

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 2003-2004 8672

11370 SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

The amendment was rejected, and not subsequently ratified, by Utah on February 26, 1913.

NOTES:

RESEARCH GUIDE

Am Jur:

- 16A Am Jur 2d, Constitutional Law § 402.
- 25 Am Jur 2d, Elections § 103.
- 26 Am Jur 2d, Elections § 239.
- 77 Am Jur 2d, United States § 9.

Law Review Articles:

Choper. The Scope of National Power Vis-a-Vis the States: The Dispensability of Judicial Review. 86 Yale L J 1552.

INTERPRETIVE NOTES AND DECISIONS

1. Generally
2. Primary elections
3. Special elections

1. Generally

Requirement that United States senators from each state be "elected by the people thereof" does not require that candidate receive majority of votes cast at general election in order to be elected. Phillips v Rockefeller (1970, CA2 NY) 435 F2d 976.

Despite presumption of enfranchisement, there is no per se rule against disenfranchisement; rather Supreme Court has recognized that in special interest elections government can limit franchise to those who have required special interest. Duncan v Coffee County (1995, CA6 Tenn) 69 F3d 88, 1995 FED App 321P.

Word "qualifications" in constitutional provisions concerning election of members of the House of Representatives and Senators means natural endowments or requirements which fit person for place, office, or employment, or as elector; restrictions on right of voter to vote because of his failure to register or to vote in particular manner at certain time and place are limitations on right, and not on qualification to exercise it. Commonweath ex rel. Dummit v O'Connell (1944) 298 Kv 44, 181 SW2d 691.

2. Primary elections

Political party's rule permitting registered voters not affiliated with any party to vote in that party's primary election for U.S. House of Representatives and Senate while remaining silent as to voting in that party's primary elections for state legislature, did not violate federal constitution under qualifications of federal congressional electors clause (Art I, § 2, Cl 1) and **Seventeenth Amendment**, since rule did not disenfranchise any voter in federal congressional election who was qualified to vote in primary or general election for more numerous house of that state's legislature, and **Seventeenth Amendment** and qualification of congressional electors clause do not require perfect symmetry of qualifications of voters in state and federal legislative elections. Tashilan v Republican Party (1986) 479 US 208, 93 L Ed 2d 514, 107 S Ct 544.

Seventeenth Amendment does not require state to hold primary for nominations to fill senatorial vacancy. Trinsev v Pennsylvania (1991, CA3 Pa) 941 F2d 224, cert den (1991) 502 US 1014, 116 L Ed 2d 750, 112 S Ct 658.

State executive committee of recognized political party may call special primary election for nomination of its candidate or candidates to be voted for in ensuing general election when, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, office of United States Senator becomes vacant at time when it is too late for candidate to qualify to be voted for in general primary elections held biennially, and when there is sufficient time intervening between happening of condition creating vacancy and date of ensuing general election in which to call and hold such special primary election; when such special primary election is called by state executive committee of recognized political party, it becomes duty of state and county officers to function in connection

with such special primary election in same manner and to same extent that they would function in connection with general primary election. State ex rel. Andrews v Gray (1936) 125 Fla 1, 169 So 501.

3. Special elections

Election directed to be held by writ of election issued by governor of state to fill vacancy in office of United States Senator, which election was to be held on same day as primary election, was special election at which absent voters ballots could not be cast. State ex rel. Lanier v Hall (1946) 74 ND 426, 23 NW2d 44 (superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in State ex rel. Kusler v Sinner (1992. ND) 491 NW2d 382).

Under **Seventeenth Amendment**, governor of state would be authorized to issue writ of election to fill vacancy caused by death of senator; such writ may be defined as written order from governor directed to proper authority commanding it to hold state-wide election on day certain, as provided by law, for purpose of electing senator for unexpired term of deceased senator. Advisory Opinion to Governor (1946) 157 Fla 885, 27 So 2d 409.

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LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH REPORT

FEBRUARY 20, 2002



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POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION OF APPOINTEES TO THE U.S. SENATE—LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

BY PATRICIA YOUNG, MANAGER

You wished to know the legislative history behind the requirement that, when filling a vacancy in the office of U.S. Senator, the governor must appoint an individual from the political party of the person who vacated the office.

As originally passed in 1960, the law in Alaska specified as follows in regard to the qualifications of appointees to the office of U.S. Senator:

The appointee shall be a member of the same political party as that which nominated the predecessor in office. If the predecessor in office was not nominated by a political party, the governor may appoint any qualified person.¹

The provision remained unchanged until 1967 when lawmakers repealed the section. The act became law without Governor Hickel's signature and went into effect in April of 1967.²

In December of 1968, Senator E.L. (Bob) Bartlett, a Democrat, died in office. Because at that time the law was silent on the matter of political party affiliation of appointees, Republican Governor Hickel was able to appoint Ted Stevens, also a Republican, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Senator Bartlett. As you know, Senator Stevens still holds that seat.

In 1998, Alaska lawmakers amended AS 15.40.010, to require that the governor, within 30 days of the date of the vacancy, fill such vacancy by appointing an individual who, if the predecessor

¹ Codified at AS 15.40.020, the provision on qualification of appointee passed as Sec. 8.02, ch 83 SLA 1960.

² Ch 139 SLA 1967.

was nominated by a political party, has been for at least the previous six months a member of the same political party as the predecessor in office.³

As you may know, governors typically make temporary appointments to fill U.S. Senate vacancies. Alaska is one of a small minority of states, however, in which the governor is required to appoint an individual of the same political party as the predecessor in office.⁴

I hope you find this information to be useful. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or need additional information.

