



SUMMARY: STATE LAWS REGARDING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

September 2024

This document provides a summary of the laws in each state pertaining to presidential electors, including the selection and certification of electors by political parties, state certification of electors following the election, requirements that electors vote for the candidate nominated by the party, the date/time of the meeting of the electors, the filling of vacancies at the meeting of the electors, and other relevant provisions. Note that the laws referenced in this document regarding the selection/nomination of electors generally apply to major political parties, and may not reflect the procedures for independent candidates or other political organizations.

In most states, the major political parties select/nominate individuals to serve as presidential electors at state conventions held by the parties in accordance with party rules and procedures. Following the conventions, the parties certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State (or other state election official). When states canvass the presidential election results after the election, the electors representing the party whose candidates for President and Vice President received the highest number of votes are certified as the state's electors, and those electors meet in December to cast their electoral votes for President and Vice President.

The United States Constitution and federal statutes also include requirements pertaining to the meeting of the electors and the casting and counting of electoral votes. For example, the federal Electoral Count Act, which was amended by Congress in 2022, requires that the meeting of the electors take place on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. The Act also requires states to submit a list of the electors (certificate of ascertainment) to the U.S. Archives prior to the meeting of the electors, and requires the electors to submit a certificate of vote to the U.S. Archives, the U.S. Senate, and other officials following the meeting of the electors.

Individuals with questions about political party procedures for selecting or nominating presidential electors, or state laws concerning the meeting of the presidential electors and casting of votes, should contact the relevant state political parties, or state election officials, as appropriate.

For additional information on the electoral college process, see the [National Conference of State Legislatures \(NCSL\)](#) and the [National Archives and Records Administration](#) (NARA).

State

Alabama	<p>Political parties select presidential electors by state party convention or committee. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State. The certificate must include a statement by each elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President nominated by the party.</p> <p>Counties must submit the presidential election results to the Secretary of state within 5 days of canvassing the results. Within 15 days of receiving the county results, the Governor must certify the results and notify the electors by proclamation.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the office of the Secretary of State at noon on the second Tuesday in December after the election, or <i>“on such other day as may be fixed by Congress.”</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>Code of Alabama § 17-14-31, 17-14-33, 17-14-33, 17-14-36</p>
Alaska	<p>Political parties select presidential electors by state party convention or in any other manner prescribed by the bylaws of the party. The parties must certify to the Director of Elections the names of the individuals selected by the party to serve as presidential electors. Each elector must pledge to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the party.</p> <p>When the results of the presidential election have been determined, the Director of Elections must send a certificate of election to each elector.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the office of the Director of Elections at 11:00 AM on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December after the election, or <i>“if Congress fixes a different day for the meeting, the electors shall meet on the day designated by the Act of Congress.”</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, and no alternates have been designated, the electors must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Alaska Stat. §§ 15.30.020, 15.30.040, 15.30.070, 15.30.080, 15.30.090)</p>
Arizona	<p>Presidential electors are appointed by the chairman of the state committee of a political party. The party must file nomination papers for each presidential elector with the Secretary of State.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place after the Secretary of State issues the statewide canvass results of the presidential election. The electors must cast their electoral votes for the candidate for President and Vice President who received the highest number of votes according to the canvass. If a presidential elector knowingly refuses to do so, the elector is no longer eligible, the office is deemed vacant, and the</p>

	<p>chairperson of the state committee of the political party must appoint a replacement elector. The party may certify the replacement elector's appointment with the Secretary of State as soon as practicable.</p> <p>(Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-212; 16-344)</p>
Arkansas	<p>Presidential electors are chosen by the state convention of political parties. The parties must certify the names of the presidential electors chosen to the Secretary of State. If there is a vacancy after the electors are chosen, the state executive committee of a party may fill the vacancy.</p> <p>If a political party submits more than one certificate of electors, the constitutional officers of the state must meet to determine which set of electors was chosen by the authorized convention of the party.</p> <p>Within 20 days of the election, the constitutional officers must canvass and declare the presidential election results. Within 5 days of the canvass, the Governor must send a certificate of appointment under state seal to the electors who were elected, and to federal officials as required by federal law.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the office of the Secretary of State at 10:00 AM <i>"at the time appointed by the laws of the United States."</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors must fill the vacancy by appointment.</p> <p>(Ark. Code Ann. §§ 7-8-302, 7-8-304, 7-8-306, 7-8-307).</p>
California	<p>Presidential electors are chosen by political parties according to state law.</p> <p>Political parties must certify the list of presidential electors and alternate electors to the Secretary of State. The certificate must include a pledge from each elector and alternate elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the political party they represent. If a candidate for President or Vice President withdraws or dies before the meeting of the electors, the pledge applies to the successor candidate nominated according to party rules.</p> <p>No later than 32 days after the presidential election, the Secretary of State issue a certificate of election to the electors who were elected.</p> <p>The certificate of ascertainment required to be submitted by the Governor under federal law must state that the electors will serve as electors unless a substitute is appointed to fill a vacancy.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the State Capitol at 2:00 PM on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote in accordance with the elector pledge, the Secretary of State must appoint one of the alternate electors as a substitute.</p> <p>Following the meeting of the electors, the Secretary of State must submit a certificate of vote, along with an amended certificate of ascertainment (if the final list of electors differs from the previously submitted list) in accordance with state and federal law.</p>

