



Connecticut Secretary of the State Denise W. Merrill

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Project Name: Secretary's Legal Assistance Project

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Description: The project is a partnership between the Connecticut Secretary of the State and the Connecticut Bar Association and was initially launched in 2012. Its purpose is to provide volunteer attorneys who are trained to assist the Secretary in resolving problems at the polls on Election Day. When the Secretary is alerted to a problem area, attorneys are contacted and asked to visit the site, gather information and report the facts to the Secretary. This neutral information source is very valuable in improving the quality of service to the voters without relying on partisan activists and busy local election officials as sources.

General Subject Area: Elections

Executive Summary:

Connecticut has an extraordinarily decentralized election system and no county government. There are 169 towns, each with two Registrars of Voters, 750 voting locations and more than 2,000,000 voters. The Secretary's 2011 election integrity legislative package, approved with bipartisan majorities, included a provision allowing the Secretary or her designee to enter polling places on Election Day to ensure that election laws are being followed. However, the Elections Division of the Office of the Secretary of the State has a combined total of 13 professional and clerical employees, so it is not feasible to send staff to problematic polling sites. By having volunteer attorneys fill this need we are better able to resolve problems and improve service to voters.

The Elections Division receives thousands of phone calls on a major Election Day. Many of these calls are routine (where do I vote?) but some allege quite serious election law violations. A good number of these more serious calls come from campaign activists or partisan operatives, so it is difficult to know when you are getting neutral (and accurate) information and when you aren't. For example, someone might say "They are turning voters away from the Main Street Elementary School" and upon investigation we find that it is because they were redistricted into a new polling place.

The Legal Assistance Project was developed to help solve this problem by recruiting volunteer attorneys from throughout the state to respond to problems identified by staff attorneys at the central office on Election Day. It is a partnership between the Connecticut Bar Association and the Secretary, and builds on a long-standing collaboration on developing other types of civic and legal education programs.

Introductory letters were sent to chapter and section leaders of the Bar who were invited to participate in a conference call with Secretary Merrill and the CBA president, who outlined the goals of the project, the needs of the voters, and made a personal appeal for their involvement. Those CBA leaders then promoted the project to their chapter and section members. Typically 110-130 attorneys responded to the appeal.

Throughout the process volunteer attorneys were advised that this is a non-partisan function. If attorneys wanted to perform partisan advocacy, they were advised to contact their state party committees, both of which have Election Day legal teams. Attorneys were not allowed to participate if they were a candidate or if s/he was related to any candidate on the ballot. If they were on a party committee they were prohibited from assisting the agency with any problems in the town where they serve on such committee. And, lastly, for the record, volunteer attorneys were required to confirm their commitment to neutral, non partisan service by responding to the following questions:

- Do you acknowledge that you serve as a designee of the Secretary for the State for the purpose of observation and communication and not in an advocacy or enforcement capacity?
- As a participating attorney for the Secretary's Legal Assistance Project, do you understand that you are to conduct yourself in a nonpartisan, neutral manner with respect to any party, candidates, organizations, or individuals?

Enrolling attorneys were asked to provide their name, all contact information, and the town in which they live and the town in which they work. They were also asked to provide their hours of availability. This information allowed us to manage who would be dispatched at any given time and to what location. Volunteers were told that they did not need to take the day off, and that could go about their regular day. If at some point they became unavailable for the entire day (such as a trial) we asked that they please tell us in advance so that we could use our own time efficiently.

Attorneys were required to complete the training conducted by the office, done by webinar and offered via two time/day options (lunchtime and early evening). If they were unavailable at the time of training the materials were forwarded to them, but they were required to send an email confirming that they had read them. If they did neither they would not be able to participate. Typically, about 90% of those who express interest in volunteering for the program successfully complete the training requirement. Agency staff circles back to those who fail to complete the training to let them know that they are disqualified from participation.