³ Chapter 30 SLA 1998 also specified that the governor's appointment is temporary until the vacancy is filled permanently by election, and that the vacancy must be permanently filled by special election if the predecessor's term would expire more than 30 months after the date of the vacancy. The date of the special primary election would be the date of the first primary election held more than 30 days after the vacancy; the date of the special general election would be the date of the first general election held after such primary election.

⁴ The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) compiled information on filling vacancies in the U.S. Senate from the *Senate Election Law Guidebook 2000: A Compilation of Senate Campaign Information Including Federal and State Laws Governing Election to the United States Senate*, a publication of the Committee on Rules and Administration, U.S. Senate (106th Congress, Revised to January 1, 2000; November 19, 1999). According to the NCSL compilation, at that time only Oregon and Wisconsin did not permit a governor to make an appointment filling such a vacancy. Also at that time, Arizona, Hawaii, Utah, and Wyoming were the only states in which the governor was required to appoint an individual from the same political party as the predecessor. The *Guidebook* is available in its entirety on-line at http://rwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=106_cong_documents&docid=f:sd014.106. We include as Attachment A the NCSL compilation of the laws regarding vacancies.

Attachment A

National Conference of State Legislatures, Compilation of Information on Laws
Governing Vacancies in the U.S. Senate, from
*Senate Election Law Guidebook 2000: A Compilation of Senate Campaign
Information Including Federal and State Laws Governing Election to the United
States Senate*, a publication of the Committee on Rules and Administration, U.S.
Senate (106th Congress, Revised to January 1, 2000; November 19, 1999)



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State Laws Governing Vacancies in the U.S. Senate

The process of filling vacancies in the U.S. Senate is governed by both state and federal law. The U.S. Constitution stipulates that states must hold a special election to fill a senate vacancy, and permits state legislatures to determine the timing of such special elections. It also permits a state legislature to empower the governor to make a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy until a special election is held. (See Appendix A)

Most state legislatures have granted governors the power to make such interim appointments. Oregon and Wisconsin are the only two states that do not permit the governor to make an appointment, and require that the senate seat remain vacant until filled at a special election.

In most states, the governor's temporary appointee remains in office until the next regularly-scheduled general election, when a new senator is elected. Even though this election coincides with a regularly-scheduled general election, it is deemed a special election because the person elected will not serve a full term as U.S. Senator. Rather, that person serves out the unexpired term of the vacated office.

In very few states, the governor's appointee fills the unexpired term of the office vacated.

(See Appendices B and C for details of state laws)

APPENDIX A

Text of Federal Laws Governing U.S. Senate Vacancies

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 3

...if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

U.S. Constitution, 17th Amendment

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

2 U.S.C. Sec. 8. Vacancies

The time for holding elections in any State, district, or territory for a Representative or Delegate to fill a vacancy, whether such vacancy is caused by a failure to elect at the time prescribed by law, or by the death, resignation, or incapacity of a person elected, may be prescribed by the laws of the several States and territories respectively.



APPENDIX B

Text of State Laws Governing U.S. Senate Vacancies

<p>ALABAMA</p> <p>The Governor may make temporary appointment of a Senator in the Senate of the Congress of the United States from Alabama, whenever a vacancy exists in that office, the appointee to hold office until his successor is elected and qualified (Sec. 36-9-7).</p> <p>Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Senator of and from the State of Alabama in the Senate of the United States more than 4 months before a general election, the Governor of Alabama shall forthwith order an election to be held by the qualified electors of the State to elect a Senator of and from the State of Alabama to the United States Senate for the unexpired term. If the vacancy occurs within 4 months of but more than 60 days before a general election, the vacancy shall be filled at that election. If the vacancy occurs within 60 days before a general election, the Governor shall order a special election to be held on the first Tuesday after the lapse of 60 days from and after the day on which the vacancy is known to the Governor, and the Senator elected at such special election shall hold office for the unexpired term (Sec. 36-9-8).</p> <p>The Governor must give notice of a special election to elect a Senator for an unexpired term in the same manner and for the same time as is prescribed for special elections to fill a vacancy in the office of Members of the House of Representatives (Sec. 36-9-9), i.e., by proclamation (Sec. 17-18-4). For special election procedures, see Sec. Sec. 17-18-1--17-18-7.</p>
<p>ALASKA</p> <p>When a vacancy occurs in the office of a United States Senator, the Governor, within 30 days, shall appoint a qualified person of the same political party of the predecessor to fill the vacancy. However, if the remainder of the term of the predecessor in the office will expire more than 30 calendar months after the vacancy, the vacancy will be filled by a special primary and special general election. (Sec. 15.40.010).</p> <p>The special primary election shall be held on the date of the first primary election that is held more than 30 days after the vacancy. The special election to fill the vacancy shall be held on the date of the first general election after the first primary election which is held more than 30 days after the vacancy occurs (Sec. 15.40.050).</p> <p>The Governor shall issue the proclamation calling the special election at least 80 days before the election (Sec. 15.40.060).</p> <p>At the special election a United States Senator shall be elected to fill the remainder of the unexpired term (Sec. 15.40.070).</p>
<p>ARIZONA</p> <p>When a vacancy occurs in the office of United States Senator by reason of death or resignation, or from any other cause, the vacancy shall be filled at the next general election. At such election the person elected shall fill the unexpired term of the vacated office. In the interim, the governor shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy. That appointee shall be of the same political party as the person vacating the office and shall serve until the person elected at the next general election is qualified and assumes office (Sec. 16-222).</p>
<p>ARKANSAS</p> <p>A vacancy in the United States Senate from Arkansas shall be filled by the governor by temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancy at the next ensuing general election for state and county officers to be held more than 60 days and less than 12 months after such vacancy shall occur; provided that if no general election for state and county officers shall occur within 12 months after such vacancy, the governor shall call a special election to be held not less than 60 days and not more than 120 days after the vacancy shall occur (Sec. 7-8-102).</p>
<p>CALIFORNIA</p> <p>If a vacancy occurs in the representation of this State in the Senate of the United States, the Governor may appoint and commission an elector of this State, who possesses the qualifications for the office, to fill the vacancy until his successor is elected and qualifies and is admitted to his seat by the United States Senate. However, whenever a vacancy occurs within term fixed by law to expire on the third day of January following the next general election, the person so appointed shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term unless such vacancy is filled at a special election held prior to such general election, in which case the person elected at such special election shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term. An election to fill a vacancy in the term of a United States Senator shall be held at the general election next succeeding the occurrence of the vacancy or at any special election</p>