	(California Elections Code Ann. §§ 6904, 6913, 6914, 6916, 6918, 15505).
Colorado	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors at state party conventions. The parties must certify the names of the presidential electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>Following the canvass of presidential election results, the Secretary of State must prepare a certification of election for the presidential electors who are elected, and deliver the certificate to the electors on or before the date the electors meet. The certificate must be signed by the Governor under state seal.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at noon in the office of the Governor on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. The electors must take an oath agreeing to vote for the candidates for President and Vice President who received the highest number of votes. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to act, the electors must immediately fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 1-4-302, 1-4-304, 1-4-701, 1-11-107; Colo. Code Regs. 1505-1, Rule 24.1.1)</p>
Connecticut	<p>Political parties select presidential electors at state party conventions. Parties must file the names of the electors with the Secretary of State.</p> <p>Following the state canvass of presidential election results, the Secretary of State must notify the electors who were elected and submit a certificate of ascertainment of appointment of presidential electors in accordance with federal law.</p> <p>Electors must cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the political party.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at noon at the office of the Secretary of State on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday of December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 9-175, 9-176, 9-388).</p>
Delaware	<p>Presidential electors are selected by state convention or committee of the political parties.</p> <p>Parties must certify the names of the electors and alternate electors to the Secretary of State. The certificate must include a pledge from each elector and alternate elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the political party they represent.</p> <p>Following the canvass of state election results, the Superior Court must issue a certificate of election to the electors.</p> <p>The certificate of ascertainment required to be submitted by the Governor under federal law must state that the electors will serve as electors unless a substitute is appointed to fill a vacancy.</p>

	<p>The meeting of the electors takes place in Dover “<i>on the day determined by Congress for that purpose.</i>” The electors must cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the political party. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote in accordance with the elector pledge, the Secretary of State must appoint one of the alternate electors as a substitute.</p> <p>Following the meeting of the electors, the Secretary of State must submit a certificate of vote, along with an amended certificate of ascertainment (if the final list of electors differs from the previously submitted list) in accordance with state and federal law.</p> <p>(Del. Code Ann. tit. 15, §§ 3301, 4303, 4323, 4324, 4326, 5705).</p>
D.C.	<p>Presidential electors are selected by political parties. The names of the electors must be submitted to the Board of Elections.</p> <p>The electors must take an oath affirming that they will cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the political party they represent.</p> <p>If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the Board of Elections must appoint a substitute elector from a list submitted by the party.</p> <p>(D.C. Code 1-1001.08)</p>
Florida	<p>The Governor nominates the presidential electors of each political party from a list of recommended candidates submitted by the parties. The Governor must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State. If a nominated electors is unable to serve, the Governor may appoint someone to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>Electors must take an oath affirming that they will cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the political party they represent.</p> <p>The Secretary of State must certify as elected the presidential electors representing the candidates for President and Vice-President that received the highest number of votes.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place in Tallahassee “<i>on the day that is directed by Congress</i>” at the time fixed by the Governor. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors must vote to fill the vacancy. An elector’s refusal of failure to vote for the candidates nominated by the party constitutes a resignation, and the Governor must appoint someone to fill the position.</p> <p>(Fla. Stat. §§ 103.021, 103.051, 103.061)</p>
Georgia	<p>Presidential electors are selected by the political parties according to party rules.</p>

