PPER fr Closed and Watt for the police

OTE: THE PHONE MUMBER FOR THE POLICE DISTRICT NOTE: THE FHONE NUMBER FOR THE POLCE DISTMCT RETURNS IS PRNTED ON THE WARD/DVIISION CARD IN THE GAGSS BACK POCKET.
F THE POLICE DO NOT PICK UP YOUR YINYI, BAG BY 9PM CALL HE CITY COMMISSIONERS OTFLCE AT: 215-68G-1539

## B. EXTRA COPIES RESULTS TAPES

There are 6 more copies of the results receipt tapes, (labeled Extra Copies? rinted by each voting machine. Fennsytrania law requires that Official I
laced in the No 2 envelope end refurned fo Delaware Ave \& Spring Gardien St in your Election Materials Box.
2. One signed copy of the results receipt from each machina must be posted on the exterior of the polling place for pubicic inspection.
3. One signed eopy of the results seceipt fom each machine must be
placed inio the No. 4 envelope and faken thene and safeguanded by the Mincrity inspectar.
4. Addizionally, the other three Extra Copies are for the Major pollical 4. Addizionally, the other thr
party representatives as follows:

One signed cypy of the resulis receipt is to be given to one of the
Demperratic Commiltea persons for your Division, and
One signed copy of the resulis receipt is to be given to one of the Rapublitan Committee persons for your Divisicn.

ABSENTEE BALLOTS
NO ABSENTEE BALLOTS WILL BE SENT TO THE POLLING PLACE FOR COUNTING
Beginning with the May 21, 2002 Primary Elecion Absentee Ballots will no onger be sent to the polling place for counting. The absertere ballots wi be counted at the City Commissioners Central Office.
Instead of the ballols, you will recerive an ABSENTEE VOTERS LIST hich will contain the name, addrest, date of bith and poilical pary Board of Elections by the liegat deadine.
YOU MUST USE THIS ABSENTEE VOTERS LIST TO RECORD, AND REPORT TO THE CITY COMMISSHONERS. THE NAME OF:

Al voters who appeared at tue golimq place, voided their absentee
aptication
Her Provisional Balot and
Atl voless whose absentee ballot has been chalienged by any
district Election Board member or certified Watcher.

1. VOIDED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

COTED IN PERSON - If a woter whose name is listed on the Absente Ballot List appears at the politing place and wants to void theit Abserite Ballot and vote on the machines or by papes Provisional Batilot. you mus
a). Havs the voter sign the Vold section of the GREEN
duplicate copy of theit absentee application. These gree
duplicates were prosided to you in a manifia envelope when you
picked up your Election Material Box; and
on your ABSENTEE VOTERS LIST.
DECEASED - To void the Absentee Ballot of any yoter whose name is such information is known List who has ched betare opening of the polls
a). Write VOID - DECEASED in the Void sextion of the

GREEN diplicate capy of their absentee application; and
ABSENTEE VOTERS LIST.
VOID - VOTED PROVISIONAL BALLOT. If a voter whose name is liste Prive Absentee Ballot List Bupears at the polling place and votes by Provisi
vote:
a). Have the voter sign the Void section of the GREEN
duplicates were provided to you in a manila anvetope whien you
picked up you Election Materibl Box, and
Write volD-VOTED PROV next to the woters name on
b) Write VOID-VOTED PROV next to the woters name on
your ABSENTEE VOTERS LIST.
2. CHALLENGES TO ABSENTEE VOTERS:

Tive ance the name of each voter listed on tha Absentee Voters Lists to give any cerififed WAJCHER prosent the opportunity to
a). The Absentee Voter is nat a qualified elecior of the
biv. The Absentee Voler (who has claimed necessary absence) was in fact present within the municipality of residence during the time the polis were oper OR
c). The Absentee Voter (who has clamed illtess or physical those edreriy an hacl physically able to come to the polls (excep place who votad an Atternate Batiot).