(Sec. 10720).

The special election shall be proclaimed within 14 calendar days after the occurrence of the vacancy (Sec. 10700). When the vacancy occurs in a congressional office after the close of the nomination period in the final year of the term of office, the Governor may decline to issue an election proclamation at his discretion (Sec. 10701).

COLORADO

(1) Whenever a vacancy happens in the office of United States Senator from this State, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment to fill such vacancy until the same is filled by election.

(2) When a vacancy happens, the Governor shall direct the Secretary of State to include in the general election notice for the next general election a notice of the filling of such vacancy. The Secretary of State shall give notice accordingly. At such election the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term. If for any reason, no United States Senator is elected at the next general election, the person temporarily appointed by the Governor shall hold the office until a United States Senator is elected at a succeeding general election (Sec. 1-12-201).

CONNECTICUT

In case of a vacancy in the office of Senator in Congress, the Governor is empowered to fill such vacancy by appointment. If such vacancy occurs 60 or more days prior to a state election, the appointee shall serve until the third day of January following such election, and at such election there shall be elected a Senator in Congress to serve for the remaining portion, if any, of the term vacated. If such vacancy occurs within less than 60 days of a state election and the term vacated does not expire on the third day of January following such election, the appointee shall serve until the third day of January following the next such election but one, and at such next election but one there shall be elected a Senator in Congress to serve for the remaining portion, if any, of the term vacated. If such vacancy occurs within less than 60 days of a state election and the term vacated expires on the third day of January following, the appointee shall serve until such third day of January (Sec. 9-211).

DELAWARE

When a vacancy occurs in the office of the United States Senate, it shall be filled for the unexpired term at the next general election. The Governor may make a temporary appointment from among the qualified electors of the State until the vacancy is filled by the next general election (Sec. 7321).

FLORIDA

If a vacancy happens in the representation of the State in the United States Senate, the Governor shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy at the next general election; and the Governor may make a temporary appointment until the vacancy is filled by election (Sec. 100.161).

GEORGIA

In the event of a vacancy, it shall be filled by special election at the next November election, occurring at least 40 days after the occurrence of such vacancy, and until such election, the Governor may make a temporary appointment to fill such vacancy (Sec. 21-2-542).

HAWAII

When a vacancy occurs in the office of a United States Senator, the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term at the following state general election, provided that the vacancy occurs not later than 4:30 p.m. on the 60th day prior to the date of the primary for nominating candidates to be voted for at the election; otherwise at the state general election next following. The chief election officer shall issue a proclamation designating the election for filling the vacancy. Pending the election, the governor shall make a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy and the person so appointed shall serve until the election and qualification of the person duly elected to fill the vacancy and shall be a registered member of the same political party as the Senator causing the vacancy. All candidates for the unexpired term shall be nominated and elected in accordance with this title (Sec. 17-1).

IDAHO

Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the office of United States Senator from the State of Idaho by death, resignation or otherwise, the governor shall have the power and is hereby authorized and empowered to fill such vacancy by appointment, and the person so appointed shall hold office until such time as a United States Senator is regularly elected to fill such vacancy at the next succeeding general election, and qualifies by virtue of such election; provided, however, that in case a vacancy occurs in the position of United States Senator from the state of Idaho within 30 days of any general election, no election for United States Senator to fill said vacancy shall be held at such general election (Sec. 59-910).

ILLINOIS

When a vacancy shall occur in the office of United States Senator from Illinois, the Governor shall make temporary appointment to fill such vacancy until the next election of representatives in Congress, at which time such vacancy shall be filled by election, and the senator so elected shall take office as soon thereafter as he shall receive his certificate of election (Sec. 5/25-8).

INDIANA

- (a) A vacancy that occurs, other than by resignation, in the United States Senate shall be certified to the governor by the secretary of state.
- (b) The governor shall immediately fill a vacancy in the United States Senate by appointing a person possessing the qualifications required under Article 1, Section 3, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States. The person appointed holds office until the next general election, when the vacancy shall be filled by the election of a Senator in a special election to hold office for the unexpired term.
- (c) If a vacancy in the United States Senate occurs after the last day on which notice of the special election can be published under IC 3-10-8-4, the person appointed under subsection (b) holds office until the vacancy is filled in a special election held at the time of the next general election for which notice can be published under IC 3-10-8-4 (Sec. 3-13-3-1).

IOWA

In the office of United States Senator, when the vacancy occurs when the Senate of the United States is in session or when such Senate will convene prior to the next general election, it shall be filled by the Governor. Such appointment shall be for the period until the vacancy is filled by election pursuant to law (Sec. 69.8, Supp.). If a vacancy occurs in the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States 89 or more days prior to a general election, and the unexpired term in which the vacancy exists has more than 70 days to run after the date of that general election, the vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term at that general election and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall assume office as soon as a certificate of election has been issued and the person qualified (Sec. 69.13).