	<p>No later than 18 days after the presidential election, the Governor must certify the electors who were elected.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place in the state capital at noon on <i>“the day which is, or may be, directed by the Congress of the United States”</i>. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors must vote to select someone of the same political party as the absent elector to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Ga. Code Ann. §§ 21-2-11, 21-2-12, 21-2-130, 21-2-172, 21-2-499).</p>
Hawaii	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors by state party convention. The parties must certify the names of the electors and alternate electors to the Chief Election Officer. The certificate must include a pledge from each elector and alternate elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the political party they represent. The electors are bound by the pledge in all circumstances other than death of the presidential candidate for whom they are pledged to vote.</p> <p>If a political party submits more than one certificate of electors, the Governor and other designated state officers must meet to determine which set of electors was lawfully chosen by the political party.</p> <p>No later than the last day of November, or as soon as presidential election results are received from the counties, the Chief Election Officer must certify to the Governor the names of the presidential electors representing the candidate that received the highest number of votes and send a certificate of election to the electors. The Governor must submit under state seal a certificate of persons elected as presidential electors in accordance with federal law.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at 2:00 PM at the state capital on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the Chief Election Officer must appoint one of the alternate electors as a substitute.</p> <p>Following the meeting of the electors, the Chief Election Officer must submit a certificate of vote, along with an amended certificate of ascertainment (if the final list of electors differs from the previously submitted list) in accordance with state and federal law.</p> <p>(H.R.S. § 14-21, 14-22, 14-26, 14-27)</p>
Idaho	<p>Political parties select presidential electors at state party conventions. Parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>Prior to the second Wednesday in December, the Secretary of State must deliver a certificate of election under state seal to the electors who were elected in the presidential election.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place in the state capital at noon <i>“on the day which is or may be directed by the Congress of the United States.”</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors must vote to fill the vacancy.</p>

	(Idaho Code §§ 34-707, 34-711, 34-1501, 34-1503, 34-1504).
Illinois	<p>Political parties select presidential electors by state party convention or committee. Parties must certify the names of the electors and alternate electors to the State Board of Elections. The certificate must include a pledge from each elector and alternate elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the political party they represent</p> <p>If a political party submits more than one certificate of electors, the State Board of Elections must meet to determine which set of electors was chosen by the authorized convention of the party.</p> <p>Within 31 days of the election, the State Board of Elections must canvass and declare the presidential election results. Within 5 days of the canvass, Governor must send a certificate of appointment to the electors representing the candidate who received the highest number of votes.</p> <p>The certificate of ascertainment required to be submitted by the Governor under federal law must state that the electors will serve as electors unless a substitute is appointed to fill a vacancy.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the office of the Secretary of State at 10:00 AM <i>“at the time appointed by the laws of the United States.”</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the Secretary of State must appoint one of the alternate electors as a substitute.</p> <p>Following the meeting of the electors, the Secretary of State must submit a certificate of vote, along with an amended certificate of ascertainment (if the final list of electors differs from the previously submitted list) in accordance with state and federal law</p> <p>(10 Ill. Comp. Stat. §§ 5/21-1, 5/21-2, 5/21-3, 5/21-4, 22/5-15, 22/5-25).</p>
Indiana	<p>Political parties nominated presidential electors by state party convention. Parties must certify the names of the electors and alternate electors to the Election Division. The certificate must include a pledge from each elector and alternate elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the political party they represent. If a candidate for President or Vice-President withdraws or dies before the meeting of the electors, the pledge applies to the successor candidate nominated according to party rules.</p> <p>No later than the last Tuesday in November, the election division must certify to the electors who were elected to the Governor. The certificate of ascertainment required to be submitted by the Governor under federal law must state that the electors will serve as electors unless a substitute is appointed to fill a vacancy. The certificate must include the state seal and at least one confidential security features, as determined by the Secretary of State, for verifying the authenticity of the certificate.</p>

	<p>The meeting of the electors takes place at 10:00 AM in the chamber of the Indiana House of Representatives on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December, <i>or on another day fixed by the Congress of the United States</i>. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, an alternate elector must fill the vacancy.</p> <p>Following the meeting of the electors, the Secretary of State must submit a certificate of vote, along with an amended certificate of ascertainment (if the final list of electors differs from the previously submitted list) in accordance with state and federal law</p> <p>(Ind. Code §§ 3-8-4-2, 3-10-4-1.5, 3-10-4-1.7, 3-10-4-5, 10-4-7, 3-10-4-8, 3-10-4-9, 3-10-4-11)</p>
Iowa	<p>Political parties select the presidential electors. Parties must certify the names of the electors and alternate electors to the Secretary of State. The certificate must include a pledge from each elector and alternate electors agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the political party they represent.</p> <p>Ten days after the state canvass of presidential election results, the Governor must issue a certificate of election under state seal to the presidential electors in accordance with the results.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the state capital on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December after the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the Secretary of State must appoint an alternate elector as a substitute.</p> <p>Following the meeting of the electors, the Secretary of State must submit a certificate of vote, along with an amended certificate of ascertainment (if the final list of electors differs from the previously submitted list) in accordance with state and federal law</p> <p>(Iowa Code §§ 54.1, 54.5, 54.6, 54.7, 54.8, 54.8A)</p>
Kansas	<p>Political parties select presidential electors in accordance with party procedures. Parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at noon at the state capital on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December after the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors must immediately vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 25-301, 25-802, 25-804).</p>
Kentucky	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors in accordance with party procedures. Parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State. If there is a vacancy after the electors are nominated, the chair of a political party may fill the vacancy.</p> <p>Following the state canvass of presidential election results, the State Board of Elections issues a certificate of election to the electors who were elected.</p>

