

U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION



2012 Election Administration & Voting Survey

Puerto Rico

Statutory Overview

In order to better understand state laws governing federal elections, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, as part of its biennial Election Administration and Voting Survey, is collecting information on state election laws and procedures. These answers will help EAC to better understand the quantitative data relating to the 2012 general election that we are collecting from all U.S. states and territories.

EAC understands that responding to this Statutory Overview may require significant staff time on the part of your office. Please be assured that we have attempted to minimize the burden, and we appreciate your cooperation in this very important project.

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NOTE: Puerto Rico Legislative Assembly enacted the comprehensive new Puerto Rico Election Code for the 21st Century, Act 78 of June 1, 2011, as amended. Therefore, all election code reference numbers have changed as reflected herein, as well as substantive changes.

DIRECTIONS AND EXAMPLE

Please provide your state's legal citation for the responses to these questions (where applicable). Prior to beginning the Statutory Overview, please ensure that "track changes" is turned on; this will provide a record of all changes that are made including insertions, deletions, and formatting changes. To turn on track changes hold down "Control" and "Shift" and "E" at the same time. For additional assistance in working with "track changes" please contact your Technical Assistance point of contact at ICF International.

We have provided you with your answers to the 2010 Statutory Overview. If there has not been a change in your State's laws or legal citation in the response to a question, please mark No Change Since 2010 with an "X" as shown below:

X No Change Since 2010

If the response has changed since 2010, please mark Changed Since 2010 with an "X" and modify the answer as needed using track changes. If you need to replace the entire answer, please delete the 2010 response and record your 2012 response between the red bracketed text lines, as described below.

X Changed Since 2010

Please answer each question to the best of your ability. If terms are ambiguous or not relevant, please explain why. If a question is not applicable to your state, please explain why. If a definition or term lacks statutory reference but is widely understood in practice, please explain. If election procedures vary at the local level within your state, please explain to the best of your ability.

If state laws are currently enjoined or otherwise blocked from enforcement by a state or federal court, or executive decision, please specify.

Please keep your responses between the red, bracketed text lines. This will help us extract your answers into our central database.

Example:

A1. How does your state define the following terms related to votes and ballots? Please provide your state's legal citation defining these terms, where applicable.

- a. Over-vote

[Begin definition (a) below this line.]

Your answer goes here. You may enter the text directly, or cut and paste from another word processing program.

There is no limit to the length of your response.

[End definition (a) above this line.]

SECTION A: GENERAL

A1. How does your state define the following terms related to votes and ballots? Please provide your state's legal citation defining these terms, where applicable.

a. Over-vote

☒ **No Change Since 2010** ☐ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (a) below this line.]

The Puerto Rico Electoral Law currently does not define “**overvote**.”

An “**overvote**” shall mean when the voter has made more than the maximum number of allowable selections for any contest.

[End definition (a) above this line.]

b. Under-vote

☒ **No Change Since 2010** ☐ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (b) below this line.]

The Puerto Rico Electoral Law currently does not define “**undervote**.”

An “**undervote**” shall mean when the voter has made no selections or fewer than the allowable number of selections.

[End definition (b) above this line.]

c. Blank ballot

☐ **No Change Since 2010** ☒ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (c) below this line.]

“Blank ballot- shall mean an unmarked ballot that has been deposited in the ballot box by a voter. It shall not be deemed to be a cast vote.” (*Section 2.003 (54) (Act. 78-2011, as amended)*).

[End definition (c) above this line.]

d. Void/Spoiled ballot

_____ No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (d) below this line.]

- “Spoiled Ballot – Ballot spoiled by a voter and in substitution of
- which a second ballot is given. It shall not be deemed to be a cast
- vote. (*Section 2.003 (56)* (2011)).
- – Ballots Spoiled by Voters. – If a voter spoils any of the ballots by accident or mistake, he/she shall be entitled to rectification as provided through regulations. (*Section 9.029* (2011)).

[End definition (d) above this line.]

e. Provisional/Challenged ballot

_____ No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (e) below this line.]

Provisional Voting. –

Those persons who demand their right to vote but do not appear on the voter lists may be provisionally added in accordance with the procedure established by the Commission through regulations. (Section 9.042 (Act78-2011)).

“ Section 9.015. – Special Polling Place for Provisional Voting. –

In each precinct, polling center, or Electoral Unit, as established by the Commission, a special polling place shall be set up for voters who do not appear in the voter lists but demand their right to vote. The Commission shall establish, through regulation, the requirements and procedures of this special polling place where voters claim that they do not appear in the voting lists corresponding to their polling center due to administrative errors attributable to the Commission.”

The Puerto Rico Electoral Code defines “**Challenged ballot**” as:

"A ballot cast by a voter which has been subject to the challenge process provided in this Act.." . (**Section 2.003 (64) (0011)**).

“ Section 10.003. – Challenged Ballot. –

The Commission shall mix any challenged ballot that may be adjudicated pursuant to the procedure established through regulations with the other ballots, and be adjudicated in favor of the candidates for whom the mark was made, unless, for any reason, such ballot has been protested or unadjudicated. If it is proven after an election that a challenged ballot was voted on by a person or a voter with no right to vote in that election, the Commission shall refer the issue and the pertinent documentation to the Secretary of Justice, so that he/she may determine whether there has been any violation of law and act accordingly.”

[End definition (e) above this line.]

f. Absentee

____ No Change Since 2010 __X__ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (f) below this line.]

The Absentee Voting Process is described as follows in Puerto Rico's new Election Code adopted in June 2011:

Absentee Vote Application. –

A voter may request the absentee vote not less than sixty (60) days prior to the date of an election, as provided by the Commission through regulations, by filling out an application and providing attesting evidence proving that he/she qualifies therefor. (Section 9.036 (2011)),

Absentee Voters. –

Any voter entitled to vote as an absentee voter in a specific election, as established in Section 9.036, shall cast his/her vote in accordance with the procedure provided by the Commission through regulations. Only those absentee ballots sent on or before an election, and received on or before the last day of general canvass for that election, shall be considered validly cast pursuant to this Section. The Commission shall establish through regulations the manner in which the mailing date of absentee ballots shall be validated.

It shall be understood that every applicant for absentee vote whose application is accepted has cast his/her vote, and it shall thus be notified to his/her polling place.

The Commission shall prepare an application for absentee vote, which shall be numbered consecutively at the time it is received at the Commission, and that together with the form provided by federal law, shall be the only ones authorized to be used. (Section 9.037 (2011)),

Persons Entitled to Absentee Vote. –

Duly qualified voters who are entitled to the process of absentee voting are those who are outside of Puerto Rico on the day of an election and fall in one of the following categories:

(a) Personnel stationed outside of Puerto Rico on active duty for the United States Armed Forces, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or Puerto Rico National Guard.

(b) Persons studying outside of Puerto Rico in an educational institution duly accredited by a competent authority of the place where the institution is located.

(c) Persons working in the Agricultural Employment Program under a contract handled by the Department of Labor and Human Resources of Puerto Rico.

(d) Persons stationed outside of Puerto Rico in the diplomatic or foreign aid service of the Government of the United States of America, or in a personnel exchange program between the Government of Puerto Rico and a foreign government.

(e) Spouses and children or dependent relatives of voters who are in any of the four (4) aforementioned groups, and who are a part of the immediate family group that lives under the same roof with said voter, provided that they meet the requirements to be voters under the provisions of this Act.

(f) The crew of commercial airlines, merchant marines, and crew members of any private air or sea carrier who are working outside of Puerto Rico on the day of an election.

(g) Persons confined in penal institutions in the United States of America who were sentenced in the Courts of Puerto Rico or in the United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico, and who were domiciled in Puerto Rico at the time they were sentenced.

(h) Any employee or official of the Government of Puerto Rico, its branches, subdivisions, agencies, and municipal governments, who is outside of Puerto Rico on official business on that date.

(i) Athletes and technical support personnel who are participating in athletic competitions (or high-performance athletes participating in training programs outside of Puerto Rico on the day of an election) representing Puerto Rico on the day of an election and are certified by the Puerto Rico Olympic Committee or any of its federations.

(j) Professionals and their family unit who are residents of Puerto Rico but, because of work or school, must remain temporarily outside of Puerto Rico for a term not to exceed eleven (11) months.

(k) Any other person domiciled in Puerto Rico whose employer requires him/her to carry out or provide lawful business or services of any kind outside of Puerto Rico for any period of time which includes the date of an election, and whose employer does not provide paid leave to return to the Island to vote.

(l) Any person who, on the date of a General Election, is undergoing medical treatment outside of Puerto Rico due to a catastrophic illness, thus declared in a sworn statement and in a certification issued by the medical institution where said treatment will be administered. Any relative or person who is accompanying the person receiving such treatment may also request the absentee

vote.

The Commission is hereby authorized to adopt, through regulations or resolution, those measures that it deems necessary to guarantee the Federal rights of voters covered by the provisions of the laws of the United States of America on absentee vote and regarding the mechanisms to exercise the same. The Commission shall develop an affirmative orientation program for those persons entitled to absentee vote and shall take the steps needed to obtain the lists of those voters included in the category described in Subsection (a) of this Section and make such lists available to political parties. (Section 9.035 of Act-78-2011 as amended)

Absentee Vote Administrative Board. –

An Absentee Vote Administrative Board is hereby created permanently with the purpose of managing the application, voting, and adjudication process of absentee votes. This Board shall be composed of a person designated by the Chair and a representative of each Election Commissioner. The Board shall draft regulations for each election in order to comply with the provisions of this Act. (Section 9.038 (2011)).

[End definition (f) above this line.]

g. Early voting

_____ No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (g) below this line.]

The new Puerto Rico Election Code does not define the concept of "early voting" but does define "advance voters" as described below.