KANSAS

When a vacancy shall occur in the office of United States Senator from this state, the governor shall make a temporary appointment to fill such vacancy until the next election of representatives in Congress, at which time such vacancy shall be filled by election, and the senator so elected shall take office as soon thereafter as he shall receive his certificate of election (Sec. 25-318).

KENTUCKY

The Governor shall fill vacancies in the office of United States Senator by appointment until the next regular election at which members of the lower branch of Congress are elected, and shall, under the Seal of the Commonwealth, certify the appointment to the President of the Senate of the United States. The certificate of appointment shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State (Sec. 63.200).

LOUISIANA

The Governor may fill any vacancy in the office of United States Senator by appointment; however, if the United States Senate is in session when the vacancy occurs, the Governor, within ten days after receiving official notice of the vacancy, shall appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy. If a vacancy occurs in the office of United States Senator and the unexpired term is more than one year, any appointment to fill the vacancy shall be temporary, and any Senator so appointed shall serve until his successor is elected at a special election and takes office, and the Governor, within ten days after receiving official notice of the vacancy, shall issue his proclamation for a special election to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. The date of the special election shall be established by the

Governor in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:402(E). The election shall be conducted and the returns shall be certified as in regular elections for United States Senator. (Sec. 1278(A), (B)).

MAINE

Within a reasonable time after a vacancy occurs, the Governor shall appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy until his successor is elected and qualified. If the vacancy occurs 60 days or more before a regular primary election, nominees must be chosen at the primary and a successor elected for the remainder of the term at the general election. If the vacancy occurs less than 60 days before a regular primary election, nominees must be chosen at the next regular primary following the one in question, and a successor elected for the remainder of the term at the general election (Sec. 391).

MARYLAND

In the event of a vacancy in said office of Senator, however said vacancy may arise, the Governor of the State shall make a temporary appointment of a Senator who shall serve until the people shall fill such vacancy by nomination and election (Sec. 21-1(c)).

Special election.--It shall be the duty of the Governor of the State, within 10 days after such vacancy shall have been made or becomes known to him, to issue a proclamation accompanied by a writ of election declaring and providing that at the next ensuing primary election held for the nomination of candidates for the House of Representatives, candidates for said unexpired portion of the term of said office of Senator in which such vacancy has occurred shall be nominated in the manner aforesaid. The election of a Senator to fill such unexpired portion of said term shall take place at the next ensuing general congressional election (Sec. 21-1(d)).

MASSACHUSETTS

The vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term at the following biennial state election provided said vacancy occurs not less than seventy days prior to the date of the primaries for nominating candidates to be voted for at such election, otherwise at the biennial state election next following. Pending such election the governor shall make a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy, and the person so appointed shall serve until the election and qualification of the person duly elected to fill such vacancy (ch. 54, Sec. 139).

MICHIGAN

Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of United States Senator, the Governor shall appoint, to fill the vacancy, some suitable person having the necessary qualifications for Senator. The person so appointed shall hold office from the time of his appointment and qualification until the first day of December following the next general November election which occurs more than one hundred twenty days after such vacancy happens. At such general November election, a United States Senator to fill such vacancy shall be elected and the person so elected shall hold office from the first day of December following such election for the balance of the unexpired term of the Senator whose vacancy is filled (Sec. 168.105).

MINNESOTA

Every vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term by a special election, except that no special election shall be held in the year before the term expires. The special election shall be held at the next November election if the vacancy occurs at least 6 weeks before the regular primary preceding that election. If the vacancy occurs less than 6 weeks before the regular primary preceding the next November election, the special election shall be held at the second November election after the vacancy occurs. The Governor may make a temporary appointment to fill any vacancy until the next special or regular election (Sec. 204D.28).

MISSISSIPPI

If a vacancy shall occur in the office of United States Senator from Mississippi by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Governor shall, within ten days receiving official notice of such vacancy, issue his proclamation for an election to be held in the State to elect a Senator to fill such unexpired term as may remain, provided the unexpired term is more than 12 months, and election shall be held within 90 days from the time the proclamation is issued and the returns of such election shall be certified to the Governor in the manner set out for regular elections unless the vacancy occurs in a year in which there shall be held a general state or congressional election, in which event the Governor's proclamation shall designate the general election day as the time for electing a Senator, and the vacancy shall be filled by appointment as hereinafter provided (Sec. 23-15-855).

In case of a vacancy, the Governor may appoint a Senator to fill such vacancy temporarily, and if the United States Senate is in session at the time the vacancy occurs, the Governor shall appoint a Senator within 10 days after receiving official notice thereof, and the Senator so appointed shall serve until his successor is elected and

commissioned; provided, that such unexpired term as he may be appointed to fill shall be for a longer time than 1 year, but if for a shorter time than one year, he shall serve for the full time of the unexpired term and no special election shall be called by the Governor, but his successor shall be elected at the regular election (Sec. 23-15-855).

MISSOURI

Whenever a vacancy in the office of Senator of the United States occurs, the Governor shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy who shall continue in office until a successor shall have been duly elected and qualified according to law (Sec. 105.040).

MONTANA

If a vacancy occurs, an election to fill the vacancy shall be held at the next general election. If the election is invalid or not held at that time, the election to fill the vacancy shall be held at the next succeeding general election. The Governor may make a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy until an election is held (Sec. 13-25-202).