	<p>The meeting of the electors takes place at noon on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, those in attendance must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 118.325, 118.365, 118.445)</p>
Louisiana	<p>Political parties select presidential electors as determined by a resolution adopted by the party. The names of the electors must be filed with the Secretary of State. Political parties must fill any vacancy that occurs after the electors are selected.</p> <p>The Secretary of State must determine the slate of electors that have been elected based on the presidential election results. The Governor must issue a certificate of election to the electors.</p> <p>The Governor must submit the credentials of presidential electors in accordance with federal law.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at noon in the State Capitol <i>“on the day appointed for their meeting by federal law.”</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors must vote to fill the vacancy no later than 4:00 PM.</p> <p>(Louisiana Rev. Statutes §§ 18-1253, 18-1263, 18-1264).</p>
Maine	<p>Political parties select presidential electors at a state convention.</p> <p>As soon as possible after the presidential election, the Governor must submit a certificate of the determination of the electors under state seal, in accordance with federal law. The Governor must send certificates to the electors on or before the first Monday after the 2nd Wednesday of December.</p> <p>The electors at large must cast their electoral votes for the candidates for President and Vice-President who received the largest number of votes in the state. The electors of each congressional district must cast their ballots for the candidates who received the largest number of votes in each respective congressional district.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place in the House Chamber in Augusta at 2:00 PM on the first Monday after the 2nd Wednesday of December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must fill the vacancy by majority vote.</p> <p>Following the meeting of the electors, the electors must immediately send a certificate of the votes to the designated federal officials.</p> <p>(21-A Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 321, 804, 805)</p>
Maryland	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors in accordance with party rules. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the State Board Election.</p>

	<p>Following the canvass of presidential election results, the Governor must certify the electors who were elected, and issue and transmit a certificate of electors in accordance with federal law.</p> <p>The electors must cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President who received the highest number of votes.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place in the State House in the City of Annapolis “<i>on the day provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States.</i>” If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Md. Ann. Code Art. 33, §§ 8-503, 8-505)</p>
Massachusetts	<p>Political parties nominate the presidential electors. Parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State. The certificate must include a pledge by each elector to vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President nominated by the party they represent.</p> <p>Within ten days after presidential election results are submitted to the Secretary of State, the Governor must declare the results by proclamation and issue a certificate of election to the electors.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place “<i>on the date fixed under federal law.</i>” If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must choose someone to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Mass. Gen. Laws §§ 53-8, 54-118, 54-138)</p>
Michigan	<p>Political parties choose presidential electors at a state convention. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>After the state canvass of presidential election results, and no less than 6 days before the meeting of the electors, the Governor must issue a certificate of ascertainment of appointment of electors that includes the state seal, and at least one confidential security feature, as determined by the Governor, for verifying the authenticity of the certificate. The governor must send the certificate to the electors and the U.S. Archivist. A superseding certificate of ascertainment issued by the Governor replaces any prior certificate of ascertainment.</p> <p>An elector may resign up until 48 hours after receiving the certificate of ascertainment from the Governor. Failure of an elector to resign signifies consent to serve and cast the elector’s vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President nominated by the party the elector represents.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place in the senate chamber at the state capitol at 2:00 PM on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If Congress fixes a different day for the meeting, the electors must meet on that day. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 168.41, 168.42, 468.46 168.47)</p>