Advance Voters. –

Duly qualified voters shall be entitled to voluntarily cast their advance vote if they are in Puerto Rico and fall under any of the following categories:

(a) Members of the Puerto Rico Police, up to five thousand (5,000) voters, the Municipal Police Corps, the Custody Officer Corps of the Corrections Administration, the Juvenile Correctional Officers of the Juvenile Detention Facility Administration, and the Puerto Rico Firefighter Corps who will be on duty during the hours in which the voting process takes place on Election Day and who are not on leave granted by the agency in question;;

(b) Inmates of penal institutions in Puerto Rico;

(c) Persons who have attained the age of eighteen (18) by the day of the election and are under the custody of the Juvenile Detention Facility Administration;

(d) The members of the Commission, the Secretary, Vice Chairs and Deputy Secretaries, the Alternate Commissioners, the Members of local election commissions, their alternates, and members of the permanent registration boards, as well as those Commission employees assigned by the Commission to essential duties on the day of an election; the legal advisors of the Commissioners, and Commission employees assigned to the offices of the Election Commissioner.

In the case of a special election or primary, the persons assigned to essential duties on the day of an election and the Chairs of the local commissions may cast their vote by mail or in person, as provided by the Commission;

(e) Employees of private companies contracted by the Commission and employees of government agencies required to provide technical and support services on the day of an election;

(f) Health professionals and employees who will offer essential services on the day of an election, during voting hours, and present proof thereof;

(g) Journalists and photojournalists accredited by the Department of State, who are assigned to work for a media outlet on the day of an election, and present proof thereof;

(h) Athletes and members of sports teams affiliated to Sports Federations recognized by the Sports and Recreation Department who are participating in sporting competitions outside of Puerto Rico on the day of an election.

(i) Professionals who will be outside of Puerto Rico on business within a term not to exceed fifteen (15) days before an election, but who can exercise their right to vote not later than two (2) days before the election;

(j) Persons who are admitted to a duly authorized hospital, treatment center, or long-term health care facility that can certify that they shall still be admitted therein on the day of an election;

(k) The judges of the General Court of Justice who are appointed pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.005 of this Code to hear cases related to the voting process and who will be working on Election Day.

(l) Candidates for elective public office in the election that is taking place may voluntarily avail themselves of the advance vote.

(m) Personas with mobility disabilities (bedridden) that are qualified as voters for Easy Access at Home. The Local Commission shall be responsible of verifying, evaluate and approve the request, in accordance with the applicable Regulation. The members of the Absentee Vote Administrative Board (JAVA by its Spanish acronym) shall be responsible of working with the vote as an absentee vote (vote by mail) and the adjudication of these votes.

(n) Persons that will be at work related to the electoral event for one of the duly certified Political Parties, as certified by the corresponding party up to maximum of one hundred (100) personas per party.

The Commission may include other advance vote categories, which shall require the participation and the unanimous vote of all Election Commissioners. Likewise, the Commission shall approve the regulations necessary for implementing the new categories. These regulations shall be approved not later than the term established by law for the approval of the regulations for General Elections and general canvass.”. **(Section 9.039 (as amended in 2012))**.

Advance Vote Application –

“Section 9.040. – Advance Vote Application
Applications for advance voting shall be filed for each election by submitting a form and attesting evidence, as the Commission provides through regulations. The deadline to apply for advance voting shall be the closing date of the General Voter Registry for the Election in question. Notwithstanding the foregoing, those persons who fall into one of the categories set forth in subsections (f), (k), and (l) of Section 9.039 may apply for advance voting by submitting a form and attesting evidence not later than fifteen (15) days before the electionevent.” **(Section 9.040 (2011))**.

Advance Vote Procedure. –

“Section 9.041. – Advance Vote Procedure. –

Voters authorized to vote in advance shall cast their votes in accordance with the procedures established by the Commission through regulations.” **(Section 9.041 (2011))**

[End definition (g) above this line.]

h. Active Voter

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (h) below this line.]

The Puerto Rico Electoral Code for the 21st Century currently does not define “**Active Voter**.” However, it defines:

Persons Entitled to Vote. –

““Section 6.002 . – Voters. –

A voter is any qualified person who has complied with all the registration requirements of the General Voter Registry. Every voter who exercises his/her right to vote shall do so in the precinct where he/she is registered. If a voter votes in a precinct other than the one where he/she is registered, only the vote cast for the offices of Governor and Resident Commissioner shall be adjudicated during the general canvass.”

Section 6.003. – Voter Qualifications. –

Any citizen of the United States of America and of Puerto Rico who is legally domiciled in the Island’s jurisdiction and who, by the date of a scheduled election event, has attained the age of eighteen (18) years, is duly qualified prior to said election event, and has not been declared mentally incompetent by a Court of Law shall be a voter in Puerto Rico.

[End definition (h) above this line.]

Inactive Voter

 X No Change Since 2010 Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin definition (i) below this line.]

The Puerto Rico Electoral Law currently does not define “**Inactive Voter**.”

“**Inactive Voter**” shall mean any person who has met the registration and electoral identification card requirements according to the Puerto Rico Electoral Law, but did not vote in the last General Elections, and has not reactivated his/her record at the local board (JIP) before the next election.

“**Inactive voters**” under the Puerto Rican system do not refer to those made inactive under NVRA (Puerto Rico, as the rest of the U.S. territories and four states, is exempt from the NVRA). Puerto Rico keeps in its database all prior voters who are no longer eligible, whether they are no longer Puerto Rico residents, dead, or otherwise no longer actively registered with its correspondent codification.

Section 6.012. – General Voter Registry. –

The Commission shall prepare and keep a General Voter Registry of all registered persons in Puerto Rico. Said Registry shall be kept in such a way that information related to voters can be veritably and promptly determined. The information contained in the General Voter Registry shall be continually

updated in terms of the voters' changing circumstances.

All lists of voters entitled to vote in an election shall be prepared based on the General Voter Registry.

If a voter fails to exercise his/her right to vote in a General Election, his/her file in the General Voter Registry shall be inactivated. The Commission may exclude voters from the General Voter Registry on the grounds provided by this Act or established through regulations. The exclusion of a voter shall not entail the elimination of his/her information from the General Voter Registry.

The Commission shall keep at least one (1) true and exact copy of the General Voter Registry in a separate, secure place under its custody and make any necessary modifications to keep it up to date.

Section 6.013. – Reactivations, Transfers, Relocations, and Renewal of the Voter Identification Card. –

The Commission shall establish, by regulation, a system whereby any registered voter may request the reactivation of his/her registration after being inactivated for not voting in a General Election. Likewise, the Commission shall establish a system whereby registrations may be transferred from one precinct to another due to a voter's change in domicile. The procedure to relocate those voters who, due to a change in domicile, request that their registration be relocated from one Electoral Unit to another within the same precinct shall also be established through regulations. The Commission shall also establish a system whereby voters may request the renewal of their voter identification card if it has expired pursuant to the provisions of this Act, if it has become deteriorated, or if it has been lost. A sworn statement attesting to the circumstances related to the loss shall be included with the request.

[End definition (i) above this line.]

i. Other terms (please specify) _____

____ No Change Since 2010 __X__ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Identify each TERM and definition separately and begin below this line.]

The following terms and others are defined in the Puerto Rico Electoral Law regarding types of ballots. (*Section (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (Act 78-2011)*).

(52) "Ballot" – Document or electronic medium available, designed by the State Election Commission, on which the voter shall mark his/her vote.

(53) "Adjudicated Ballot" – Ballot on which the voter has cast his/her vote and is accepted as valid by the Polling Place or by the State Election Commission.

- (54) “Blank Ballot” – Unmarked ballot that has been registered or deposited in the ballot box by a voter. It shall not be deemed to be a cast vote.
- (55) “Straight-ticket Ballot” – Ballot on which the voter casts a vote for the entire slate of a single political party by voting for the insignia of said party.
- (56) “Spoiled Ballot” – Ballot spoiled by a voter and in substitution of which a second ballot is given. It shall not be deemed to be a cast vote.
- (57) “Unused Ballot” – Ballot that was not used during the voting process.
- (58) “Split-ticket Ballot” – Ballot in which the voter marks the insignia of a political party, which shows a valid vote for at least one candidate in the column under such party’s insignia, and any other candidate or combination thereof for which the voter has a right to vote.
- (59) “Unadjudicated Ballot” – A ballot cast by a voter on which the poll inspectors have been unable to agree as to its adjudication. This ballot shall be referred to the Commission as established in this Act, and it shall not be deemed to be a cast vote.
- (60) “Void Ballot” – Ballot on which the vote has been cast, but after the election, the State Election Commission determines to render invalid. It shall not be deemed to be a cast vote.
- (61) “Independent Vote” – Ballot in which the voter marks, as each elective public office requires, any candidate or combination thereof, from the same political party or from different parties, or independent or write-in candidates, without making any mark under the insignia of a political party.
- (62) “Untallied Ballot” – Cast ballot that the voting or electronic canvassing system did not count.
- (63) “Protest Ballot” – A ballot cast by a voter from which the insignia of any party has been ripped off; on which a name has been written other than in the column for write-in candidates; on which a candidate’s name has been crossed out; or that bears initials, words, marks, or designs of any kind other than those permitted to cast a vote.
- (64) “Challenged Ballot” – A ballot cast by a voter which has been subject to the challenge process provided in this Act.

[End TERM(s) and definition(s) above this line.]

A2. Please provide the legal citation for any *significant* changes to election laws or procedures that have been enacted or adopted since the previous Federal election. “Significant” does not include routine or technical changes (such as changes to election district boundaries or polling place changes). However, EAC would like to learn about any new identification requirements for voters or registrants; changes in eligibility for voting or registering; adoption of alternative voting methods; and other changes that you believe represent a significant change in the way your state runs its elections.

____ No Change Since 2010

__X__ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (A2) below this line.]

Section 3.015. – Voting System. –

The Commission shall determine, through a resolution, the electronic voting or electronic canvassing system to be used in all polling places. The voter shall have possession and control of the ballot(s) in which his/her vote was cast, whether electronic or paper ballot(s), until, through his/her direct interaction with the electronic voting or canvassing device, his/her vote is duly registered and his/her ballot or ballots are saved in an electronic or conventional ballot box. The Commission shall notify the People, at least twelve (12) months prior to the date of a general election, all that pertains to electronic voting or electronic canvassing.

The Office of Management and Budget shall identify the necessary funds to establish the electronic voting system or electronic canvassing system, as the case may be.