The content was essentially an overview of moderator training. There was no expectation that they were to be experts – in fact, it was quite the opposite. The Secretary of the State repeatedly told volunteers that they were not acting as an *extension of our office*, but rather an additional *resource to our office*. In other words, “don't be a cowboy”. Upon being dispatched, the volunteer is given a description of the problem that was reported and emailed a letter from the Secretary of the State's Office naming them as a designee of the office. This letter allows them to enter the polling place. Without disruption, they show the letter to the moderator and gather information to report back to the Secretary, who then decides the best way to proceed.

Shortly before the municipal elections in 2013 and 2015, the office re-contacted the attorneys who volunteered in 2012 and 2014 to see if they would make themselves available again, and immediately we received several dozen positive replies.

The program has allowed the Connecticut Secretary of the State to respond with more confidence because the program offers an independent source of information – free from partisan “spin”. In turn, this also helps to quash false rumors which could undermine voter confidence in the process. The program also helps to identify common mistakes or misperceptions that happen on Election Day and, over the long term, the feedback is valuable in targeting what areas on which to focus when conducting registrar of voters (local election official) trainings. Overall, this project has been a good, low-cost solution to an ongoing problem and an opportunity for the Bar Association to coordinate a short term, high impact community service project

In 2016, the most significant problem facing voters were the long lines at polling places and long lines at the central locations where Election Day registration is administered. We repeatedly dispatched trained attorneys to visit these locations to assess what changes could be made to improve line management. Attorneys were also dispatched to voting locations incorrectly administering state identification laws.

Despite the high Presidential turnout of roughly 77% statewide, the most significant problem facing voters was the long lines. Many communities had recently combined polling districts, which contributed to this problem. Several attorneys were dispatched to voting locations to help moderators manage their lines more efficiently. Some

moderators were misinformed as to their right to adapt their polling place staff design as needed during heavy voter turnout times. Other volunteers were dispatched to confirm reports of voters being required to present photo ID (not required in CT), and also to confirm reports of some locations failing to supply provisional ballots at the polls.

In the final analysis, the project was very successful. Due to the decentralized structure of our elections system, and the minimal staff in the Elections Division, it is rare that the agency can offer hands-on assistance. This program was able to deliver that direct assistance, which helped to resolve performance problems at the polls and therefore increase voter satisfaction. We hope that the Connecticut Bar Association will continue its commitment to this valuable service.



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August 17, 2016

Dear member of the CT Council of Bar Presidents:

It is the responsibility of the Secretary of the State to oversee our elections process and the team of local officials who serve the voters. You may be surprised to learn that even in a small state like ours, Election Day on November 8, 2016 will require the efforts of thousands of people to assist voters, operate the polling places, and count the ballots.

The Connecticut Bar Association (CBA) will once again partner with the Secretary of the State to offer assistance on Election Day. We call this program the Secretary's Legal Assistance Program. The program trains volunteer attorneys to be the eyes of the Secretary of the State at polling locations and be on-call to respond to any problems on Election Day in their geographic area. The attorneys work under the direction of the Secretary in a neutral and non-partisan capacity to gather information and help the Secretary's office communicate resolutions.

As a leader of your bar association and in the legal community, you are invited to participate in a conference call with Secretary of the State Denise W. Merrill to learn more about the program and how you and your bar association can help.

Tuesday, August 30, 2016

1:00PM

Call-in Number: 1-302-202-1102

Conference Code: 328097

We will also forward an electronic meeting invitation.

Please contact Bill Chapman (860-707-3309) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Monte Frank", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Monte E. Frank, President
CT Bar Association



Office of the Secretary of the State
State of Connecticut
P.O. Box 150470, Hartford, CT 06115-0470

DENISE W. MERRILL
Secretary of the State
JAMES FIELD SPALLONE
Deputy Secretary of the State

November 8th, 2016

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Attorney Nike Agman
Nike.agman@comcast.net

Attorney Agman:

Pursuant to CGS § 9-235(e), I hereby appoint you as my designee for the 2016 General Election being held in Connecticut on November 8th 2016.

Under CGS § 9-235(e), you "...shall be allowed access to each polling place within the state during any municipal, state or federal election, primary or recanvass for the purpose of reviewing each polling place and recanvass for compliance with state and federal law." A copy of the Statute is attached for ease of reference.

Thank you for your service in this capacity.