<p>Minnesota</p>	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors by state convention. The parties must certify the names of electors and alternate electors to the Secretary of State. The certificate must include a pledge from each elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President nominated by the party they represent.</p> <p>The results of the presidential election are declared at the State Canvassing Board meeting. The Governor must send a certificate of election under state seal and countersigned by the Secretary of State to the electors representing the candidates for President and Vice-President that received the highest number of votes.</p> <p>The certificate of ascertainment required to be submitted by the Governor under federal law must state that the electors will serve as electors unless a substitute is appointed to fill a vacancy.</p> <p>The meeting of the presidential electors and alternate electors takes at the State Capital on the day <i>“fixed by Congress...”</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the Secretary of State must appoint one of the alternate electors as a substitute.</p> <p>Following the meeting of the electors, the Secretary of State must submit a certificate of vote, along with an amended certificate of ascertainment (if the final list of electors differs from the previously submitted list) in accordance with state and federal law.</p> <p>(Minn. Stat. §§ 208.03, 208.06, 208.43, 208.45, 208.46)</p>
<p>Mississippi</p>	<p>Political parties designate presidential electors at a state convention. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State. The certificate must include a statement from each elector affirming that they will cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President nominated by the party they represent.</p> <p>The Secretary of State must notify the electors that have been elected immediately after ascertaining the results.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the state capitol on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors in attendance must appoint someone to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Miss. Code. Ann. §§ 23-15-771, 23-15-785, 23-15-787, 23-15-789)</p>
<p>Missouri</p>	<p>Presidential electors are nominated by political parties. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>After receiving the presidential election results from the counties, and within 15 days of the election, the Governor must determine the results and declare the electors who are elected. The Governor must notify the electors prior to the meeting of the electors.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at 2:00 PM on <i>“the day appointed by act of Congress for their meeting.”</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present may appoint other persons to fill the vacancy.</p>

	(Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 115.399, 128.070, 128.130)
Montana	<p>Presidential electors are nominated by political parties. The parties must certify the names of the electors and alternate electors to the Secretary of State. The certificate must include a pledge from each elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President nominated by the political party they represent.</p> <p>Following the state canvass of presidential election results, the Secretary of State must issue a certificate of election for the electors who were elect, and deliver the certificates at the meeting of the electors. The certificates must be signed by the Governor under state seal.</p> <p>The certificate of ascertainment required to be submitted by the Governor under federal law must state that the electors will serve as electors unless a substitute is appointed to fill a vacancy.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place in Helena at 2:00 PM on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the Secretary of State must appoint one of the alternate electors as a substitute.</p> <p>Following the meeting of the electors, the Secretary of State must submit a certificate of vote, along with an amended certificate of ascertainment (if the final list of electors differs from the previously submitted list) in accordance with state and federal law</p> <p>(Mont. Code. Ann. §§ 13-25-101, 13-25-303, 13-25-304, 13-25-306, 13-25-307, 13-25-308)</p>
Nebraska	<p>Political parties select presidential electors at state conventions. The parties certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>Following the presidential election, the Governor must send a certificate of appointment to the electors who were elected.</p> <p>The certificate of ascertainment required to be submitted by the Governor under federal law must state that the electors will serve as electors unless a substitute is appointed to fill a vacancy, and an amended certificate will be submitted if an elector is appointed to fill a vacancy. The certificate must also include a security feature for purposes of for verifying the authenticity of the certificate.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at 2:00 PM on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December following the election, at a location determined by the Governor. The electors must pledge to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President that received the highest number of votes. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy. If the electors fail to fill the vacancy, or an elector refuses to vote for the candidates that received the highest number of votes, the Governor must fill the vacancy by appointment.</p> <p>(Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 32-710, 32-713, 32-714)</p>

Nevada	<p>Political parties elect presidential electors at state conventions. The parties must certify the names of the electors and alternate electors to the Secretary of State. Their certificate must include a pledge from each elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President that received the highest number of votes.</p> <p>Following the state canvass of election results, the Governor must issue a certificate of election to the electors who were elected.</p> <p>The certificate of ascertainment required to be submitted by the Governor under federal law must state that the electors will serve as electors unless a substitute is appointed to fill a vacancy, and an amended certificate will be submitted if an elector is appointed to fill a vacancy.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors is held in accordance with federal law. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the Secretary of State must appoint one of the alternate electors as a substitute.</p> <p>(Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 298.035, 298.045, 298.065, 298.075)</p>
New Hampshire	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors at state conventions. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place in the state house in Concord “<i>on the day fixed by law.</i>” If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 655:54, 660:27, 660:28, 667:21)</p>
New Jersey	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors at a state convention. Political parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State. The parties may appoint a committee to fill any vacancies that occur among the electors prior to the election.</p> <p>The Governor must issue a certificate of election to the electors who were elected, countersigned by the Secretary of State under state seal. The Secretary of State must deliver the certificate to the electors at the meeting of the electors.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place in Trenton at 3:00 PM “<i>on the day appointed by congress for that purpose.</i>” If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 19:13-2, 19:13-15, 19:22-8; 19:36-1, 19:36-2)</p>
New Mexico	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors at a state convention. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>The State Canvassing Board issues a certificate of election to the presidential electors representing the candidates for President and Vice-President that received the highest number of votes in the election.</p>