For a special election, the determination of which voting system to use in polling places shall be made by the Commission or by the Special Commission, as the case may be, at least sixty (60) days prior to the date of said election. In the case of a referendum, consultation, or plebiscite, action shall be taken pursuant to its enabling act, and in case no provisions are set forth therein, action shall be taken as for a special election. Any election held pursuant to this Act shall be held in open polls. Once the resolution establishing the electronic voting or electronic canvassing system has been approved, the Commission shall proceed, without delay, to notify so to the political parties, independent candidates, or participating organizations through their representatives. It shall also post said resolution, both in Spanish and English, in every Permanent Registration Board, as well as in every City Hall and Internal Revenue Collection Office. Likewise, it shall publish the resolution, both in Spanish and English, in not less than two (2) newspapers of general circulation, at least two (2) times within a period of thirty (30) days after the approval thereof.

The electronic voting or canvassing system approved by the Commission shall provide for a secret ballot, and shall not unduly favor or hinder any political party or candidate, or produce onerous conditions for any voter or group of voters.

Likewise, it shall guarantee that the voter may vote by making any mark in the space under the printed logo or insignia of the party, or the name or emblem of a candidate or citizen group certified by the Commission. The Commission shall give the utmost respect to the voter's clear and evident intention so that his/her vote may be counted correctly. To such effect, the voting method and ballot format, both in Spanish and English, shall be designed so as to make it simple, obvious, and free of ambiguity for the voter to know where and how to make the mark in order to select his/her candidate or party of preference. The Commission shall adopt the necessary technological instruments or methods to guarantee the highest degree of trustworthiness, validity, and security, as well as the correct interpretation of the clear and evident intention of the voter.

The Commission shall evaluate voting and canvassing systems for adoption in Puerto Rico based on the most advanced electronic and technological developments available, and file its recommendations to this effect with the Office of the Secretary of each Legislative House not later than the year following each election. All voting or canvassing systems that are tested or implemented shall make evident to the voter that his/her vote has been registered, and that the measures to perform a manual recount, if necessary, have been adopted. (Section 3.015, Act 78-2011)

Joint Resolution No.44 of June 3, 2011 ordered the State Election Commission to adopt and implement an island wide precinct based optical scanning vote counting system. The Resolution required the opscan system to be certified in compliance with the latest federal voting system standards.

Voter Registration: With enactment of the new Puerto Rico election code, the voter registration deadline moved from E-60 to E-50. (Section 6.015(2011))

“Section 6.015. – Deadlines for Voter Registration, Reactivation, Transfer, and Relocation. –

No registration, reactivation, transfer or relocation of a voter for an election shall be authorized within fifty (50) days before the holding of said election.

The full right of a voter to vote in the precinct and Electoral Unit where he/she is registered is hereby guaranteed when the change of his/her domicile to another precinct or Electoral Unit occurs within fifty (50) days before the election.”

MOVE Act Compliance: Puerto Rico does not hold mid-term elections so there was no federal election in 2010 (federal elections occur every four years with November 2012 the next federal election). Puerto Rico recently contracted with an election vendor to provide software and equipment which now provides an online tool for voter registration and for absentee ballot requests ,as well as a tracking mechanism as required by the MOVE Act. The first use of the new system will be in conjunction with the November 2012 election .

(<https://prballotrequest.secureballotusa.com/en>) All UOCAVA Voters that requested their absentee vote were successfully sent all four ballots (the State Ballot -for Governor and for the Federal Elective Office of Resident Commissioner to the U.S. House of Representatives, the Legislative Ballot- for State Legislators, Senators and House Representatives At Large, and District Senators and House Representatives, the Municipal Ballot – for Mayor and Municipal Assembly, and the Plebiscite on Puerto Rico Political Status” Ballot) on September 22, 2012.

[End response to above question (A2) above this line.]

SECTION B: VOTER REGISTRATION

B1. Is your state's voter registration database system best described as a bottom-up, a top-down, or a hybrid? (Note: A bottom-up system generally uploads information retained at the local level and compiled at regular intervals to form the statewide voter registration list. A top-down system is hosted on a single, central platform/mainframe and is generally maintained by the state with information supplied by local jurisdictions. A hybrid is some combination of both systems described above.)

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B1) below this line.]

Puerto Rico's voter registration database is a "top down" system. The Puerto Rico State Elections Commission (CEE by its Spanish acronym for *Comisión Estatal de Elecciones*) maintains and administers a single database that stores the records of every legally registered voter in Puerto Rico, both active and inactive. Elections are administered centrally in Puerto Rico; there are no local jurisdictions conducting federal elections. However, voter registration activities occur in the CEE's local offices throughout the island as described below.

The computerized database includes digitized photos and signatures of all voters. All 110 CEE local offices (JIP for Spanish acronym for the name of the permanent registration boards), located in 92 locations across the island, have online access to the complete database, which is used as the official list in every election. Authorized users can access the database online and in real time. A voter can access information regarding his or her record via the CEE's website (www.ceepur.org) .

[End response to above question (B1) above this line.]

If your state uses a bottom-up or hybrid system, how often do local jurisdictions transmit registration information to the state list?

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above clarification question to B1 below this line.]

As described above, the CEE's local offices and registry boards (JIP) are connected online, in real time to the voter registration database. In case there is a communications problem between the local offices (JIPs) and the central office, information is replicated as soon as possible to the central office and then replicated to all the local offices (JIP).

There is one Electoral Local Commission (LC) in each of the 110 Electoral Districts (electoral districts are known as "precincts."_. There are 102 teams of voter registration

officials in 92 Local registration board offices (JIPs) across the island. Each team is composed with representatives of each one of the duly registered political parties according to the Law to attend the voters of the electoral jurisdiction assigned.

The local offices have responsibility for keeping the voter list up-to-date –adding names, deleting names and address changes– a process described in greater detail below; changes entered into the list by a local offices can be viewed immediately by CEE officials, including those at the other local Commission offices. Lists for each polling place are printed from the official Puerto Rico-wide list. The Commission prints and distributes the lists used at each polling place.

For the purposes of tracking voters, the CEE assigns each voter a unique identifier that is a randomly generated number. Currently, the voter registration form requests the voter's driver's license number and the last four digits of the voter's Social Security Number, but does not require the Social Security number in order for the voter to register to vote.

[End response to above clarification question to B1 above this line.]

B2. Please describe the process used in your state to move voters from the active list to the inactive list, and from the inactive list to the active list. Is a different process used for UOCAVA voters?

_____ No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B2) below this line.]

General Voter Registry. –

The Commission shall prepare and keep a General Voter Registry of all registered persons in Puerto Rico. Said Registry shall be kept in such a way that information related to voters can be veritably and promptly determined.

The information contained in the General Voter Registry shall be continually updated in terms of the voters' changing circumstances.

All lists of voters entitled to vote in an election shall be prepared based on the General Voter Registry.

If a voter fails to exercise his/her right to vote in a General Election, his/her file in the General Voter Registry shall be inactivated. The Commission may exclude voters from the General Voter Registry on the grounds provided by this Act or established through regulations. The exclusion of a voter shall not entail the elimination of his/her information from the General Voter Registry. (Section 6.012 (2011)).

Reactivations, Transfers, Relocations, and Renewal of the Voter Identification Card. –

The Commission shall establish, by regulation, a system whereby any registered voter may request the reactivation of his/her registration after being inactivated for not voting in a General Election. Likewise, the Commission shall establish a system whereby registrations

may be transferred from one precinct to another due to a voter's change in domicile. The procedure to relocate those voters who, due to a change in domicile, request that their registration be relocated from one Electoral Unit to another within the same precinct shall also be established through regulations.

The Commission shall also establish a system whereby voters may request the renewal of their voter identification card if it has expired pursuant to the provisions of this Act, if it has become deteriorated, or if it has been lost. A sworn statement attesting to the circumstances related to the loss shall be included with the request. Section 6.013 (2011)).

The UOCAVA voters are maintained as active voters from the last federal election (4 years previously). Puerto Rico only celebrates federal elections during the state Primaries or General Elections every four years to select the island's Resident Commissioner to the U.S. House of Representatives (Puerto Rico's only representative to Congress). In Puerto Rico there is no right to vote for Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates at the General Elections.

Puerto Rico is exempted from the requirements of the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA).

However, during the months before the November 6, 2012 General Election, there was a federal election suit against the Commission where citizens claimed that NVRA should be applied to Puerto Rico, and not applying it would result in the disenfranchisement and an unconstitutional equal protection violation of the US citizens residing in Puerto Rico. The US Court of Appeals for the First Circuit concluded that it was Congress's intent to exclude Puerto Rico from the NVRA's coverage. Colón-Marrero v. Conty-Pérez, 2012 U.S. App. LEXIS 22622, and 2012 U.S. App. LEXIS 22746 (US Court of Appeals for the First Circuit), and Colon-Marrero v. Conty-Perez, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 159338 (US District Court for the District of Puerto Rico)

The Puerto Rico State Elections Commission does, however, receive: driver's license records from the state Department of Transportation and Public Works (DTOP), birth and death records from the Civil Registry, which it matches against voter records for the purpose of keeping the list current. Felons convicted in Puerto Rico have the right to vote, and, therefore, there is no need to coordinate records on felony convictions

Puerto Rico does not permit voters to register by mail except for those voters covered under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA). Such voters who register by mail are only allowed to vote in federal elections (only sent a "Federal Ballot") .

Puerto Rico has a designated central JAVA office (Administrative Board of Absentee Voters). This office is responsible for providing information to all UOCAVA voters, as well as all other absentee voters.

This office is the only office in Puerto Rico that accepts Federal Voting Assistance Program voter registration applications, applications for absentee ballots and absentee ballots. The JAVA office coordinates with the Department of Defense, National Guard and Federal Agencies to get contact information for all Puerto Rican servicemen, and then contacts them with election information.

[End response to above question (B2) above this line.]

B3. Please describe your state's process for removing voters from the voter registration rolls (not merely moving them from active to inactive). Please include information regarding notices and confirmations. Are these procedures the same for UOCAVA voters?

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B3) below this line.]

Article 6.012 of Puerto Rico Law No. 78, allows a voter to be deactivated after failing to vote in one election, unlike the National Voter Registration Act that allows deactivation only after a failure to vote in two consecutive elections. 42 U.S.C.S. § 1973gg-6(b)(2)(B); 42 U.S.C.S. § 15483(a)(4)(A):

Section 6.012. – General Voter Registry. –

The Commission shall prepare and keep a General Voter Registry of all registered persons in Puerto Rico. Said Registry shall be kept in such a way that information related to voters can be veritably and promptly determined.