Sincerely yours,

Denise W. Merrill

Secretary's Legal Assistance Project

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THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE AND
THE CT BAR ASSOCIATION

2016

Hosted by:



PART ONE:

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

2016 Presidential Election

- Expect over 1 million citizens to vote in Connecticut
- SOTS receives an estimated 5,000 phone calls from voters, campaign advocates and local election officials
- Your role: gather first hand, objective information and report it back to advise local officials.
- No person who is eligible to vote is denied their right to cast a ballot & all procedures to safeguard the integrity of our elections are followed.

Your Role As A Volunteer Attorney On Election Day

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- a non-partisan designee
- Not an “enforcer”, but a liaison who will gather objective information
- not need to take a day off work; you should keep your mobile phone with you throughout the day. Consider yourself “on call” as a volunteer attorney.
- When a situation arises we will make calls to people who are in close proximity of that polling place and ask them to respond.
- Timely response is critical

If you find that your schedule has changed and you will not be available to volunteer on Election Day please inform the CT Bar Association so we can update our list. An inaccurate list could slow us down on Election Day.

If assigned, you will be given a letter from our office naming you as a designee of the Secretary of the State which can be presented to the Moderator or other polling place officials.

You MAY NOT Participate As A Volunteer Attorney On Election Day:

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- If you cannot be non-partisan.
- If your interest is in advocating for your political party or for a specific candidate then this project is not for you.
- If you are a candidate or someone in your immediate family is a candidate you may not participate.
- If you are on a Town Committee you CAN participate, but NOT in the town in which you live.

PART TWO:

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THE BASICS

What Are Voting Hours?

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Every poll opens at 6:00 a.m. and closes at 8:00 p.m. As long as you are in line to vote by 8:00 p.m. you will be able to cast your ballot. **This does NOT apply to Election Day Registration.**

Most people vote before or after work, so the busiest times of activity are between 6:00 and 9:00 a.m. and from 5:00 to 8:00 p.m.

Who Is In Charge Of Elections?

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The Secretary of the State:

- The Secretary is CT's Chief Election Official.
- The focus of this office is on the administration of the election process.
- The agency works closely with Registrars of Voters and Town Clerks.

Registrars of Voters:

- There are Democratic and Republican Registrars in every town.
- They are responsible for the administration of elections on local level.
- They have recruited and trained poll workers in their towns.
- They execute Election Day Registration and oversee EDR staff.

Town Clerks:

- Town Clerks manage the absentee ballot process for the election.

The State Elections Enforcement Commission:

- This agency investigates election complaints and enforces election laws.
- This agency also regulates a variety of political fundraising activities, including the Citizens' Election Program.

Moderators

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The Moderator is in charge of the polling place and supervises other polling place workers, and any questions should be referred to the Moderator for a ruling.

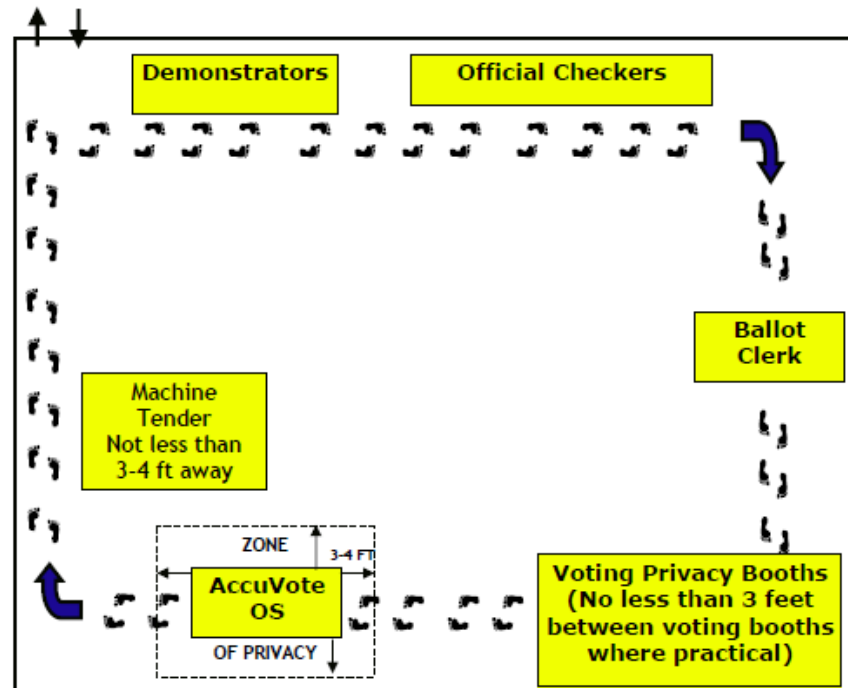
The ruling of the Moderator on any question will be final.

