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which has the provisions of the bill outlined in it. I'm going to not go through all of those, but I am going to go through several sections that committee counsel and the Secretary of State's Office, Neal Erickson, think aren't quite as boring and perhaps a little bit more important than some of the other sections. So I want to start with Section 4, which allows the Secretary of State to adopt rules and regs regarding all aspects of elections. And right now, the Secretary of State has authority only in specific areas. Sections 10 through 12 deal with the registration application forms, and current language regarding registration application form is eliminated and rewritten to include several items that should appear on the form. There are two new sections. One requires the applicants have...or the applications have sufficient information to determine if and where the applicant is entitled to vote, and the other new section specifically lists items required for a complete application. Section 13 clarifies that voter registration application is not rejected solely because of the lack of a driver's license or the last four digits of the Social Security number if the number is found when checked against a database. Section 19 allows a clerk to request a new signature card if the signature does not appear on the registration record due to fading, damaging...damage, loss, or other circumstances. Section 22 clarifies that the Secretary of State provides registration forms to military recruitment offices in Nebraska only. Section 27 eliminates the abbreviated transfer of registration forms for changes in the voter's name, party affiliation, or address. The voter will now be required to register again or update his or her registration information when these changes occur. The bill also eliminates the change of address and change of name forms. Section 32 clarifies language regarding what constitutes a valid vote for manually counted ballots and ballots counted by optical scanner. On a ballot that is manually counted, making a cross or other discernible mark in the square constitutes a valid vote. On a ballot which is counted by optical scanner, a mark in the oval or provided space that is discernible by the scanner constitutes a valid vote. Section 40, providing that any person waiting in line to vote when the polling site closes will be allowed to vote, previous language used the term "registered voters" instead of "person." This change is to accommodate provisional