The information contained in the General Voter Registry shall be continually updated in terms of the voters' changing circumstances.

All lists of voters entitled to vote in an election shall be prepared based on the General Voter Registry.

If a voter fails to exercise his/her right to vote in a General Election, his/her file in the General Voter Registry shall be inactivated. The Commission may exclude voters from the General Voter Registry on the grounds provided by this Act or established through regulations. The exclusion of a voter shall not entail the elimination of his/her information from the General Voter Registry.

The Commission shall keep at least one (1) true and exact copy of the General Voter Registry in a separate, secure place under its custody and make any necessary modifications to keep it up to date.

Section 6.013. – Reactivations, Transfers, Relocations, and Renewal of the Voter Identification Card. –

The Commission shall establish, by regulation, a system whereby any registered voter may request the reactivation of his/her registration after being inactivated for not voting in a General Election. Likewise, the Commission shall establish a system whereby registrations may be transferred from one precinct to another due to a voter's change in domicile. The

procedure to relocate those voters who, due to a change in domicile, request that their registration be relocated from one Electoral Unit to another within the same precinct shall also be established through regulations.

The Commission shall also establish a system whereby voters may request the renewal of their voter identification card if it has expired pursuant to the provisions of this Act, if it has become deteriorated, or if it has been lost. A sworn statement attesting to the circumstances related to the loss shall be included with the request.

Puerto Rico employs a stringent list maintenance process that is open to all voters, but relies heavily on the efforts of the political parties. In Puerto Rico all voters must apply to register or change their address in person at the local election office. There is a ten-day period for challenging any such additions or changes at the local office. In addition, there is a specified period for challenging voter registrations based on residency that occurs before each general election, from January 15 to May 15. During this period, the Commission conducts a vigorous multi-media public outreach campaign to inform voters that they need to register or update their address. The local political parties conduct their own investigation and public outreach that may include in-person inquiries to track new voters, voters new to the municipality and voters of the other parties whose status may have changed.

During this five-month period during a general election year, parties challenge names on the list based on information that the voter's residency has changed (challenges based on residency are not allowed on Election Day). Challenges are made public and voters who wish to appeal are given an opportunity to appeal the change and present evidence at a public hearing. Even if the proposed challenge is unopposed by the voter, or others on his behalf, the challenger must present evidence to the local commission and they must unanimously decide to remove the voter in order to remove the voter's name from the list. If there is not a unanimous decision on the challenge, the challenge must be decided by the President of the local commission. The President is a state Superior Court Judge designated randomly in the appropriate Judicial Region The Puerto Rico Supreme Court determines, through Resolution, the random method to be used in the judge selection process (Section 4.005, Act 78-2011 as amended)

“Section 4.005 – Appointment of Judges in Election-Related Cases. –

All legal actions and proceedings, whether civil or criminal, provided and regulated by this Act shall be heard by the judges of the Court of First Instance designated randomly in the appropriate Judicial Region to hear these cases. The Supreme Court shall determine, through Resolution, the random method to be used in the judge selection process.”

In addition, the Commission receives data from other agency databases and will compare that data to the voter list. If a discrepancy between the voter list and other Puerto Rico databases emerges, the Commission will notify the local election official who is responsible for verifying the voter information and resolving the discrepancy.

The process to remove voters from the voter registration rolls is called the Exclusion Process. The process is accomplished at the Local Commissions (LC) during the second meeting of each month with the review of the electoral transactions that voters made during the preceding month. There is a general process to review the registration rolls during a period of

four months (January 15 to May 15) of the General Elections year. These review and exclusion process is open to all voters active in the registration rolls.

This process is established by the Puerto Rico Electoral Law and the Regulations approved by the CEE:

Section 6.017. – Challenge Process. –

(A) In order to exclude a voter who appears in the General Voter Registry, a voter's registration challenge and exclusion petition form shall be filed with the local election commission concerned, based on one or more of the following grounds:

- (1) That the individual challenged is not a citizen of the United States of America, or Puerto Rico;
- (2) That the individual challenged does not reside at the address stated in his/her application on the date of his/her registration, or on the date of the challenge;
- (3) That the individual challenged is not at least eighteen (18) years old, nor will he/she attain such age on or before the date of the next General Election. (4) That the individual challenged is not the person he/she claims to be in his/her registration application; (5) That the individual challenged has died; (6) That the individual challenged has been declared mentally incompetent by a Court of Law; and (7) That the individual challenged is registered more than once in the General Voter Registry.

(B) Every voter's registration challenge petition form shall contain the following information regarding such voter as it appears in the General Voter Registry:

- (a) Name and surnames.
- (b) Date of birth.
- (c) Voter's home address as it appears in the application for registration.
- (d) Grounds for Challenge.

(C) The voter's registration challenge petition form based on the aforementioned grounds (1), (2), (3), and (4) shall be filed under oath with the local commission of the voter's precinct. The required oath may be administered by any member of the local commission, notary public, Court Clerk, or official duly authorized by law to administer oaths in Puerto Rico.

Once the Chair of the Local Commission receives the challenge petition form, he/she shall schedule a hearing to be held within the following ten (10) days, to hear the pertinent evidence. The challenged voter, the challenger, and any other person as requested by the parties shall be summoned. The Local Commissioners of the various political parties, as well as the municipal chairs of the political committees of the various political parties, shall also be notified. The Commission, after a petition and justification to such effect, shall be empowered to extend the term to hold said hearings. Notices containing the names of challenged voters shall be published periodically and timely by the Commission in a newspaper of general circulation during the term established by law to carry out such process.

In challenge petition forms filed for the aforementioned ground (2), the Chair of the Local Board shall appoint a Political Party Balance Board that includes party representation in order to verify the accuracy of the challenge at the challenged voter's address. If such challenge is confirmed, a hearing shall be unnecessary and the publication of the name of the challenged voter shall proceed, pursuant to the foregoing paragraph. The Commission shall establish regulations for this process, which shall include all guarantees of the due process of law.

The validity of the challenge petition form shall be decided by the unanimous agreement of the members of the local commission present at the time it is considered. If there is no unanimous agreement, the challenge shall be decided by the Chair, this being the only occasion in which he/she may be involved in a challenge.

Once it has been decided that the challenge is valid, the Chair of the local election commission shall direct the exclusion of the voter from the General Voter Registry. When the challenge is grounded on the provisions of subsections (5), (6), and (7) of this Section, the exclusion shall be effected as determined by the Commission through regulations.

The Chair of the Local Commission shall specify in the order of exclusion whether the decision was made unanimously or by his/her determination, and the reason for the exclusion. The Commission, the Local Commissioners, the challenger, and the challenged voter shall also be notified.

If the challenged voter fails to appear at the hearing, such fact shall not exempt the challenger from presenting evidence.

Both the challenged voter and the challenger may appeal the determination before the Commission within the following five (5) days, except as provided for challenges on the grounds of domicile.

Section 6.018. – Term to Challenge Voters. –

Any voter from the appropriate precinct may initiate any action to challenge voters within a term of three (3) months and fifteen (15) days, comprised between January 15 and April 30 of the Election Year, on the same grounds set forth in Section 6.017 of this Act.

Section 6.019. – Challenge on the Grounds of Age; Proof. –

When a voter is challenged on the grounds of age, either a positive certification issued by the Vital Statistics Registry, or by any similar or analogous registry in the United States of America or any foreign country, shall be attached to the challenge petition form stating the age of such person, or a "Negative Certification" issued by the Vital Statistics Registry, or any similar or analogous registry in the United States of America or any foreign country, stating that the name of the applicant does not appear in the Vital Statistics Registry of the municipality or place where said person swore in his/her application for registration that he/she was born. The person whose exclusion is sought on these grounds may, at the hearing

held by the Chair of the local commission, file a contest of affidavit to prove that he/she is the age he/she swore to be in his/her registration application, and submit the appropriate "Positive Certification" from such registry, which states the municipality or place where the challenged voter's birth was registered, his/her date of birth, the names of his/her parents, and any other general data.

The Chair of the local commission shall not order the cancellation of the registration of such person as a voter if such person was born, according to his/her registration application, before July 31, 1931, or when the challenged voter, to maintain the legality of his/her voter registration application, produces before the Chair of the local commission a Positive Certification from the Civil Registry or Vital Statistics Registry, or any similar or analogous registry of the United States of America or a foreign country, or his/her certificate of baptism, attesting to such person's compliance with the age requirement in order to vote. The Vital Statistics Registrars and the Secretary of Health, or their representatives, shall issue the certificates requested for election-related purposes free of charge, pursuant to the provisions of this Act. The issuance of said certificates at the request of the Election Commissioners or the members of the Permanent Registration Boards is hereby authorized, and the Secretary of Health or his/her representative is hereby directed to address such application with priority within a term not to exceed ten (10) days.

Section 6.020. – Presentation of Applications for Registration, Reactivation, Transfer, Relocation, and Modification before the Local Commission. –

Each month, the Permanent Registration Board shall submit all the applications for registration, reactivation, transfer, relocation, pictures, and modifications made to the General Voter Registry during the month, as well as the death certificates received during said month, to the local elections commission. In its monthly meeting, the local commission shall evaluate said applications and death certificates, and from that date on, the political parties or the voters of the precinct shall have ten (10) days to submit the challenge petitions they consider to be in order.

For such purposes, the same procedure established herein to decide the validity of the challenges shall be followed.

Section 6.021. – Adjudication of Mental Incompetence and Death Certificate Reports. –

The Courts Administrator shall send to the Commission, on a monthly basis during an election year and on a quarterly basis during years in which elections are not held, a list of those persons who have been legally declared as mentally incompetent.

Likewise, the municipal offices of the Vital Statistics Registry of the Department of Health of Puerto Rico shall remit each month to the Permanent Registration Board of their municipality a list of all deaths recorded in their books. The Permanent Registration Board shall request the Vital Statistics Registry to provide all those death certificates that it deems necessary, and said Registry shall have the obligation to provide them free of charge. The Commission may coordinate the receipt of this information in electronic format.