A DEPOSIT of Ten Doliars ( $\$ 40.00$ ) in CASH must be SUBMITTED BY THE WATCHER for EACH Absentee Voter CHALLENGED. Th Chatenger must be provided a deposil receipt found in your Election
he following:
a) Write CHALLENGED in the Vod section of the GREEN b). Wite CHALLENGED next to the vot

ABSENTEE VOTERS LIST.

OLICE PICKYP: place the GREEN cuplicate copias inte your Election
ain Con
the County Board of Elections.

## VOTER QUESTIONS

During an election，voters may ask questions about operating the veling． machine Hers are answers to some of the most common questions．

1．QUESTKON：How do ：seleci a candidate or answer a question？ ANSWER：Press the 隹mber in box next to the candidate or fesponse of your choice．A red ligh will urn on next to the numbered box you pressed ndieating your choice，To change a aelection press the same button nex to your wiginal choice again and the light will go out．Then make a new
 Without making at fast one selection on the ballot
2．QUESTION：If $;$ press the VOTE button before f complete all my ANSWER：No．Once the VOTE button has been pressed，the ballot is cast and no additional selections and／or changes may be made by that voter．
3．OUESTHON：Do I have to vote for every candidate of answer every question on the ballot？
ANSWER：No．You may vote for oniy those candiciates which you desire． However，you must make al least one seiection on the ballot before

4．Question：How do 1 cast a write－in vole？
ANSWER：A place for casting a wrile－in vote is provided in the uppor righe fand comner of the bailot area．To case a write－in vole，follow these instructions：
a．Press the WRITE－iN box on the ballot for the apprcpriate office．（At this point you can change your mind by other pressing the WRITE－IN bax on office of issue on the batiot to automaticaliy cancel the wite－in baliot box which had previously been selected．）
b．Press the blinking red button next to the witle－in window．The window will automatically ocen to expose the paper tape．

Write in the name of the desired candiate on the paper fape and pul down the cover of the window to conceal fie write－in．The paper tape will utomalically advance priof to the next write－in．

MPORTANT：You cannot continue making sevections or cast your ballot until the writo－in window has been closed．
．The urite－in selection is now complete and the voter may continua to ake cther selections on the baliot

5．OUESTION：What are the blinking red lights on the ballot ANSWER：Binking red lighis next to offices andor referenda indicate those which you are authrized to vote for．（Where fockouts are used，this may vary from voter to voter）．Once all of the selections for an office have bee made of the proposition has been answered，the blinking lights will go $o$

6．OUESTION：How can I tell if $t$ have made all possible sefactions on the ballot？
ANSWER：All the flashing red lights in tha officetreferenda boxes will be off on the baliod face

OUESTION：How do I cast my bellot？
ANSWER：Press the green VOTE button located on the lower right hand corner of the ballot box．When the voting booth lights turn off and one bell chime sounds，your ballot has been recorded

QUESTION： tried to select something end the EVM would not respond when I pushed the box containing a candidate number or the ballow． ANSWER：The voter has attempled to vote for something that was not alowed，aiready selected the maximum candidatas allowed for the office， ate from which the lock our a reterenda or friec lo vole for a party，district
a voter complains that a button does sot work，check to make sure tha e voier is cualified to select that button．If it appears that the bulton or candidale light isn＇t working properly．call he City Commissionars．Office
NOIE：If a wrong fockout was solected for a voler and he has not yat pushed the VOTE button，the lackouts can be changed by having th votur undo all of his sulectlons．Then，pross the OFFICER

The counters will mot advance．Reselect the proper LOCKOUT button， The counfers will mot advance．Reselect the proper Lockout button his procedure will function even if the vofer has used the write－in function since the machine will jrint a＂WRITE－IN CANCELED＂ essage on tape for that writeln．

## VOTING MACHINE TROUBLESHOOTING

The voting machine has a self diagrostic feature that will detect operating sound and the probten will be identfied on the Officar＇s Controt panel．