- maintain order in polling place
- exercise authority in an impartial manner.
- A person may be removed temporarily until they conform to order at the discretion of the moderator
- Moderators should keep a diary of events and record in it any unusual situations or problems that occur.

Sample Layout of Polling Place

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Single Entrance/Exit Setup



The “Normal” Voting Process

- The voter announces their street number, address and name in a loud voice to the checkers, and presents acceptable identification to the checkers.
- The voter is given a ballot.
- No ballot shall be handed out unless the voter’s name has been checked off the official check list.
- Voter marks ballot behind a privacy screen.
- If a voter has “spoiled” their ballot they may get a new one without need for explanation. They will not need to get to back in line. However; they must return their original ballot before they are given a new one.
- No one shall be permitted to leave the polling place with a ballot (either marked or unmarked).
- Voter inserts ballot into tabulator.
- Once a voter's ballot has been accepted by the tabulator, the voter shall be directed to immediately leave the polls.

Who Is In The Polling Place?

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ALWAYS:

- **OFFICIAL** Checkers
- Ballot Clerks
- Tabulator Tenders
- Assistant Registrars of Voters

USUALLY:

- **UNOFFICIAL** Checkers

Official and Unofficial Checkers

OFFICIAL Checkers:

- 1 or 2 for each line of electors. For example, some polls will have a line for voters who live on streets that begin with A through N, and another for O through Z.
- These are the people who ask your name and cross your name off the list.
- The Official Checkers are the designees of the town and must be impartial.
- The Unofficial Checkers will be seated near them.

UNOFFICIAL Checkers:

- The Unofficial Checker is a *partisan* designee. There is usually 1 for each party, but there may be more.
- ***They have no authority*** and may not interfere with the voting process.
- The Unofficial Checkers will have their own copy of the official checklist. They mark their list and report information to their campaign.
- They may be removed by the moderator if they are disruptive. The party could argue that they can replace the unofficial checker with someone new. This is done at the discretion of the moderator.
- They may enter or leave the polling place at any time and may use telephones provided by their party (as long as their use does not interfere with the voting process).

Ballot Clerks, Tabulator Tenders & Assistant ROV

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Ballot Clerks:

- Usually there are 1 or 2. The ballot clerks will hand the ballots to the electors.

Tabulator Tenders:

- Usually there are 1 or 2. The tabulator tenders will be stationed at the tabulator to make sure there are no tabulator malfunctions.
- The tabulator tender shall also advise the voter of any error message displayed by the tabulator. If a ballot is rejected by the tabulator, they shall advise the elector on how to correct the problem.
- They shall not look at the markings on an electors ballot; a voter's right to a secret ballot must be preserved.

Assistant Registrars of Voters:

- Assist electors whose names are not on the official checklist or who lack the proper I.D., or who have other voter registration problems or questions.

Who Can Be In A Polling Place?

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In addition to voters and poll workers, the following people are permitted to enter a polling place:

Secretary of the State or her Designees:

Designees will be given a letter of appointment to affirm that they are serving the agency.

Runners:

These are volunteers from the campaign or political party. At any election, any person may serve as a runner solely to enter and leave a polling place for the purpose of swapping lists with the unofficial checker.

Runners are subject to the control of the Moderator and must not be disruptive. While in the polling place, they must cover any t-shirts, buttons etc., that promote their candidate or party.

An election official or candidate MAY NOT be a runner.

Who Can Be In A Polling Place? (Cont.)