NEBRASKA

When a vacancy occurs in the representation of the State of Nebraska in the Senate of the United States, the office shall be filled by the Governor. The Governor shall appoint a suitable person possessing the qualifications necessary for senator to fill such vacancy. If the vacancy occurs within 60 days of a statewide general election and if the term vacated expires on the following January 3, the appointee shall serve until the following January 3, and if the term extends beyond the following January 3, the appointee shall serve until January 3 following the second statewide general election next succeeding his or her appointment. If the vacancy occurs more than 60 days before a statewide general election, the appointee shall serve until January 3 following the statewide general election and at the statewide general election a senator shall be elected to serve the unexpired term if any (Sec. 32-565).

NEVADA

If a vacancy occurs due to death, resignation or otherwise, the Governor may appoint some qualified person to fill the vacancy, who shall hold office until the next general election and until his successor shall be elected and seated (Sec. 304.030).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

If a vacancy occurs, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by temporary appointment until it is filled at the next general election (Sec. 661:5).

NEW JERSEY

If a vacancy occurs, the Governor shall issue a writ of election to fill the same unless the term of service of the person whose office shall become vacant will expire within 6 months next after the happening of the vacancy (Sec. 19:27-4). If the vacancy shall happen within 64 days next preceding the primary prior to the general election, it shall be filled by election at the second succeeding election unless the Governor shall deem it advisable to call a special election therefor (Sec. 19:27-6).

The Governor may make a temporary appointment of a Senator whenever a vacancy shall occur by reason of any cause other than the expiration of the term; and such appointee shall serve as such Senator until a special election or general election shall have been held pursuant to law and the board of state canvassers can deliver to his successor a certificate of election (Sec. 19:3-26).

NEW MEXICO

If a vacancy occurs, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy until such time as an election is held to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. The election to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term shall be held at the next general election occurring not less than thirty (30) days subsequent to the happening of such vacancy. If the vacancy occurs within thirty (30) days next preceding a general election, the person appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy shall hold office until the next general election occurring more than thirty (30) days subsequent to the happening of the vacancy unless the term of office for such Senator shall sooner expire. Candidates to fill a vacancy in the office of United States Senator for an unexpired term shall be nominated and elected in the same manner as candidates are nominated and elected for the full term (Sec. 1-15-14).

NEW YORK

At the general election next preceding the expiration of the term of office of a United States Senator from this state, a United States Senator shall be elected by the people for a full term of 6 years. Elections to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term shall be held as provided in the public officers law (Sec. 12-200).

If a vacancy occurs in any even-numbered calendar year on or after the 59th day prior to an annual primary election, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment to fill such vacancy until the third day of January in the year following the next even-numbered calendar year. If such vacancy occurs in any even-numbered calendar year on or before the 60th day prior to an annual primary election, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment to fill such vacancy until the third day of January in the next calendar year. If a vacancy occurs in any odd-numbered year, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment to fill such vacancy until the third day of January in the next odd-numbered calendar year. Such an appointment shall be evidenced by a certificate of the Governor which shall be filed in the Office of the State Board of Elections along with a writ of election (McKinney's Public Officers Law, Sec. 42(4-a)).

NORTH CAROLINA

Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this State, whether caused by death, resignation, or otherwise than by expiration of term, the Governor shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election shall be held to fill the office. The Governor shall issue his writ for the election of a Senator to be held at the time of the first election for members of the General Assembly that is held more than 60 days after the vacancy occurs. The person elected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The election shall take effect from the date of the canvassing of the returns (Sec. 163-12).

NORTH DAKOTA

When a vacancy occurs in the office of United States senator from this state, the governor shall issue a writ of election to fill the vacancy at the next statewide primary or general election, whichever occurs first, and that occurs at least ninety days after the vacancy. However, if the next primary or general election at which the vacancy could be filled, occurs in the year immediately preceding the expiration of the term, then no election may be held. The governor, by appointment, may fill the vacancy temporarily, but any person so appointed shall serve only until the vacancy is filled by election or until the term expires if no election can be held (Sec. 16.1-13-08).

OHIO

If a vacancy occurs, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment of some suitable person having the necessary qualifications for Senator. The appointee shall hold office until the 15th of December succeeding the next regular state election which occurs more than 180 days after such vacancy happens. At that next regular state election, a special election to fill the vacancy shall be held, provided, that when the unexpired term ends within 1 year immediately following the date of such regular state election the appointment shall be for the unexpired term (Sec. 3521.02).

OKLAHOMA

Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of a member of the United States Senate from Oklahoma, such vacancy shall be filled at a special election to be called by the Governor within 30 days after occurrence of the vacancy. No special election shall be called if the vacancy occurs after March 1 of any even-numbered year if the term of the office expires the following year. In this case the candidate elected to the office at the regular General Election shall be appointed by the Governor to fill the unexpired term (Sec. 12-101).

OREGON

Under Article V, Section 16 of the Constitution of Oregon, if a vacancy occurs in the office of United States Senator, the vacancy shall be filled at the next general election provided such vacancy occur more than 20 days prior to such general election.

(1) If a vacancy in election or office of Representative in Congress or United States Senator occurs before the 61st day before the general election, the Governor shall call a special election to fill that vacancy. If a vacancy in election or office of United States Senator occurs after the 62nd day before the general election but on or before the general election, and if the term of that office is not regularly filled at that election, the Governor shall call a special election to fill the vacancy as soon as practicable after the general election.

(2) If a special election to fill the vacancy in election or office of Representative in Congress or United States Senator is called before the 80th day after the vacancy occurs, each major political party shall select its nominee for the office and certify the name of the nominee to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall place the name of the nominee on the ballot.