1．When the continuous bell－chimes sounds，check the Officer＇s Contral panet．A light will be on next to one of the following control butions： TECHNICIAN SERVICE REQUIRED LOW BATIERY

| REmDY TOEFEN |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \％iss |  |  |
| ymomex | ： |  |
| Histanix |  |  |
| Wexterex | 些： | 46980 |
| OPEN | \％${ }^{\text {che }}$ | 3．atementumar |

NOTE：If the TECHNICIAN SERVICE REQUPRED 青解 IS DI，DO NOT USE THE MACHINE UNTLL IT HAS BEEN SERVICED．DIRECT VOTERS
TO ANOTHER MACHNEI

Press the TECHNICIAN SERVICE RECUURED button to stop the bell－ chisme 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 the lighted to determine corrective action．
2．It the POWER FAILURE light is on，either the voting machine power conc
NOTE：It ether case，the voting machine will conthnue to opperate on power from its internal battery．However，the ballot box door light will not be on，
Press the bulton next to the POWER FAILURE light to stop the bell－chime Check the power cord and plug it in if it has bocome unplugged．If the cor

3．If the machine is operating an ts internal battery and tha LOW
BATTERY light comes on，press line tuiton next to the LOW BATTERY figh to stop the ball－chime and do not let any more woiers enter the bo ight to stop the ball－chime and do not let any more volers enter the booth sufficiently low，the machine will automaticaliy close the palts so you w have results printod when you open the machine after the polis ciosing time．Whon the LOW BATTERY alarm sounds，the battery power femainin will keep the voting machirse on for several hours，if no voters use the

## Election Day Machine 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

 roperty, As you can imagine, processing the Election Day Payroli for oproximately 8,400 workers whe steff the Cib's poling piaces is a amn accurately and completely can cause delays and confusion for overy member of the affected efaction boand
Each Oivision polling place should have one Judge, one Majority inspector, Me Mincrity Inspector, one Ceatk, and ONE Jachine inspecto for a totion one Minority inspector, one Clatk, and ONE, Machine ingpector for a total of
ive otfrials per Civision. Wher in gets busy the Judge of Elections is to heip Mactine insprector operate the seconrd machina. It the Division has hree machines, then the law altows a second Machine inspector.
Federal taw requires that the City Commissioners provide written and oral nstruction to Spanish speaking registrants who cannot read or write English. A Biangual interpreter position in a Division polling place must be Comproved by the City Comnissionters, after a case by case review. The City ancuages upen advanced request.

Once a bilingual interpreter pessition is appraved by the Conmmssion. th
 o speak the required second language and be able to inkerpret wotin If NO ONE WORKED W ANY POSITION on the Election Board On Elecition Day, please WRITE "NONE" across the space prowided for that official on the payroll form. This will hefp avoid detays in processing the payroll

To assist ycu we have included a sample copy of a completed payrol form
 SOCIAL SECURITY AND TELEPHONE NUMBER M A CLEAR AND
LEGBLE MANNER IN THE DESIGNATED PLACES ON THE PAYROLL FORM.

EACH OFFICIAL MUST ALSO PLACE THER SIGNATLRE ON THE
UNE EELOW THEIR PRINTED FORMATICN IF YOU DO NOT PLACE YOUR SIGNATURE ON THE PAYROLL YOU WAY NOT GEI PAD.


Remember, fallure fo fill out this form properly mby result in your cheek being delayed.

## DISCREPANCY SHEETS

In the front of each District Register-Polboak sre three pages of Discrepancy Sheets. Prease use these Discrepancy Sheets to inform the Voter Registralion office of any changes that should be made to the voler registration records in this postbook. tin the spaces provided please write the neccessary information and Check the appropriate box for the type of change needed. If you need to provide more dataliedi information about a record you have listed on the Distrepancy

The Cily Commissionars will use this intomation to correct errors in name or date of birth information; to confirm and remowe records of woters who ate eported deceased; and to begin the voter removal process by designating records /NACTIVE and mailing Address Verification Notices to registrants that Polling Place Officiats have teported as moved out of their Division IPa.C.S.A. S $1402(\mathrm{fl}$.