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News Media

- Members of the news media may also enter and leave the polling place at any time throughout the day
- Can take photographs but they can not take any pictures showing how an elector marks his or her ballot
- Interviews may be conducted outside the polling place and within the 75 foot line if it is not disruptive

Ballot Selfies

- A recent 1st circuit opinion allows voters to take selfies only of their OWN ballots

Persons Assisting Voters Who Are Disabled or Unable to Read & Write

- Any elector who requires assistance to vote by reason of blindness, disability or inability to read or write sufficiently well to understand the language(s) in which the ballot is printed may be given assistance by a person of the elector's choice

Every Polling Place Must Include:

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Phone

- The phone is only for use by election officials.

Accessible Voting Machine

- Every polling place in Connecticut has an accessible ballot marking device with a printer that can be used by any voter to cast a ballot.

75-Foot Signs

- No campaigning for any candidate can take place within 75 feet of the polling place entrance- no lawn signs, no volunteers etc.

ID Requirements must be posted clearly on the checkers table.

What Are Voter Identification Requirements?

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VOTER IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS



As prescribed by Connecticut General Statutes §9-261 below are the voter identification requirements for a STATE ELECTION.

When a registered voter enters the polling place, they shall announce their street address, if any, and their name to the official checker(s) in a tone sufficiently loud and clear as to enable all election officials present to hear the same.

A. Most registered voters shall present to the official checker(s) either:

a. A Social Security card;

or

b. Any preprinted form of identification which shows the registered voter's:

i. name and address, or

ii. name and signature, or

iii. name and photograph

or

c. Sign a statement under penalty of false statement that they are the registered voter whose name appears on the official check list.

B. Each voter who registered to vote by mail for the first time and did not provide identification with their application, shall present to the official checker(s) either:

a. A current and valid photo identification that shows the registered voter's name and address;

or

b. A copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck or other government document that shows the name and address of the registered voter.

This ID Requirement poster must be posted clearly on the checkers table.

Drive Only Licenses

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- The Connecticut DMV has started a Drive Only program for undocumented individuals who are 16 and older and cannot establish their legal presence in the United States or may not have a Social Security number.
- **A Drive Only license cannot be used to vote.**

Examples of Driver's Licenses

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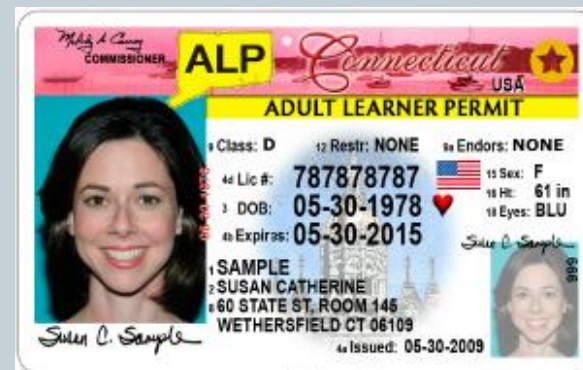
Verified ID



Driver's license



Drive Only Licenses



Learner's Permit ID

Common Problems Voters Have When Checking In #1

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The voter's name is not on the official check list but he insists he is registered.

If an elector's name is not on the official check list, should look at the "inactive" list for that voting district.

Each polling place will have an "inactive voters" list consisting of names and addresses of persons who were formerly on the official list of that voting district who were previously sent a confirmation of voting residence notice and did not respond.

There is a process to restore an "inactive" voter to the official list.

If their name is not on the inactive list the Registrar must be called for further investigation.

Common Problems Voters Have When Checking In #2

22

The voter's name is not on the official check list, is not on the inactive list and he insists he is registered to vote.

This may be because the elector previously resided somewhere else.

The voter can be given a transfer form to transfer their name to their present address if they moved within the same town OR they can go to the Election Day Registration location.

Common Problems Voters Have When Checking In #3

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The voter's name is crossed off the check list but they insist that they did not yet vote.

This is usually caused by human error of the Official Checker who has accidentally crossed off the wrong voter. Perhaps there is a Jr and Sr of the same name in the household, or perhaps a voter in an adjacent street address on the list was crossed off.