"Section 9.031. – Challenge of a Voter. –

Any voter who has solid grounds to believe that a person who has come to vote is doing so illegally, based on one or more of the grounds set forth in Section 6.017,

except for the provisions of paragraph A(2), may challenge the vote of said person on the grounds that made it illegal, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, but such challenge shall not prevent the voter from casting his/her vote. In the case of a challenge on the grounds of age, it shall be the duty of the challenger to bring and provide to the Polling Place Board with a birth certificate or a negative certificate which indicates that said voter is not of legal voting age. Likewise, in the case of a challenge on the grounds that the challenged individual has died, it shall be necessary for the challenger to bring and provide to the Polling Place Board with a death certificate, or if it is based on the grounds that the individual challenged is registered more than once in the General Voter Registry, the challenger shall provide a certification from the Commission to such effect.”

[End response to above question (B3) above this line.]

B4. Can your state’s voter registration database (or equivalent) share information electronically with your state’s driver’s license agency (for example, to match records or trace changes in address)? Can your voter registration database be similarly linked with databases in any other state or federal agencies? Please describe these links, including any use of database matching to verify voter registration applications.

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B4) below this line.]

No. Voter registration activity in Puerto Rico occurs in-person at the 110 JIPs across the island. Mail-in voter registration is prohibited except for those voters covered under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) and no government agencies other than local JIP registration boards may process voter registrations. Puerto Rico is exempt from the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) provisions that pertain to mail-in registrations and to other agencies offering registration services. Similarly, Puerto Rico is exempt from part of HAVA § (303)(a)(2) encompassing felons and death records because convicted felons have the right to vote.

The CEE coordinates its voter registration list with Civil Registry records which include death records.

Currently, Puerto Rico does not share voter registration information with any other state or federal agency. As an exception, the CEE only provides random citizen demographic information (name, age, sex, address) to the state and federal court system limited only to be used for jury selection purposes.

[End response to above question (B4) above this line.]

B5. Please describe how your state uses National Change of Address (NCOA). What has been your state’s experience with NCOA?

☒ **No Change Since 2010** ☐ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B5) below this line.]

Puerto Rico is exempt from the NVRA, and does not use the National Change of Address (NCOA) program.

[End response to above question (B5) above this line.]

B6. Please describe your state's voting eligibility requirements as they relate to individuals with a felony conviction. (For example, are convicted felons allowed to vote while in prison or while on parole or probation? Are voting rights automatically restored or does the individual have to apply for a pardon, certificate of eligibility or other similar certificate? Does an individual whose voting rights have been restored have to produce documentation of his/her status when registering to vote?)

☐ **No Change Since 2010** ☒ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B6) below this line.]

Felons and other inmates convicted in Puerto Rico, and confined in Puerto Rico Prisons or in the mainland, and any other person confined in penal institutions, have the right to vote so there is no need to coordinate records on felony convictions.

People confined in penal institutions, including felons, vote as absentee voters similar to an "early vote" process 48 to 72 hours before the official election process. Prior to an election process, the CEE moves JIP officials to jails to register voters and collect absentee ballot requests.

"Section 9.035. – Persons Entitled to Absentee Vote. –

Duly qualified voters who are entitled to the process of absentee voting are those who are outside of Puerto Rico on the day of an election and fall in one of the following categories:

...

(g) Persons confined in penal institutions in the United States of America who were sentenced in the Courts of Puerto Rico or in the United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico, and who were domiciled in Puerto Rico at the time they were sentenced."

[End response to above question (B6) above this line.]

"Section 9.039. – Advance Voters. –

Duly qualified voters shall be entitled to voluntarily cast their advance vote if they are in Puerto Rico and fall under any of the following categories:

...

(b) Inmates of penal institutions in Puerto Rico;..”

B7. Does your state currently use the Internet in any way to facilitate voter registration? If yes, please describe how your state allows voters to use the Internet in the registration process (e.g., entire registration completed online; completed online but then must be printed, signed, and mailed by voter, etc.).

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (B7) below this line.]

In general, Puerto Rico does not use the Internet for voter registration. Puerto Rico requires in person registration. Only UOCAVA voters are allowed to register using the Internet, and with that UOCAVA registration will only be able to vote for a Federal Ballot for the Resident Commissioner to Congress race.

SECTION C: ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

C1. Please describe how all votes cast at a place other than the voter’s precinct of registration are tabulated (for example, please include descriptions of such votes as absentee ballots, mail-in ballots, votes cast at vote centers, provisional ballots, early voting locations, etc.).

a. Are the votes counted centrally or at the precincts?

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (a) below this line.]

All voters in Puerto Rico cast paper ballots.

Section 9.027.- Voting Procedure.-

Polling places shall open at eight o’clock in the morning (8:00 a.m.) and close at four o’clock in the afternoon (4:00 p.m.).

In the event that the optical scanning vote counting system has not been implemented, polling places shall open at eight o’clock in the morning (8:00 a.m.) and close at three o’clock in the afternoon (3:00 p.m.).

First votes are counted by hand by volunteer poll workers in political party balance at the voting precincts on Election day using the Canvassing process described in the Puerto Rico Electoral Law below. Absentee ballots, mail-in ballots, provisional ballots, ballot cast by jail

inmates and ballots cast by disabled voters using the Telephone Voting System are all counted centrally. Section 10 of Puerto Rico's Election Code describes the Vote Canvass process as shown below.:

Section 10.001. – Canvass. –

Once the canvass has begun, no member of the Polling Place Board may, under any circumstance, leave the polling place. Election officials shall remain at the polling place until all the canvass is finished and the results of the canvass have been announced by posting a copy thereof on the door of the polling place in question.

The Commission, through regulations to that effect, shall establish the manner in which said canvass shall be made.

The Commission shall also establish, through regulations, the contingency protocol for the electronic voting or canvassing system that shall be implemented in case any problem should arise.

Section 10.002. – Unadjudicated Ballot. –

Any decision regarding the adjudication of a ballot shall require the unanimous vote of the Polling Place Board inspectors. In any case in which the inspectors cannot agree on the classification or adjudication of a ballot, they shall mark it on the back with the phrase “unadjudicated”, stating in writing below the phrase, their respective opinions and signing said statements, including the political party or independent candidate they represent.

Section 10.003. – Challenged Ballot. –

The Commission shall mix any challenged ballot that may be adjudicated pursuant to the procedure established through regulations with the other ballots, and be adjudicated in favor of the candidates for whom the mark was made, unless, for any reason, such ballot has been protested or unadjudicated.

If it is proven after an election that a challenged ballot was voted on by a person or a voter with no right to vote in that election, the Commission shall refer the issue and the pertinent documentation to the Secretary of Justice, so that he/she may determine whether there has been any violation of law and act accordingly.

Section 10.004. – Protest Ballot. –

Votes on protest ballots shall not be counted for candidates. Protest ballots shall be put in an envelope duly identified with the precinct, Electoral Unit, polling place, and number of ballots by type contained within, and the inspectors shall sign it and enter the number of ballots on the tally sheet. The envelope shall then be sent to the Commission so that it may evaluate and decide on the protest ballots.

Section 10.005. – Split-Ticket Ballot. –

For a ballot to be considered a split-ticket vote, it shall contain at least one valid vote for a candidate in the column of the political party marked by the voter, taking into account the number of candidates for which the voter has a right to vote, and at least one valid vote for any other candidate of another party.

If there are more candidates marked on a ballot for the same elective public office than the number for which the voter has a right to vote, the vote for said office shall not be counted, but the vote in favor of the candidates correctly selected for the other offices on the ballot shall.

Section 10.006. – Tally Sheets. –

Each polling place shall have tally sheets. There shall be as many copies of tally sheets as there are political parties and independent candidates participating in the election. The inspectors and representatives of political parties or independent candidates present at the polling place shall be responsible for completing all parts thereof, and each one of them shall keep a copy thereof after the canvass is over.

Section 10.007. – Return of Election Material. –

When the canvass has been completed, the Polling Place Board shall return all election material of such polling place to the Electoral Unit Board, as provided by the Commission through regulations. The Electoral Unit Board shall process the voting results of all the polling places in the Electoral Unit and return all election material corresponding to its polling places to the local commission of its precinct, as provided by the Commission through regulations. The original and the copies of the voter lists of the polling place, as well as the originals of all tally sheets and logs, shall be returned to the local commission inside the election material bags.

As soon as the local commission receives the election material from all the polling places in each of the electoral units in the precinct, it shall certify the summary of the voting of said precinct. Once it concludes the summary, the local commission shall immediately send all the election materials of the polling places in the precinct to the Commission, as provided by the Commission through regulations. It shall be the responsibility of the local commission to make the pertinent arrangements with the Puerto Rico Police in order to provide the necessary security and protection to these materials from the time they leave the local commission until they are delivered to the Commission. The local commission shall be responsible for the custody of such materials until they are delivered to the Commission.

It shall be an election-related offense, as classified in Section 12.005 of this Act, for the members of the Polling Place Board, Electoral Unit Board, or local commission to abandon their work without having concluded, uninterruptedly, all canvassing works and procedures established in this Act.”

Section 10.008. – Partial and Preliminary Results. –

(a) Partial. – The Commission shall combine the results of the polling places of each Electoral Unit in each precinct, as they are received, so as to issue partial election results not later than at noon of the day following the election. Such partial results shall be based on the combination of the results of the polling places received at the time such results are issued.

(b) Preliminary. – The Commission shall announce the preliminary results not later than seventy-two (72) hours following an election.

The results shall be based on the combination of the results of all the polling places of each Electoral Unit. This shall not constitute the certification of any candidate, aspirant, proposal, or issue. The Commission shall not be able to certify any candidate, aspirant, proposal, or issue until the general canvass is carried out pursuant to Section 10.009 of this Act.

“Section 10.009. – General Canvass

After the Commission has received the election material bags, it shall proceed to carry out a general canvass. The person who shall be in charge of the general canvass shall be selected by the Chair, but shall require the unanimous ratification of the Election Commissioners.

During the general canvass, only the protested, challenged, unadjudicated, provisional, and absentee ballots received during the general election shall be handled. These ballots shall be evaluated by the Commission in order to be either adjudicated or voided. Once the general canvass begins, it shall continue until it is completed.

The general canvass of the election shall be conducted by using the tally sheet and every other document used in the course of the election. The Commission shall correct all arithmetical errors there may be on the tally sheets, and shall count such tally sheets as they have been corrected.