	<p>Electors must cast their electors votes for the candidates nominated by the political party they represent. Failure to do is a 4th degree felony under state law.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at 11:00 AM in the offices of the Secretary of State <i>“on the day fixed by the laws of the United States.”</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must choose someone from a list submitted by the party to fill the vacancy. If the electors fail to fill a vacancy by noon, the Governor must appoint someone from the list to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 1-15-3; 1-15-6, 1-15-7, 1-15-8, 1-15-9)</p>
New York	<p>Presidential electors are nominated by the state committees of political parties. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the State Board of Elections.</p> <p>The electors must cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President nominated by the party they represent.</p> <p>Immediately following the canvass of presidential election results, State Board of Elections must send a list of the persons elected as electors, and a certificate of determination from the State Canvassing Board, to the electors and the designated federal officials. The certificate must be signed by the Governor under state seal.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at noon at the state capitol on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for failure to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>After the meeting of the electors, the electors must submit a certificate of vote to the designated state and federal officials.</p> <p>(N.Y. Election Law §§ 6-102, 12-102, 12-104, 12-106)</p>
North Carolina	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>After the presidential election results are certified by the State Board of Elections, the Governor must issue a proclamation with the names of the electors who were elected. Before the meeting of the electors, the Governor must send a certificate of ascertainment with the names of the electors to the U.S. Archivist and the electors. The certificate must include the state seal and a security feature for purposes of verifying the authenticity of the certificate.</p> <p>Electors who fail to vote for the candidates nominated by the political party they represent must pay a fine.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at noon on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for failure to vote for the candidates nominate by the party, alternate electors must fill the vacancies. Otherwise, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy.</p>

	(N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 163-209, 163-210, 163, 212, 163-213)
North Dakota	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors at a state convention. The parties must certify the names of the electors and the alternate electors to the Secretary of State. The certificate must include a pledge from each elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the party they represent.</p> <p>Within 10 days after the State Canvassing Board canvasses the presidential election results, the Governor must declare the names of the presidential electors by proclamation. The Secretary of State must issue a certificate of election to the electors. The certificate must be signed by the Governor and the Secretary of State under state seal.</p> <p>The certificate of ascertainment required to be submitted by the Governor under federal law must state that the electors will serve as electors unless a substitute is appointed to fill a vacancy.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at 1:00 PM in the office of the Governor on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the Secretary of State must appoint one of the alternate electors as a substitute.</p> <p>Following the meeting of the electors, the Secretary of State must submit a certificate of vote, along with an amended certificate of ascertainment (if the final list of electors differs from the previously submitted list) in accordance with state and federal law</p> <p>(N.D. Cent. Code §§ 16.1-03-14, 16.1-14-04, 16.1-14-05, 16.1-14.1-06)</p>
Ohio	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors by state convention or state central committee. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of state.</p> <p>Immediately after the canvass of presidential election results, the Secretary of State must send a certificate of election to the presidential electors who were elected.</p> <p>The electors must cast their elector vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President nominated by the political party they represent.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at noon in the state capitol “<i>on the day designated by the congress of the United States</i>”. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §§ 3505.10, 3505.39, 3505.40)</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors at a party convention. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the State Election Board. The electors must take an oath agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President nominated by the party they represent. The oath must be filed with the Secretary of State. An elector who violates the oath is guilty of a misdemeanor.</p>