The voter should complete Form ED-670, a statement signed under penalties of false statement and give to the Moderator, who should then let the voter cast a ballot.

Common Problems Voters Have When Checking In #4

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The checklist indicates that the individual voted by absentee ballot already.

If the voter cast an absentee ballot there will be a marking by their name on the official check list.

A voter may “pull back” their absentee ballot and choose to vote in person on Election Day but they **must visit the Town Clerk before 10 am** to do so. The Clerk will give them a statement to present to the Moderator, and then they will be allowed to vote.

Election Day Registration

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An eligible voter is not registered. Can he register on Election Day?

Yes. With Election Day Registration, you can register and vote on Election Day but only if you've moved to a NEW town or if you are not registered anywhere else. People who move within the same town do not need to go to the EDR location; they can use the transfer process.

EDR Process:

- Applicant arrives at the designated EDR location.
- The Registrar of Voters determines whether the person has already voted in another town.
- Then they admit the new voter and provide them with a ballot which the voter then completes and gives back in an envelope.
- The EDR ballots are handled like absentee ballots and can be counted throughout the day.
- Unlike an already-registered voter, an EDR applicant must be fully registered by 8 pm in order to vote.

Outside Activities and the 75 Foot Line

What if the media is being disruptive?

It could be that they are in the way of voters entering/leaving polls, or interviewing people inside the polls. The access that the media outlets have to the voting polls should not be abused. They should be asked to alter their behavior as to not obstruct the normal operation of the voting process, and if they cannot comply they can be asked to leave.

The media may be inside the 75 foot zone, but they should also respect the ban on campaigning inside that zone. Not all media outlets are unbiased, and should the person cross the line into behaving as an advocate, the moderator can ask them to stand outside the 75 foot line.

What about sound trucks or other vehicles?

In addition, no person may use a sound truck or other means to broadcast a political message outside the 75-foot area to electors who are inside the 75-foot line or in the polling place or bring automobiles displaying candidate signs within the 75-foot prohibited area.

Voter Intimidation, Fraud or Suppression

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Someone has made an accusation of voter intimidation, voter fraud or voter suppression. What should I do?

These allegations are very serious and yet they are also ambiguous. Please gather as many specifics as possible and call us to discuss. If it is reasonable to use your phone to take pictures or record activity that could be helpful.

Information to Gather:

Name of affected individual and their contact info

Polling location and moderator information

As much detailed information regarding the accusation as possible

We will be in touch with Elections Enforcement throughout the day so make sure you contact SOTS right away.

Challenging Someone's Right to Vote

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Any person can challenge another person's right to vote if they know, suspect or reasonably believe

- That the voter is not who they say they are,
- That the voter does not live in the jurisdiction, or
- Disenfranchisement

This procedure is used **ONLY** for a person whose name appears on the official check list.

The person challenging is required to take an oath and sign a statement.

The Moderator decides the matter.

Challenging someone's vote cannot be done indiscriminately.

If the moderator decides against the voter who has been the subject of the challenge, then that voter can apply for a challenge ballot, which is then sealed and segregated.

Mechanical Problems #1

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The ballot was rejected by the tabulator. What happened?

This is **usually not** a mechanical problem with the tabulator.

When the tabulator rejects a ballot, it displays a message indicating the reason for the return of the ballot. The tabulator tender shall advise the voter of these messages, and shall not look at the markings on the ballot.

In many cases simply inserting the ballot in a different orientation ('bottom-first' vs. 'top-first'; 'upside-down' instead of 'right-side-up') may solve the problem; however the two special cases discussed below require special procedures:

Over-vote: For example, they vote for both the Democratic and Republican candidate for President. Stray marks on the ballot are sometimes interpreted by the tabulator as an over-vote.

Unreadable (blank) ballot: The machine cannot read a single vote for any office. Perhaps the voter didn't fill in the bubbles but instead circled the candidates' names.

The voter can be given a new ballot and does not need to go to the end of the line.