(3) If a special election to fill the vacancy in election or office of Representative in Congress or United States Senator is called after the 79th day after the vacancy occurs, a special primary election shall be conducted by the Secretary of State for the purpose of nominating a candidate of each major political party. A declaration of candidacy or nominating petition may be filed not later than the 10th day following the issuance of the writ of

election (Sec. 188.120).

PENNSYLVANIA

If a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled for the unexpired term by the vote of the electors of the State at a special election held at the next general or municipal election, occurring at least 90 days after the happening of such vacancy. Candidates shall be nominated by political parties in accordance with party rules and by means of nomination certificates. Until such time as the vacancy shall be filled by an election, the Governor may make a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy (Sec. 2776).

RHODE ISLAND

If a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled at the next general election after the expiration of 70 days from the date of such vacancy. In case of such vacancy, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment of a person, pending the results of such an election (Sec. 17-4-9).

SOUTH CAROLINA

If a vacancy occurs, the Governor may fill such vacancy by appointment for the period of time intervening between the date of such appointment and January 3 following the next succeeding general election. But, if such vacancy occurs less than 100 days prior to any general election, the appointment shall be for the period of time intervening between the date of such appointment and January 3 following the second general election next succeeding. The Governor shall within 5 days after any such appointment order an election to occur at the time of the general election immediately preceding the expiration date of the appointment if at the expiration of such appointment an unexpired term shall remain. (Sec. 7-19-20).

SOUTH DAKOTA

If a vacancy occurs, it is the duty of the Governor within 10 days of the occurrence to issue a proclamation setting the date of and calling for a special election to fill the vacancy. If either a primary or general election is to be held within 6 months, an election to fill a vacancy in the office of representative in the United States Congress shall be held in conjunction with that election; otherwise, the election shall be held not less than 80 nor more than 90 days after the vacancy occurs (Sec. 12-11-1). The Governor may fill by temporary appointment, until a special election is held, vacancies in the office of U.S. Senator (Sec. 12-11-4).

TENNESSEE

If a vacancy occurs in the office of United States Senator, a successor shall be elected at the next regular November election and shall hold office until the term for which his predecessor was elected expires. If the vacancy will deprive the State of its full representation at any time Congress may be in session, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment until a successor is elected at the next regular November election and is qualified (Sec. 2-16-101).

TEXAS

The governor shall appoint a person to fill a vacancy in office if the vacancy exists or will exist when congress is in session. The appointee serves until a successor has been elected and has qualified (Sec. 204.002). If a vacancy occurs during an odd-numbered year or after the 62nd day before general primary election day in an even-numbered year, the remainder of the unexpired term shall be filled by a special election except that the minimum number of signatures that must appear on a petition accompanying a candidate's application for a place on the ballot is 5,000 (Sec. 204.005, Supp.).

UTAH

When a vacancy occurs in the office of U.S. senator, it shall be filled for the unexpired term at the next regular general election. The governor shall appoint a person to serve as U.S. senator until the vacancy is filled by election from one of three persons nominated by the state central committee of the same political party as the prior officeholder (Sec. 20A-1-502(2)).

VERMONT

If a vacancy occurs in the office of United States Senator, the governor shall call a special election to fill the vacancy. His proclamation shall specify a day for the special election and a day for a special primary. The special election shall be held not more than 3 months from the date that the vacancy occurs, except that, if vacancy occurs within 6 months of a general election, the special election may be held the same day as the general election (Sec. 2621). The governor may make an interim appointment to fill a vacancy in the office of United States Senator, pending the filling of the vacancy by special election (Sec. 2622).

VIRGINIA

When any vacancy occurs in the representation of the Commonwealth of Virginia in the United States Senate, the Governor shall issue a writ of election to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term. The election shall be held on the next succeeding November general election date or, if the vacancy occurs within 120 days prior to that date, on the second succeeding November general election date. The Governor may make a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy until the qualified voters fill the same by election. (Sec. 24.2-207).

WASHINGTON

When a vacancy happens in the representation of the State in the Senate of the United States, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancy by election (Sec. 29.68.070).

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of United States representative or United States senator from this state or any congressional district of this state, the governor shall order a special election to fill the vacancy. Within 10 days of such vacancy occurring, he or she shall issue a writ of election fixing a date for the special vacancy election not less than 90 days after the issuance of the writ, fixing a date for the primary for nominating candidates for the special vacancy election not less than 30 days before the day fixed for holding the special vacancy election, fixing the dates for the special filing period, and designating the term or part of the term for which the vacancy exists. If the vacancy occurs less than 6 months before a state general election and before the second Friday following the close of the filing period for that general election, the special primary and special vacancy elections shall be held in concert with the state primary and state general election in that year. If the vacancy occurs on or after the first day for filing under RCW 29.18.030 and on or before the second Friday following the close of the filing period, a special filing period of 3 normal business days shall be fixed by the governor and notice thereof given to all media, including press, radio, and television within the area in which the vacancy election is to be held, to the end that, insofar as possible, all interested persons will be aware of such filing period. The last day of the filing period shall not be later than the third Tuesday before the primary at which candidates are to be nominated. The names of candidates who have filed valid declarations of candidacy during this 3-day period shall appear on the approaching primary ballot. If the vacancy occurs later than the second Friday following the close of the filing period, a special primary and special vacancy election to fill the position shall be held after the next state general election but, in any event, no later than the 90th day following the November election. As used in this chapter, "county" means in the case of a vacancy in the office of United States senator, any or all of the counties in the state and, in the case of a vacancy in the office of United States representative, only those counties wholly or partly within the congressional district in which the vacancy has occurred (Sec. 29.68.080).