	<p>The State Election Board issues certificates of election to the presidential electors, and the Governor sends the certificate to the electors.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at 10:00 AM in the Governor's office <i>"at the time appointed by the laws of the United States."</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the electors present must appoint someone to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Oklahoma Statutes §§ 26-10-101, 26-10-102, 26-10-104, 26-10-107, 26-10-108)</p>
Oregon	<p>Political parties select the presidential electors. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State. The certificate must include a pledge from each elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President nominated by the party they represent.</p> <p>No later than six days prior to the meeting of the electors, the Governor and the Secretary of State must issue a certificate of ascertainment of appointment of electors in accordance with federal law. The certificate must include a security feature(s) for verifying the authenticity of the certificate. The Secretary of State must determine the feature(s) by rule.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the State Capitol on the Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. The Secretary of State must perform any duty on behalf of the electors in accordance with state and federal law. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy. The Governor and Secretary of State must issue an amended certificate of ascertainment to reflect any elector who fills a vacancy.</p> <p>(Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 248.355, 248.370)</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>After each political party nominates a candidate for President by national convention, the nominee for President must nominate presidential electors for the party. The names of the electors must be certified to the Secretary of State. If there is a vacancy among the electors after they are nominated, the nominee for President must fill the vacancy.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the state capitol at noon <i>"of the day which is, or may be, directed by the Congress of the United States."</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(25 P.S. §§ 2878, 3192, 3193)</p>
Rhode Island	<p>Political parties nominate president electors at state party conventions.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at noon at the state house in Providence on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December after the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>The Governor and Secretary of State must issue and submit certificates as required by federal law.</p>

	(R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 17-12-13, 17-4-11, 17-4-12)
South Carolina	<p>Candidates for electors of President and Vice President nominated by a political party certified by the State Election Commission or by valid petition are filed with the Secretary of State.</p> <p>Each elector must declare which candidate for President and Vice-President the elector will vote for, and the electors who are elected must vote for those candidates. The declaration must be filed with the Secretary of State not later than 60 days prior to the election. An elector who votes contrary to the declaration is deemed to be in violation of state election law. The executive committee of the political party the electors represent may relieve an elector of the obligation to vote for a specific candidate if the committee determines that it would not be in the best interest of the state for the elector to cast a ballot for that candidate.</p> <p>After the Secretary of State receives the presidential election results certified by the Board of State Canvassers, the Secretary of State must certify to the Governor the names of the persons elected as electors.</p> <p>At least 6 days prior to the meeting of the electors, the Governor must send a certificate of ascertainment of appointment of electors to the Archivist of the United States. The certificate must include the state seal, at least one security feature, and the names of the electors appointed, and the number of votes cast for each person for whose appointment any and all votes have been cast. The Governor must send six duplicate-originals of the certificate to the electors on or prior to the day the electors meet. If a revised certificate of ascertainment is issued prior to the meeting of electors, the revised certificate supersedes any previous version.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place in the office of the Secretary of State at 11:00 AM on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>After the meeting of the electors, the electors must submit certificates of vote of the electors along with the certificates of ascertainment to the designated state and federal officials.</p> <p>(S.C. Code Ann. §§ 7-19-70, 7-19-80, 7-19-90, 7-19-100)</p>
South Dakota	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors at a state convention. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at noon at the state capitol on <i>“the day which is or may be directed by the Congress of the United States.”</i> The Governor must provide the electors with a certificate of the names of the electors at the meeting. If an elector named in the certificate fails to appear, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(S.D. Codified Laws §§ 12-5-21, 12-5-22, 12-24-1, 12-24-2, 12-24-3, 12-24-4)</p>

Tennessee	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors. The parties must certify the names of the electors and alternate electors to the Secretary of State. The certificate must include a pledge from each elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the party they represent. Electors must cast their electoral votes for the candidates of the political party they represent if both candidates are alive. If the Presidential candidate of the party is dead, the electors may cast their electoral votes as they see fit.</p> <p>Following the state canvass of presidential election results, the Governor issues a certification of election to the electors who were elected.</p> <p>The certificate of ascertainment required to be submitted by the Governor under federal law must state that the electors will serve as electors unless a substitute is appointed to fill a vacancy.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the state capitol <i>“at the time prescribed by the laws of the United States.”</i> The Governor must provide the electors with a certificate the names of the electors. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the electors present must elect an alternate elector as a substitute.</p> <p>Following the meeting of the electors, the Secretary of State must submit a certificate of vote, along with an amended certificate of ascertainment (if the final list of electors differs from the previously submitted list) in accordance with state and federal law</p> <p>(Tenn. Code. Ann. §§ 2-8-110, 2-13-303, 2-15-103, 2-15-104, 2-15-105)</p>
Texas	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors in accordance with party rules. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>If a replacement candidate for President or Vice-President is certified in accordance with state law, an elector must consider the replacement candidate to be the candidate for whom the elector is the corresponding elector.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the State Capitol at 2:00 PM on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors may declare the position vacant by a vote of those present.</p> <p>(Tex. Elections Code Ann. §§ 192.002, 192.003, 192.004, 192.006, 192.009)</p>
Utah	<p>Political parties choose presidential electors and fill any vacancies among the electors in accordance with party bylaws. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Lieutenant Governor. If there is a vacancy among the electors, the political party represented by the elector must immediately fill the vacancy</p>