If the voter insists that the ballot be processed as is, the tabulator tender shall instruct the voter that the tabulator will not count the vote for the over-voted office but will count the other votes. The voter shall then be instructed to deposit the ballot in the **auxiliary bin**.

Mechanical Problems #2

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The tabulator breaks down, jams, or is otherwise inoperable. What now?

VOTING NEVER STOPS! Even if the tabulator is out of service, ballots shall continue to be issued, voted and placed in the auxiliary bin.

The Moderator should contact the Registrar of Voters immediately and prepare the back-up tabulator for use.

Ballots placed in the auxiliary bin will be run through the tabulator when it is repaired or replaced or hand counted.

An election official shall clear any jammed ballots in accordance with instructions provided for the tabulator and shall avoid looking at the markings on the ballots. The tabulator shall not be opened unless two election officials are present.

Mechanical Problems #3

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The Accessible Voting System for voters with disabilities is not working. What can be done?

Voting does not stop! Voters will be given the standard optical scan ballots and any assistance necessary to both complete and scan those ballots.

Common Questions About Voters Requiring Assistance #1

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What is the protocol in serving voters with disabilities?

Any voter may choose to vote using the Accessible Voting ballot marking device and an effort should be made to inform disabled voters that it is available. However, no voter should feel pressured to use any particular system.

Any voter who believes that they require assistance may be given assistance in the voting booth, or with the device, by a person of the elector's choice. But the voter may not be assisted by their employer or agent of that employer, agent of the elector's union or a candidate (unless the candidate is an immediate family member).

Any elector who requests assistance must be provided with someone qualified to read and to help in the completion and/or scanning of the ballot.

Common Questions About Voters Requiring Assistance #2

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What if the voter is unable to get from their car to the poll because of a disability?

The voter may request that the ballot be brought to them.

Registrars or Assistant Registrars of different parties will facilitate this.

Common Problems With Ballots #1

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What if the ballots have the wrong candidates' names?

The Moderator should contact the Registrar immediately to get the correct ballots.

Voters may cast an incorrect ballot but some of their choices will not be counted by the tabulator.

Remember, voting does not stop!

Common Problems With Ballots #2

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What if the polling place runs out of ballots?

The Moderator should always keep a watchful eye on their supply of ballots.

Voting should never stop. The moderator can make copies of the ballots. These copied ballots will not be able to be run through the tabulator.

Closing the Polls

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- The Moderator announces that the polls are closed at 8:00 p.m.
- Electors who are **in line at 8:00 p.m.** are permitted to vote after 8:00 p.m. The Moderator must station an official or a police officer at the end of the line at 8:00 p.m. to make sure no one else enters the line.
- After the polls are closed and the last person in line has voted, the public may enter and remain in the polling place, but the public should not be in the immediate area of the tabulator.
- The canvass of the vote must be conducted in full view of all polling place officials and the general public.

NOTE: EDR does not allow anyone in line at 8p.m. to vote.

PART THREE:

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COMMUNICATION BETWEEN VOLUNTEER ATTORNEYS AND THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE

When the Office of Secretary of the State is contacted about a situation or circumstance that we are concerned about we will begin calling Attorneys in that area to find someone who can respond.

The Attorney will then be emailed an appointment letter naming him/her as a designee of the Secretary.

The Attorney then visits the polls, presents themselves and their letter of designation to the Moderator and asks about the situation. No advice is given at this point.

The Attorney then contacts the Secretary's office using the designated direct phone line that they have been given to discuss the problem and best resolution.

Thank You

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Thank you for participating in today's webinar.

You will be emailed a link to today's PowerPoint as well as to a recorded version of this webinar. Please contact Peggy Reeves or Ted Bromley with any questions on the materials contained in today's presentation.

Please update your contact information and Election Day availability with the Connecticut Bar Association as needed before November 8.

On Election Day, you will be contacted by SOTS should we become alerted to an issue in your area.

Thank you to the Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium for hosting us and providing technical support.

Contact:

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Director of Elections

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Peggy.reeves@ct.gov

Ted Bromley

Staff Attorney

Ted.Bromley@ct.gov

860-509-6100

ELECTION DAY HOTLINE: 866-733-2463 (SEEC INF)