## INACTIVE VOTERS

Fodersl and State election laws require that the City Commissioners conduct a Voter Removal Program once each year. We use information from the Post Hfice, PennDOT, Polibook Discrepancy Sheets (poling place officials) and the fact that a voter has not contacted our office and voted in five years to trigger he maling of an Address Veritication Notice (AVN) or Five Year Nocce. The law requires that we mail a forwaidabe Address Vernicallion Notice (AVN) Five Year Notice to the adidress on the resistration reard Voters who do
Voters who do not respond to the noticos are designated as INACTNE woters and their registration record will be in the pollbook for their new address fit
 will appear in the voting signalure box of their reccond.
a voter appears to wote, and their record is marked 'AFFiRmation REQURED, you must have thern complefe an Affimation of Eiector form beftora you let hem vote. After the election we will update and transfer the registration record to the pollbook for the new address an the Affimation.
REMEMBER, INACTIVE voters must be permithed to vote, but only atter they confifm their addiess, or provide a new address. by completing the Affirmation of lector form.

## Cancellation of Records

NaCTVE volers who tail to relurn the response form, fail to contact our office, or tail to vote in any election by the 2nd Fecoral Genteral Elestion after the maing of the nolice, will have their registration record cancolled. Federal and state laws requre that we foliow al of the above proceddres befsere we are ermited to cancel the registration of a voter who has moved. The inaclive voters in youf pollbooks and on your Streer list will be removed after the prascribed Federal time period expires which atways tats in December of each even numbered year.


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 $A N D$
SPECLAL ELECTION (IF ANY)

Where Voting machines Are Used
LIST OF VOTERS and Party Enroliment NOVEMBER 5, 2002

A the Time the woter catsts his of ber Mate
on the Mashine, the Clerk must enter
in this Euolh the Name and Farty
Finolliment af the Fater
towerner mather oruct
th his ber yoting.

- …-....

Special Notice
This book shall he plaed in the JUDGE'S ENVELOPE No. 2

And returned so the onfies of the
county boarb of electrons Riverview Place
Delaware Ave \& Spring Garden St.

## Nutuber 2 \& 4 Book Reminders

Voters casting Ballot on Voting Marhines You must write the Name of all voters casting cheir 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.
Voters castine a Provisional Ballot
You must write the Name and the abbreviation
ROV, instead of a number, in the appropriai
spaces in the BACK of both the Number 2 an
Number 4 books for all persons who cast a
Provisional Ballot.
Absentee Voters on List
You must write the Name and the abbreviation
$\mathbf{A B}$, instead of a number, in the appropriate
paces in both the Number 2 and Number
books for all voters listed on your Division
Absentee Voters List

PAGE 22

## DEMONSTRATION BALLOT

 of our old mechanical machines. The voting machines are fully selt-contained providing an enclosed voting broth. 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 poliworkers to spend hours hand recording and adding election results.
Voters easily enter and exit the machine by parting, and walking through the curfain. The electronic voling machines are also easy for the woters to use in
 tuming or scroiling through numercous pages or screens. Everything is on one screen. The ballot appearance on these efectronic machines is similiar to what the voters have seen on our old mechanical lever mactine.
below is a copy of the sample ballot used to conduct pollworker training and purlic "how to yote" BELMONSTRATIONS PRIOR TO USE OF THE MACHINES FOR THE SPRING 20NG PRIMARY ELECTION.
THE APPEARANCE OF OFFICES, CANDIDATES, AND QUESTIONS ON THE BALLOT WILL BE SGMLAR R ALL FUTURE ELECTIONS WITH OFICE NAMES DOWN THE LEFT HAND COLUMN; POLJTICAL PARTY NAMES ACROSS THE TOP ROW; AND CANDIDATES LISTED IN THEIR
RESPECTIVE PARTY COLUMNS, ro THE RIGHT OF THE OFFICE TO WHCH THEY ARE SEEKING NOMINATION, OR ELECTON. JUDICLAL hetentions wil appear in the righi hand colimns. quesions wll appear in the right hand columin or at the bottom to select candidates voters press the numrered box and a light turns on next to thetr selected candidates
fo Cast their ballotand record theie selections, yoters must press the mig green votr bution 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 information about conducting elections that is not included in this Guide. Any changes in voter registration, election faws, or procedures that occur afler the printing of this Guide will be explained to you by the instructors at the City Commissioners Etection Seminars.