	<p>Following the state canvass of presidential election results, the Lieutenant Governor must provide certificates of election to the electors of the candidate for President who received the highest number of votes.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the office of the Lieutenant Governor at noon on the first Wednesday of January after the election, or at noon of <i>“any other day designated by the Congress of the United States of America.”</i> If an elector cast an electoral vote for someone not nominated by the party the elector represents, except in the cases of death or felony conviction of a candidate, the elector is considered to have resigned and the remaining electors must appoint another person to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Utah Code Ann. §§ 20A-13-301, 20A-13-303, 20A-13-304)</p>
Vermont	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors at the party platform convention. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>After the state canvass of election results, the canvassing committee must issue certificates of election to the electors representing the party whose Presidential candidate received the highest number of votes.</p> <p>The electors must vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the party the electors represent, or the legal successor who has replaced the candidate due to the candidate’s death, resignation, or disqualification.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the State House on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17, §§ 2721, 2722, 2731, 2732)</p>
Virginia	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors at a party convention. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the State Board of Elections. The certificate must include an oath from each elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the party they represent, or as directed by party in the event of the death, withdrawal, or disqualification of the candidate.</p> <p>In the event of the death, withdrawal, or disqualification of a candidate for President or Vice President, or an elector, the parties may substitute the name of a different elector or candidate before the State Board certifies the official ballot.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at the Capitol building at noon on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If Congress chooses a different day for the meeting of the electors, the meeting must take place on that day. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy.</p>

	(Va. Code Ann. §§ 24.2-240, 24.2-241, 24.2-244, 24.2-245)
Washington	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors. The parties must certify the names of the electors and alternate electors to the Secretary of State. The certificate must include a pledge for each elector agreeing to cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President of the party they represent.</p> <p>The certificate of ascertainment required to be submitted by the Governor under federal law must state that the electors will serve as electors unless a substitute is appointed to fill a vacancy.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place at noon at the state capitol <i>“on the day fixed by federal statute.”</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, including for refusal to vote for the candidates nominated by the party, the Secretary of State must appoint one of the alternate electors as a substitute.</p> <p>Following the meeting of the electors, the Secretary of State must submit a certificate of vote, along with an amended certificate of ascertainment (if the final list of electors differs from the previously submitted list) in accordance with state and federal law.</p> <p>(Wash. Rev. Code §§ 29A.56.082, 29A.56.084, 29A.56.088, 29A.56.090, 29A.56.092, 29A.56.320, 29A.56.340)</p>
West Virginia	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors at a state convention. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place in the office of the Governor <i>“on the day now appointed, or which shall hereafter be appointed, by the Congress of the United States.”</i> If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must appoint someone to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(W. Va. Code §§ 3-5-21, 3-1-14)</p>
Wisconsin	<p>Representatives of each political party meet in the state capitol on the first Tuesday in October to nominate presidential electors. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the State Elections Commission.</p> <p>Following the state canvass of presidential election results, the Governor must sign a certificate under state seal of the electors who were elected and send the certificate to the designated federal officials. The Governor must provide the certificate to the electors prior to the meeting of the electors.</p> <p>The electors must cast their electoral vote for the candidates for President and Vice President nominated by the party they represent. An elector is not required to vote for a candidate who is deceased at the time the electors meet.</p>

	<p>The meeting of the electors takes place at noon on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following the election. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the electors present must vote to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>(Wis. Stat. §§ 8.18, 7.75)</p>
Wyoming	<p>Political parties nominate presidential electors at a state convention. The parties must certify the names of the electors to the Secretary of State. A vacancy that occurs among the electors before the general election must be filled by the political parties.</p> <p>Following the state canvass of election results, the Secretary of State must issue a certificate of election to the electors who are elected.</p> <p>The electors must vote for the candidates for the office of President and Vice President who receive the highest number of votes.</p> <p>The meeting of the electors takes place in the office of the Secretary of State at noon on the Monday following the second Wednesday in December of presidential election years. If there is a vacancy at the meeting of the electors, the vacancy must be filled by a majority of the electors present.</p> <p>(Wyo. Stat. Ann. §§ 22-19-102, 22-19-104, 22-19-105, 22-19-106, 22-19-107, 22-19-108)</p>