

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...and maybe I'm not understanding.

SENATOR MAURSTAD: It would be my interpretation in, now I'm going to look at the amendment where it says, if they do not match, the signature and address shall be presumed to be invalid. That's the part that the Attorney General says we should take out and maybe Senator Bromm is going to correct that, but if they don't match...

SENATOR LINDSAY: One minute.

SENATOR MAURSTAD: ...they're not a registered voter and it's a moot point, isn't it?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Well, they could be a registered voter based on what's on the rec...see, a lot of these requirements are to prevent fraud.

SENATOR MAURSTAD: Correct.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...and to make verification possible. So when a presumption is created it means that if you don't have any facts before you but these two things laid side by side, the scale is going to tip toward the side of what is in the voter registration book. Now if the conclusion drawn is, therefore, the signature on the petition is not valid, that doesn't mean that's what is called an irrebuttable presumption, it means that then the person whose signature has been declared invalid can show that it ought to be declared valid despite the difference between what's on the petition and on the voter roll. We're talking about a presumption here and not an absolute disqualification of the signature and maybe I have...

SENATOR LINDSAY: Time. Senator Bromm.

SENATOR BROMM: Thank you, Mr. President. I have asked the Clerk if I could substitute an amendment which is being copied and distributed for the amendment which we've been talking about and I would ask leave to do so.

SENATOR LINDSAY: Mr. Clerk, is there an amendment on the desk?

CLERK: Yes, sir, there is. Senator Bromm would move to amend the bill. Senator Bromm and Senator Schimek would move to amend