| Where to Pick Up Your Election Materials <br> You are requited to pickup your election materials the weekend before the efection. City Commissioners personnel will be available at the distribufion centers: <br> Saturday and Sunday befare each election - 8t00 Ant through 8 PM <br> Monday before the election - $8: 00$ AM - 4;30 PM |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| If your polling place is in this Pick up your Election Materials at Ward: this Location: | If your poling place is in this Ward: | Pick up your Election Materials at this Lecation: |
|  | Wards 9, 12, 22, 59 | $14{ }^{\text {dia }}$ District Police Station <br> ines St., west of Germantown Ave. |
| Wards $23,35,41,53,54,55,622^{\text {nd }} / 15^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station Harbison Ave \& Levick Street | Wards 27, 46, 69 | $18^{\text {mi }}$ District Polize Station $55^{\text {b }}$ \& Pine Streets. |
| Wards 1,2,39 <br> $3^{\text {ra }} / 4^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station <br> 11 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ \& Wharton Streets | Wards 34, 52 | 19 ${ }^{\text {h }}$ District Police Station $61^{\text {an }}$ \& Thompson Streets. |
| Ward 21 .$5^{\text {th }}$ District Polise Station <br> Ridge Ave. \& Cinnaminson Street | Wards 20, 29, 32, 37, 47 | $22^{\text {nd }} / 23^{\text {ra }}$ District Police Station $17^{\text {M }}$ \& Montgomery Streets. |
| Wards 5, 14 <br> $6{ }^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station <br> $11^{\text {t/ }} \&$ Winters Streets. | Wards 7, 33, 43, 45 | $24^{\text {th }} / 25^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station Whitaker Ave., north of Erie Ave. |
| Wards 56, 5\%,63 $7^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station <br> Bustleton Ave \& Bowler Street. <br>   | Wards 18, 19, 25, 31 | $26^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station <br> East Girard \& Montgomery Ave. |
| Wards 57,64, 65, 65 <br> $8^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station Academy \& Red Lion Roads. | Wards 10, 17, 42, 49, 50, 61 | 35 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station <br> Broad Street \& Champlost Aye. |
| Wards 8, 55,30 $\mathbf{9}^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station <br>  $\mathbf{2 1}^{\text {st }} \&$ Hamilton Streets. | Wards 11, 13, 16, 28, 38 | 39 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station $22^{\text {nd }} \&$ Hunting Park Ave. |
| Wards 3,40, 51 <br> $12^{\text {th }}$ District Police Station $65^{\text {th }}$ \& Wooditand Streets. | Wards 4, 6, 24, 44 | A.M.E. Baptist Church $41^{\text {ir }}$ \& Spring Garden Streets |

## SEMINAR NOTES:

Eleethon Othecrs shoutd use the space provided below, or the preveding page 23, to reeord the natpes and fetephome numbers of feliow Election Board
 hat is not included in this Guides. Ady chamges in voter registration, elestion taws, or procedures that oscur after the printing of this Guide will be exptaioed to you the instrnctors at the City Commissioners Election Seminars.

If you have any questions / problems on ELECTION DAY:


[^0]:    LEGEND - NVRA / PVRA Programs:
    Column Descrption
    Applications 5 register or change address or party from all sources except PemnDOT or Postal Service National Change of Address Programs.
    