If the Commission fails to correct an error found on a tally sheet, or if there were any discrepancies regarding the number of voters and the number of ballots canvassed at the polling place, a recount of all the ballots of such polling place shall be conducted pursuant to Section 10.010 of this Act.

The results of the general canvass of an election, as declared by the Commission and published by the Chair, shall be final, unless contested within the terms provided by this Act.”

Section 10.010. – Recount. –

When the manual, preliminary or general result of an election shows a difference between two candidates for the same elective public office of one hundred (100) votes or less, or zero point five percent (0.5%) or less of the total votes cast for such office, the Commission, by request of any of the candidates in the controversy, shall conduct a manual recount of the votes cast in the polling places involved. In the case of senators and representatives-at-large, a manual recount of the polling places involved may be requested if the difference between the eleventh (11th) and twelfth (12th) candidate is one hundred (100) votes or less, or zero point five percent (0.5%) or less of the total votes adjudicated for the office

in question. In the case of municipal legislators, a manual recount of the polling places involved may be requested if the difference between the last candidate and the one that follows is five (5) votes or less. The request for recount authorized herein shall have the effect of a contested action, and there shall be no certification of the winner until the manual recount of said polling places is made, as requested.

The Commission shall perform the manual recount by using the tally sheets and the ballots of the polling place as described below.

The Commission shall revise the tally sheets against the manual recount and adopt the former, duly revised, as the official tally sheet of the polling place in question. The Commission shall endorse said tally sheets with a statement signed by all the polling officials working at the tables, attesting to the changes made and the reasons why they were made.

The Commission shall retain the contents of all election material bags opened by the officials working at the tables and they shall sign a written statement attesting to the return of all contents of the election material bags to the Commission.

Candidates entitled to a recount shall submit to the Commission a list of observers for said process within seventy-two (72) hours after the Commission's notice. The Commission may not begin the recount process until the candidate has submitted the list of observers within the term set forth in this Act."

Puerto Rico has a hybrid system where the "**early voting**" process part of the **absentee vote** is cast at the local commission of regular voters (not in jail) and resident voting are cast at the precinct in one of the electoral unit previously established by the local commission. The early voting for persons confined in penal institutions are cast at the jails and then the CEE's Absentee Vote Administrative Board, with "party balance" or representatives of each duly certified political party, at the central office counts those ballots with the rest of the absentee ballots (of regular voters and UOCAVA).

Following Election Day, Commission staff will research the eligibility of each challenged ballot voter. This investigation process is open to public viewing. Once the investigation is completed, if the voter is eligible, his or her vote is added to the other votes counted within the "colegio" ("college" is the term for voting precinct/polling station in Puerto Rico). All the parties are represented in this process.

Provisional ballots are kept separate from other ballots when they are sent to the Commission office for the official canvass of the votes. Following Election Day, Commission staff will research the eligibility of each provisional ballot voter. Once the investigation is completed, those votes cast for offices for which a voter is eligible to vote are counted. The research of the voter's eligibility and the counting of provisional votes are carried out by separate officials in order to preserve the secrecy of the ballots. All the parties are represented in both processes.

Following the election, all voters who cast provisional ballots can access information on the disposition of the ballot either by calling the CEE or by visiting their local election office.

[End response to above question (a) above this line.]

b. If centrally tabulated, are the votes redirected to the appropriate

precinct for reporting in the canvass?

☒ **No Change Since 2010** ☐ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (b) below this line.]

The provisional ballots from regular voters and provisional ballots of inmate voters confined at penal institutions are collected at the CEE's central office for the investigation process required to determine which ones are eligible voters. The valid ballots are cast during the general canvass. The results are added to the preliminary results of each electoral precinct.

[End response to above question (b) above this line.]

c. Are the absentee, mail, etc., votes reported separately for each precinct, or are they added to the in-precinct results and reported as just a single number?

☒ **No Change Since 2010** ☐ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (c) below this line.]

The absentee mail and the "early votes" from inmate voters confined to penal institutions and CEE officials that vote at the central CEE are put together and reported separately for each precinct and then are added to the precinct results. They are added to the precinct results and reported in special number of electoral units identified as Units 77, 78, or 81.

[End response to above question (c) above this line.]

d. How are UOCAVA ballots counted and reported?

☒ **No Change Since 2010** ☐ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (d) below this line.]

UOCAVA ballots are counted in a process similar to all absentee ballots. After the proper voter validation, the ballots are deposited in a ballot box together with the regular absentee votes and early voting from voters confined to penal institutions. They are counted and reported as special electoral unit identified as number 77, and added to the corresponding precinct results.

[End response to above question (d) above this line.]

C2. Does your state require a reason for voting absentee, or does your state allow no-excuse absentee voting? (If a reason is required, please provide the legal citation.)

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C2) below this line.]

Puerto Rico requires a reason for voting absentee, i.e. Puerto Rico does not have a “no excuse absentee voting” process.

The Puerto Rico Electoral Law establishes the reasons required for a voter in specific categories to have the right for absentee voting:

Section 9.035. – Persons Entitled to Absentee Vote. –

Duly qualified voters who are entitled to the process of absentee voting are those who are outside of Puerto Rico on the day of an election and fall in one of the following categories:

- (a) Personnel stationed outside of Puerto Rico on active duty for the United States Armed Forces, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or Puerto Rico National Guard.
- (b) Persons studying outside of Puerto Rico in an educational institution duly accredited by a competent authority of the place where the institution is located.
- (c) Persons working in the Agricultural Employment Program under a contract handled by the Department of Labor and Human Resources of Puerto Rico.
- (d) Persons stationed outside of Puerto Rico in the diplomatic or foreign aid service of the Government of the United States of America, or in a personnel exchange program between the Government of Puerto Rico and a foreign government.
- (e) Spouses and children or dependent relatives of voters who are in any of the four (4) aforementioned groups, and who are a part of the immediate family group that lives under the same roof with said voter, provided that they meet the requirements to be voters under the provisions of this Act.
- (f) The crew of commercial airlines, merchant marines, and crew members of any private air or sea carrier who are working outside of Puerto Rico on the day of an election.
- (g) Persons confined in penal institutions in the United States of America who were sentenced in the Courts of Puerto Rico or in the United States District Court for the District of Puerto Rico, and who were domiciled in Puerto Rico at the time they were sentenced.
- (h) Any employee or official of the Government of Puerto Rico, its branches, subdivisions, agencies, and municipal governments, who is outside of Puerto Rico on official business on that date.

(i) Athletes and technical support personnel who are participating in athletic competitions (or high-performance athletes participating in training programs outside of Puerto Rico on the day of an election) representing Puerto Rico on the day of an election and are certified by the Puerto Rico Olympic Committee or any of its federations.

(j) Professionals and their family unit who are residents of Puerto Rico but, because of work or school, must remain temporarily outside of Puerto Rico for a term not to exceed eleven (11) months.

(k) Any other person domiciled in Puerto Rico whose employer requires him/her to carry out or provide lawful business or services of any kind outside of Puerto Rico for any period of time which includes the date of an election, and whose employer does not provide paid leave to return to the Island to vote.

(l) Any person who, on the date of a General Election, is undergoing medical treatment outside of Puerto Rico due to a catastrophic illness, thus declared in a sworn statement and in a certification issued by the medical institution where said treatment will be administered. Any relative or person who is accompanying the person receiving such treatment may also request the absentee vote.

The Commission is hereby authorized to adopt, through regulations or resolution, those measures that it deems necessary to guarantee the Federal rights of voters covered by the provisions of the laws of the United States of America on absentee vote and regarding mechanisms to exercise the same.

[End response to above question (C2) above this line.]

C3. Does your state provide for in-person early voting? If so, how is early voting defined? When early voting is used, are the ballots counted at the precinct or at a central location? How are these votes reported?

_____ **No Change Since 2010** **X** **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C3) below this line.]

The Puerto Rico Electoral Law does not include an “in person early voting” process. By practice and regulations, the CEE provides an “early voting” type process, called Advance Voting, for some of its absentee voter classifications for: members of the CEE and Local Commissioners, JIPs, State and Municipal policemen, firemen and other categories of people that are required to work during election day in the administration of the election process. Voters confined in penal institutions, at hospitals and bed ridden patients at their residential facilities also participate in this absentee voting process.

Ballots cast during Advance Voting, i.e. in the days before Election Day, are segregated by precinct and vote totals are reported at the precinct level.

The new Puerto Rico Election Code does not define the concept of "early voting" but does define "advance voters" as described below.

Advance Voters. –

Duly qualified voters shall be entitled to voluntarily cast their advance vote if they are in Puerto Rico and fall under any of the following categories:

(a) Members of the Puerto Rico Police, up to five thousand (5,000) voters, the Municipal Police Corps, the Custody Officer Corps of the Corrections Administration, the Juvenile Correctional Officers of the Juvenile Detention Facility Administration, and the Puerto Rico Firefighter Corps who will be on duty during the hours in which the voting process takes place on Election Day and who are not on leave granted by the agency in question;

(b) Inmates of penal institutions in Puerto Rico;

(c) Persons who have attained the age of eighteen (18) by the day of the election and are under the custody of the Juvenile Detention Facility Administration;

(d) The members of the Commission, the Secretary, Vice Chairs and Deputy Secretaries, the Alternate Commissioners, the Members of local election commissions, their alternates, and members of the permanent registration boards, as well as those Commission employees assigned by the Commission to essential duties on the day of an election; the legal advisors of the Commissioners, and Commission employees assigned to the offices of the Election Commissioner.

In the case of a special election or primary, the persons assigned to essential duties on the day of an election and the Chairs of the local commissions may cast their vote by mail or in person, as provided by the Commission;

(e) Employees of private companies contracted by the Commission and employees of government agencies required to provide technical and support services on the day of an election;

(f) Health professionals and employees who will offer essential services on the day of an election, during voting hours, and present proof thereof;

(g) Journalists and photojournalists accredited by the Department of State, who are assigned to work for a media outlet on the day of an election, and present proof thereof;

(h) Athletes and members of sports teams affiliated to Sports Federations

recognized by the Sports and Recreation Department who are participating in sporting competitions outside of Puerto Rico on the day of an election.