WEST VIRGINIA

Any vacancy occurring in the office of secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, commissioner of agriculture, United States Senator, judge of the supreme court of appeals, or in any office created or made elective, to be filled by the voters of the entire state, or judge of a circuit court, shall be filled by the governor of the state by appointment. If the unexpired term of a judge of the supreme court of appeals, or a judge of the circuit court, be for less than 2 years, or if the unexpired term of any other office named in this section be for a period of less than 2 years and 6 months, the appointment to fill the vacancy shall be for the unexpired term. If the unexpired term of any office be for a longer period than above specified, the appointment shall be until a successor to the office has timely filed a certificate of candidacy, has been nominated at the primary election next following such timely filing and has thereafter been elected and qualified to fill the unexpired term. Proclamation of any election to fill an unexpired term shall be made by the governor of the state, and, in the case of an office to be filled by the voters of the entire state, shall be published prior to such election as a Class II-0 legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of article 3 [Sec. 59-3-1 et seq.], chapter 59 of this code, and the publication area for such publication shall be each county of the state. If the election is to fill a vacancy in the office of judge of a circuit court, the proclamation shall be published prior to such election as a Class II-0 legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of article 3, chapter 59 of this code, and the publication area for such publication shall be each county in the judicial circuit (Sec. 3-10-3).

WISCONSIN

Vacancies in the office of U.S. Senator shall be filled by election, as provided in Sec. 8.50(4)(b), for the residue of the unexpired term (Sec. 17.18). A vacancy in the office of U.S. Senator occurring prior to the 2nd Tuesday in May in the year of the general election shall be filled at a special primary and election. A vacancy in that office occurring between the 2nd Tuesday in May and the 2nd Tuesday in July in the year of the general election shall be filled at the September primary and general election (Sec. 8.50(4)(b)).

WYOMING

If a vacancy occurs in the office of United States Senator, the governor shall fill the vacancy by temporary appointment according to specified rules (Sec. 22-18-111(a)(i)).

APPENDIX C

Summary of State Laws Governing U.S. Senate Vacancies

	Date of Special Election	Interim Appointment	Term of Appointee	Restrictions on Appointment
Alabama	Such as the governor directs, if vacancy occurs more than 4 months before next general election	Yes - governor	Until successor is elected and qualified	None
Alaska	On date of the first primary & general that is held more than 30 days after the vacancy	Yes - governor	If predecessor's term has 30 months or more remaining, until special election is held.	Within 30 days Qualified person of same political party of predecessor
Arizona	Next general election	Yes - governor	Unexpired term of vacated office	Same political party as person vacating office
Arkansas	Next state/county general election more than 60 days and less than 12 months after vacancy occurs; if no general election falls during that time, governor must call a special to be held no less than 60 and no more than 120 days after the vacancy occurs	Yes - governor	Until next general election	None
California	Next general election succeeding vacancy; must be proclaimed within 14 days of vacancy; governor may decline to issue election proclamation if vacancy occurs after close of nomination period in final year of the term of office	Yes - governor	Until successor is elected, qualifies and is admitted to his seat by the Senate	An elector of the state who possess the qualifications for the office
Colorado	Next general election	Yes - governor	Until office is filled by election	None
Connecticut	Next general state election	Yes - governor	If vacancy occurs 60 or more days before an election, until Jan. 3 following election.	None
Delaware	Next general election	Yes - governor	Until vacancy is filled at next general election	Qualified elector of the state

	Date of Special Election	Interim Appointment	Term of Appointee	Restrictions on Appointment
Florida	Next general election	Yes – governor	Until vacancy is filled at next general election	None
Georgia	Next November election occurring at least 40 days after vacancy	Yes – governor	Until vacancy is filled at next general election	None
Hawaii	Following state general election, provided vacancy occurs no later than 4:30pm on 60 th day prior to primary; otherwise at state general election next following	Yes – governor	Until vacancy is filled at next general election	Registered member of same political party as Senator causing the vacancy
Idaho	Next regularly scheduled election for senator	Yes – governor	Until a Senator is regularly elected to fill such vacancy	None
Illinois	Next election of representatives in Congress	Yes – governor	Until vacancy filled at next general election	None
Indiana	Next general election	Yes – governor	Until the next general election	None
Iowa	If vacancy occurs 89 days or more prior to a general election, and unexpired term has more than 70 days to run after that election, vacancy is filled for balance of unexpired term at that general election	Yes – governor	Until vacancy is filled	None
Kansas	Next congressional election	Yes – governor	Until vacancy is filled at next election of representatives in Congress	None
Kentucky	Next congressional election	Yes – governor	Until vacancy is filled at next election of representatives in Congress	None
Louisiana	See RS 18:402(E)	Yes – governor	If unexpired term is more than one year, appointee serves until successor is elected at a special election	Within 10 days of receiving official notice of vacancy