(i) Professionals who will be outside of Puerto Rico on business within a term not to exceed fifteen (15) days before an election, but who can exercise their right to vote not later than two (2) days before the election;

(j) Persons who are admitted to a duly authorized hospital, treatment center, or long-term health care facility that can certify that they shall still be admitted therein on the day of an election;

(k) The judges of the General Court of Justice who are appointed pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.005 of this Code to hear cases related to the voting process and who will be working on Election Day.

(l) Candidates for elective public office in the election that is taking place may voluntarily avail themselves of the advance vote.

(m) Personas with mobility disabilities (bedridden) that are qualified as voters for Easy Access at Home. The Local Commission shall be responsible of verifying, evaluate and approve the request, in accordance with the applicable Regulation. The members of the Absentee Vote Administrative Board (JAVA by its Spanish acronym) shall be responsible of working with the vote as an absentee vote (vote by mail) and the adjudication of these votes.

(n) Persons that will be at work related to the electoral event for one of the duly certified Political Parties, as certified by the corresponding party up to maximum of one hundred (100) personas per party.

The Commission may include other advance vote categories, which shall require the participation and the unanimous vote of all Election Commissioners. Likewise, the Commission shall approve the regulations necessary for implementing the new categories. These regulations shall be approved not later than the term established by law for the approval of the regulations for General Elections and general canvass.”. (**Section 9.039 (as amended in 2012)**).

“Section 9.040. – Advance Vote Application

Applications for advance voting shall be filed for each election by submitting a form and attesting evidence, as the Commission provides through regulations. The deadline to apply for advance voting shall be the closing date of the General Voter Registry for the Election in question. Notwithstanding the foregoing, those persons who fall into one of the categories set forth in subsections (f), (k), and (l) of Section 9.039 may apply for advance voting by submitting a form and attesting evidence not later than fifteen (15) days before the election event.”

“Section 9.041. – Advance Vote Procedure. –
Voters authorized to vote in advance shall cast their votes in accordance with the
procedures established by the Commission through regulations.”

[End response to above question (C3) above this line.]

**C4. Do any jurisdictions in your state use a vote-by-mail system to replace (and not
merely supplement) at-the-precinct voting in any elections?**

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C4) below this line.]

The new Puerto Rico Election Code does not define the concept of "vote by mail" but
provides vote by mail as a type of early/advance voting for Persons with mobility disabilities
(bedridden) that are qualified as voters for Easy Access at Home. The Local Commission
shall be responsible of verifying, evaluate and approve the request, in accordance with the
applicable Regulation. The members of the Absentee Vote Administrative Board (JAVA by
its Spanish acronym) shall be responsible of working with the vote as an absentee vote (vote
by mail) and the adjudication of these votes.

Advance Voters (Section 9.039 (m) of Act 78-2011 as amended)

[End response to above question (C4) above this line.]

**C5. Please list each of the situations that require a provisional ballot in your state.
Please provide the relevant legal citation for each situation.**

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C5) below this line.]

Section 9.015. – Special Polling Place for Provisional Voting. –
In each precinct, polling center, or Electoral Unit, as established by the Commission, a
special polling place shall be set up for voters who do not appear in the voter lists but
demand their right to vote. The Commission shall establish, through regulation, the
requirements and procedures of this special polling place where voters claim that they do not
appear in the voting lists corresponding to their polling center due to administrative errors
attributable to the Commission.

In order to receive a provisional ballot, the voter must sign an affidavit on the special
envelope swearing that he or she is a registered voter in the jurisdiction and eligible to vote

and receives a second envelope to deposit his ballot. The voter is given information about the process, including the how to confirm whether or not the vote was counted.

[End response to above question (C5) above this line.]

C6. Does your state count provisional ballots of voters who are registered in different precincts, or are those ballots automatically rejected? Please describe the process used by local election officials in determining whether to count a provisional ballot.

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C6) below this line.]

Yes. If the voter votes a provisional ballot, but is not in his own proper polling place, the provisional ballot is counted to the extent the voter is eligible to vote in the ballot. For example, all provisional votes for the statewide ballot, such as votes for Governor and Resident Commissioner, will be counted, so long as the voter is registered in Puerto Rico.

If the voter is registered and votes within his legislative district, even if not at his polling place, his vote for legislative representative will also be counted. His vote for municipal office would only be counted if he is registered within the municipality. All these decisions are made prior to opening the envelope to preserve the secrecy.

[End response to above question (C6) above this line.]

C7. Please describe your state's laws regarding post-election audits, if any. A post-election audit refers to hand-counting votes on paper records and comparing those counts to the corresponding vote counts originally reported, as a check on the accuracy of election results, and resolving discrepancies using accurate hand counts of the paper records as the benchmark.

If your state has post-election auditing, consider including in your response information such as the unit being audited (e.g., precincts, machines); the sampling method (e.g., fixed percentages); whether there is a specific trigger for the audit; the location of the random selection (e.g., state, county); and the races that can be audited.

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C7) below this line.]

All ballots cast in Puerto Rico are paper ballots and all are hand-counted. Additionally, there is a General Canvass process described fully in Section 10 of the electoral law. Relevant citations are listed below:

Section 10.008. – Partial and Preliminary Results. –

(a) Partial. – The Commission shall combine the results of the polling places of each Electoral Unit in each precinct, as they are received, so as to issue partial election results not later than at noon of the day following the election. Such partial results shall be based on the combination of the results of the polling places received at the time such results are issued.

(b) Preliminary. – The Commission shall announce the preliminary results not later than seventy-two (72) hours following an election. The results shall be based on the combination of the results of all the polling places of each Electoral Unit. This shall not constitute the certification of any candidate, aspirant, proposal, or issue. The Commission shall not be able to certify any candidate, aspirant, proposal, or issue until the general canvass is carried out pursuant to Section 10.009 of this Act.

“Section 10.009. – General Canvass

After the Commission has received the election material bags, it shall proceed to carry out a general canvass. The person who shall be in charge of the general canvass shall be selected by the Chair, but shall require the unanimous ratification of the Election Commissioners.

During the general canvass, only the protested, challenged, unadjudicated, provisional, and absentee ballots received during the general election shall be handled. These ballots shall be evaluated by the Commission in order to be either adjudicated or voided. Once the general canvass begins, it shall continue until it is completed.

The general canvass of the election shall be conducted by using the tally sheet and every other document used in the course of the election. The Commission shall correct all arithmetical errors there may be on the tally sheets, and shall count such tally sheets as they have been corrected.

If the Commission fails to correct an error found on a tally sheet, or if there were any discrepancies regarding the number of voters and the number of ballots canvassed at the polling place, a recount of all the ballots of such polling place shall be conducted pursuant to Section 10.010 of this Act.

The results of the general canvass of an election, as declared by the Commission and published by the Chair, shall be final, unless contested within the terms provided by this Act.”

Section 10.010. – Recount. –

When the manual, preliminary or general result of an election shows a

difference between two candidates for the same elective public office of one hundred (100) votes or less, or zero point five percent (0.5%) or less of the total votes cast for such office, the Commission, by request of any of the candidates in the controversy, shall conduct a manual recount of the votes cast in the polling places involved. In the case of senators and representatives-at-large, a manual recount of the polling places involved may be requested if the difference between the eleventh (11th) and twelfth (12th) candidate is one hundred (100) votes or less, or zero point five percent (0.5%) or less of the total votes adjudicated for the office

in question. In the case of municipal legislators, a manual recount of the polling places involved may be requested if the difference between the last candidate and the one that follows is five (5) votes or less. The request for recount authorized herein shall have the effect of a contested action, and there shall be no certification of the winner until the manual recount of said polling places is made, as requested.

The Commission shall perform the manual recount by using the tally sheets and the ballots of the polling place as described below.

The Commission shall revise the tally sheets against the manual recount and adopt the former, duly revised, as the official tally sheet of the polling place in question. The Commission shall endorse said tally sheets with a statement signed by all the polling officials working at the tables, attesting to the changes made and the reasons why they were made.

The Commission shall retain the contents of all election material bags opened by the officials working at the tables and they shall sign a written statement attesting to the return of all contents of the election material bags to the Commission.

Candidates entitled to a recount shall submit to the Commission a list of observers for said process within seventy-two (72) hours after the Commission's notice. The Commission may not begin the recount process until the candidate has submitted the list of observers within the term set forth in this Act."

[End response to above question (C7) above this line.]

C8. Please describe any state requirements for poll worker training.

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (C8) below this line.]

No, there is no state requirement for poll worker training. The CEE conducts multiple "train the trainer" programs and provides training materials. Political party representatives at the local commissions conduct the poll worker training.

[End response to above question (C8) above this line.]

SECTION D: ELECTION DAY ACTIVITIES

D1. Please describe your state's process for capturing "over-vote" and "under-vote" counts.

 No Change Since 2010 __X__ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (D1) below this line.]

There is no requirement in Puerto Rico Electoral Law to capture over-votes and under-votes.

[End response to above question (D1) above this line.]

D2. What identification does your state require from voters in the following situations:

a. registering to vote;

 No Change Since 2010 __X__ Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (a) below this line.]

Section 6.007. – Registration Application. –

Any person who wishes to be listed in the General Voter Registry shall fill out a sworn registration application, which shall include at least the following information concerning the applicant:

- (a) Name and both paternal and maternal surnames;
- (b) Names of his/her mother and father;
- (c) Gender;
- (d) Eye color;
- (e) Height;
- (f) Birthplace;
- (g) Date of birth;
- (h) Whether he/she is a citizen of the United States of America;
- (i) Home address;
- (j) Mailing address;

(k) E-mail address;

(l) Driver's license number or last four (4) digits of the social security number, exclusively for identification verification purposes and subject to the limitations provided by Act No. 243 of November 10, 2006, known as "HAVA";

(m) Date and place in which the application is submitted;

(n) Applicant's signature or mark, or reason wherefor the applicant is unable to do so.

(o) Signature authentication.

Every voter shall be assigned a unique and permanent voter identification number, which shall be used to identify the voter's file. This number shall be different from the social security number. Social security numbers shall be kept confidential by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 243-2006, and the applicable Federal legislation, and shall not be disclosed to third parties except as required by law or the Court.

Every applicant who is a naturalized citizen of the United States shall submit a certificate attesting to his/her naturalization, or a United States passport in effect at the time of registration. In the case that the applicant was born in a foreign country but is a United States citizen, he/she shall submit, at the time of registration, a certificate from the Department of State of the United States of America verifying such facts, or a United States passport in effect. If the person was born in the United States of America, or its territories or possessions, he/she shall submit a birth certificate, passport, or other official document attesting unequivocally to the date and place of his/her birth. Every applicant shall receive a copy of this election-related transaction upon completion of the same, and another copy shall be kept in the Commission's archives.

The Commission shall provide a place to register at the location of the Permanent Registration Board.

[End response to above question (a) above this line.]

b. casting an in-person ballot;

 No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (b) below this line.]

Puerto Rico issues to each voter a photo identification card with unique numerical I.D. This identification is required to vote in person.

The relevant sections of the Puerto Rico election law are listed below:

Section 6.009. – Voter Identification Card. –

The voter identification card shall contain, at least, the date of issue, the voter's name and surnames, gender, eye color, height, and his/her signature or mark, as the case may be, his/her picture, date of birth, voter identification number, and the card's control number. Together with the voter identification card, the Commission shall prepare a file with the data, precinct, and Electoral Unit assigned to the voter. At the time of being issued his/her voter identification card, the voter shall sign the register adopted by the Commission attesting that he/she has received it. The Commission shall keep copies of voter identification cards in a file cabinet in strict alphabetical order, or in an electronic filing system.

Whenever new electronic voting, registration, or affiliation media technologies are adopted, the Commission shall, if necessary, produce and distribute voter identification cards that are compatible with such electronic media, or use current systems that have been structured by the Government of Puerto Rico.

Section 6.010. – Expiration of the Voter Identification Card. –

In case the Commission decides to establish a term during which the voter identification card shall be in effect, it shall be provided through resolution adopted by the unanimous vote of the Election Commissioners. Once said term has elapsed, the card shall be deemed expired for all legal purposes.

The Commission shall disclose the contents of the resolution through the mass media in order to provide adequate orientation to voters on the effective term of their voter identification card and the procedure for the renewal thereof.

Section 6.011. – Voter Identification Card Picture. –

Every picture taken for the purpose of issuing a voter's identification card shall be deemed a private document, and its use by any Court of Law shall be authorized only for proceedings arising from the commission of an election-related crime. Likewise, it may only be used by the Commission to implement any of the provisions of this Act, or the regulations promulgated thereunder, in connection with the identification of voters.

Except in the aforesaid cases, the Commission shall not show pictures of voters contained in their files to any person who is not related to a political party.

It is expressly forbidden to require the presentation of the voter identification card for any public or private purpose that is not election-related. The use of the card is hereby authorized only when voluntarily shown by the voter.

[End response to above question (b) above this line.]

c. casting a mail-in or absentee vote;

 X **No Change Since 2010** **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (c) below this line.]

Verification of the demographic data and voter's signature against the CEE records. A first time absentee voter has to submit a copy of an identification card with photo.

[End response to above question (c) above this line.]

d. casting a ballot under UOCAVA;

☒ **No Change Since 2010** ☐ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (d) below this line.]

A request has to be sent by mail, fax or Internet indicating the last address in Puerto Rico. A first time absentee voter has to submit a copy of an identification card with photo for his record. More details were describes in **Section B7**.

[End response to above question (d) above this line.]

e. any other stage in registration or voting process in which identification is required (please specify).

☐ **No Change Since 2010** ☒ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (e) below this line.]

No.

[End response to above question (e) above this line.]

D3. Please describe your state's laws regarding access to the polling place for election observers. Election observers are people allowed inside the polling place who are not poll workers, election officials or voters. If decisions on access to observers are left to local jurisdictions, please explain.

☐ **No Change Since 2010** ☒ **Changed Since 2010**

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (D3) below this line.]

Political party observers are allowed and typically present in every voting precinct. Relevant sections of the electoral law are listed below:

Section 5.009. – Polling Place Board. –

In each polling place, there shall be a Polling Place Board composed of one officially appointed inspector, one substitute inspector, and one secretary in representation of each political party or independent candidate, as well as one observer for each of the aspirants and candidates for senator or representative. In the case of a referendum, consultation, or plebiscite, the members of each Polling Place Board shall be appointed by the central governing bodies of the parties or organizations participating in said election and certified to such effect by the Commission.

The Commission shall provide, through regulations, all that pertains to the forms and procedures to make such appointments effective.

In case of observers, the Chair of the Commission shall be in charge of and be responsible for their accreditation.

With regard to international and other types of observer, although Puerto Rico's electoral law is silent on this subject, the CEE has passed rules/regulations and resolutions to allow mainland and international guests together with civil rights advocate groups and associations as observers at jails, hospitals and other special voting sites.

It is important to point out that in Puerto Rico all poll workers are volunteers in representation of the political parties present in the ballots. Each political party has the right to have a maximum of three (3) representatives in each polling place, two in the polling center and two in the Local Commission, besides a representative in the JIP.

Independent candidates or local political parties registered for the election have the same right of representation at the polling centers and polling places in their precincts.

Section 9.019. – Oath of the Polling Officials. –

Before entering upon the duties of their offices in the unit or polling place, every polling place inspector, clerk, and **observer** must swear as follows:

“I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and honestly discharge, in accordance with the Election Code of Puerto Rico and the laws in effect in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the duties of the office of _____ to which I have been appointed at Polling Place No. _____ of Electoral Unit _____ of Precinct _____; that the incompatibilities prescribed in the Election Code do not exist with regards to my acceptance of this office; that I am not an aspirant or candidate for any elective public office in this election; that I am a registered and qualified voter of the municipality of _____ and holder of Voter Identification Card No. _____; and that I will discharge the duties of this office in accordance with the provisions of the Election Code and the regulations approved by the State Election Commission.

Affiant

Sworn and signed before me on this ____ day of_____, 20____, in
_____, Puerto Rico. _____Official administering the
oath”

Such oath may be sworn before any official authorized by the Commission or any official
entitled by law to administer oaths in Puerto Rico.

Section 9.021. – Authority of the Polling Officials. –

Every regular Polling Place Board inspector shall be entitled to voice and vote in the
procedures of the Polling Place Board.

The Commission shall provide, through regulations, the assignment of the duties to be
carried out by each of the regular inspectors.

Substitute inspectors and clerks may perform the duties assigned to them by the Polling Place
Board and may participate in the works thereof, but substitute inspectors may only vote as
members thereof when they are substituting officially appointed inspectors.

The Chair of the Polling Place Board shall be the inspector of the majority major party.

The observers of aspirants and candidates for representatives and senators shall have the
same duties as the regular inspectors.”

[End response to above question (D3) above this line.]

SECTION E: OTHER

E1. Under HAVA, Section 402, states are required to establish and maintain administrative complaint procedures to remedy grievances. Has your state revised its administrative complaint procedures since they were first implemented? If so, how?

 No Change Since 2010

 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (E1) below this line.]

The Puerto Rico administrative complaint procedure was approved in February 21, 1989 and revised in 2004 after HAVA was approved.

Puerto Rico has a uniform and non-discriminatory process for resolving complaints in a timely manner. The CEE has an Election Complaint Evaluation Board with Legal Representatives of each duly certified political party as an Official Examiner. Also, the CEE has an Election Day Task Force, with political party representatives, technicians from different CEE offices, and representatives from the PR Education Department (most polling centers are public schools), from the People with Disabilities Ombudsman's Office, from the PR Power Agency and Telephone companies, that are required to resolve complaints lodged on Election Day within an hour.

In addition, the Puerto Rico Electoral Code, complaints concerning violations of election law are filed first with the local election commission, at the State Elections Commission, or at the PR Justice Department that has Prosecutors on call on Election Day.

Any decision of the local election commission may be appealed to the Puerto Rico State Elections Commission, except for decisions challenging voter registration on the basis of residence. Any elector, candidate, party, organizational representative or individual may file a written and sworn statement alleging a violation of state law – a violation by action, omission or conduct – against any elector, candidate, party, organizational representative or individual. Complainants must present a sworn complaint in writing. By regulation the Commission will provide a public hearing.

Under ordinary circumstances, the Commission is required to resolve complaints fewer than thirty days after the complaint is lodged. The closer to the election, the less time allowed for rendering a decision. In case of disagreements among commissioners preventing a unanimous decision, the President makes the determination (this is the only circumstance in which the President has a say). All decisions of the Commission are published.

The Commission's decision may be appealed to the state Superior Court. As a matter of practice, the Puerto Rico Supreme Court will assign a judge of the General Court of Justice of Puerto Rico designated through the random method and established to hear election-related cases in each judicial region to resolve election complaints during the election period.

The Superior Court is required to resolve election disputes within a maximum of twenty days. (Fewer days are allowed as the election gets closer.)

Complaints may also be filed alleging violations of Title III requirements in HAVA. Under this procedure as prescribed in current law, no complaint could take longer than one hundred days from the first filing to the final resolution. A complaint is to be resolved before the ninety-day period that would require the matter to go to an alternative dispute resolution process.

[End response to above question (E1) above this line.]

E2. Please add any additional comments or information about your state's election administration processes that would help to inform the EAC's interpretation of your data.

_____ No Change Since 2010 X Changed Since 2010

2010 Response:

[Begin response to above question (E2) below this line.]

Due to the comprehensiveness of responses to this survey, including numerous electoral code citations, no further information is anticipated to be needed.

[End response to above question (E2) above this line.]

* The information collection associated with the Election Administration and Voting Survey is required for the EAC to meet its statutory requirements under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15301), the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.), and the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voters Act (UOCAVA) (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1). Respondent's obligation to reply to this information collection is mandatory as required under NVRA (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.) and UOCAVA (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1). This part of the information collection is being requested to help the EAC to better understand state laws governing federal elections. Respondents include the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories. This information will be made publicly available on the EAC website (www.eac.gov). According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is OMB Control No. 3265-0006 (expires 5/31/2013). The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 59 hours per state response. This estimate includes the time for reviewing the instructions, gathering information, and completing the form. Comments regarding this burden estimate should be sent the U.S. Election Assistance Commission – 2012 Election Administration and Voting Survey, 1201 New York Avenue, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20005.