	Date of Special Election	Interim Appointment	Term of Appointee	Restrictions on Appointment
Maine	Next general election	Yes – governor	Until the next regular election, if the vacancy occurs 60 days or more before a regular primary; until the next election following the one in question, if vacancy occurs less than 60 days before primary	None
Maryland	Next congressional election	Yes – governor	Until the people fill vacancy by nomination and election	None
Massachusetts	Next biennial state election	Yes – governor	Until next election	None
Michigan	Next general election	Yes – governor	Until first day of December following the next general November election which occurs more than 120 days after vacancy happens	None
Minnesota	Next November election	Yes – governor	Until next election	None
Mississippi	Within 90 days of appointment, unless vacancy occurs in the year of a regular general election, in which event the special election coincides with the general election	Yes, if unexpired term is more than 12 months – governor	Until successor is elected and commissioned	Appointment must be made within 10 days of receiving official notice of vacancy
Missouri	Next regularly scheduled election for senator	Yes – governor	Until successor is elected	None
Montana	Next general election	Yes – governor	Until election is held	None
Nebraska	Next general election	Yes – governor	Until following Jan. 3, if vacancy occurs within 60 days of a statewide general election and the term vacated expires on the following Jan. 3. If the term extends beyond the following Jan. 3, until Jan. 3 following the second statewide general election next succeeding his/her appointment.	None
Nevada	Next general election	Yes – governor	Until successor is elected	None
New Hampshire	Next general election	Yes – governor	Until next general election	None

	Date of Special Election	Interim Appointment	Term of Appointee	Restrictions on Appointment
New Jersey	If vacancy happens within 64 days of next primary, then it is filled at the second succeeding election unless the governor calls a special election	Yes – governor	Until a special election or general election is held	None
New Mexico	Next general election occurring not less than 30 days subsequent to the vacancy	Yes – governor	Until election is held to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term	None
New York	Next even-year general election	Yes – governor	If vacancy occurs in even-numbered year on or after the 59 th day prior to an annual primary, until the 3 rd day of January in the year following the next even-numbered calendar year. If vacancy occurs in an even year on or before the 60 th day prior to an annual primary, until the 3 rd of January in the next calendar year. If vacancy occurs in an odd year, until the 3 rd day of January in the next odd year.	None
North Carolina	Next election for members of the General Assembly	Yes – governor	Until election is held to fill the office	None
North Dakota	Next statewide primary or general election, whichever occurs first, and that occurs at least 90 days after the vacancy. If the next election at which the vacancy could be filled occurs in the year immediately preceding the expiration of the term, then no election may be held.	Yes – governor	Until election is held to fill the vacancy, or until the term expires if no election can be held	None

	Date of Special Election	Interim Appointment	Term of Appointee	Restrictions on Appointment
Ohio	Next regular state election	Yes – governor	Until Dec. 15 th succeeding the next regular state election which occurs more than 180 days after such vacancy happens; or if the unexpired term ends within 1 year immediately following the date of the next regular state election, the appointment is for the unexpired term	None
Oklahoma	Called by the governor within 30 days after occurrence of the vacancy. No special election if vacancy occurs after March 1 of an even year and the term of office expires the following year	If vacancy occurs after March 1 in an even year and the term of office expires the following year, the governor shall appoint the candidate elected to the office at the regular election to fill the unexpired term	Election Day – Jan. 3	Only the candidate elected at the regular election may be appointed
Oregon	Next general election, provided vacancy occurs more than 20 days prior to such general election. If vacancy occurs before 61 st day before the general election, the governor must call a special election. If a vacancy occurs after the 62 nd day before the general election and the term of that office is not regularly filled at that election, the governor must call a special election as soon as practicable after the general election	No	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania	Next general or municipal election occurring at least 90 days after vacancy occurs	Yes – governor	Until vacancy is filled in an election	None
Rhode Island	Next general election after the expiration of 70 days from the date of the vacancy	Yes – governor	Until election	None

	Date of Special Election	Interim Appointment	Term of Appointee	Restrictions on Appointment
South Carolina	Next general election immediately preceding the expiration date of the appointment	Yes – governor	From date of appointment until January 3 of next succeeding general election. If vacancy occurs less than 100 days prior to general election, until January 3 following second general election next succeeding	None
South Dakota	If a primary or general election is to be held within 6 months, special election is held in conjunction with that election; other wise, special election is held not less than 80 nor more than 90 days after the vacancy occurs	Yes – governor	Until special election is held	None
Tennessee	Next regular November election	Yes – governor	Until successor is elected at next regular November election	None
Texas	If vacancy occurs during an odd year or after the 62 nd day prior to the next regular primary election, the remainder of the unexpired term is filled by a special election	Yes – governor	Until a successor is elected	None
Utah	Next regular general election	Yes – governor	Until vacancy is filled by election from one of three persons nominated by the state central committee of the same political party as the prior officeholder	None
Vermont	Special election held not more than 3 months from the date of the vacancy. If the vacancy occurs within 6 months of a general election, the special election may be held the same day as the general election	Yes – governor	Until vacancy is filled by special election	None

	Date of Special Election	Interim Appointment	Term of Appointee	Restrictions on Appointment
Virginia	Next succeeding November election, or if the vacancy occurs within 120 days prior to that date, on the second succeeding November general election date	Yes – governor	Until vacancy is filled by election	None
Washington	Special election not less than 90 days after issuance of writ (which must occur within 10 days of vacancy occurring). If vacancy occurs less than 6 months before a state general election, the special primary and vacancy election shall be held in concert with the state primary and general elections	Yes – governor	Until vacancy filled by election	None
West Virginia	Upon proclamation of the governor	Yes - governor	If unexpired term is less than 2 years and 6 months, appointment is for the unexpired term. If unexpired term is longer, appointment is until a successor is elected	None
Wisconsin	If vacancy occurs prior to the 2 nd Tuesday in May in the year of the general election, it is filled in a special election. A vacancy occurring between the 2 nd Tuesday in May and the 2 nd Tuesday in July in the year of the general election is filled at the September primary and general election.	No	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	??	Yes – governor	??	?? Gov. must select from a list of 3 nominated by the central comm. of same political party as predecessor. Sec. 22-18-111(a)(1).

CRS Report for Congress

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House and Senate Vacancies: How Are They Filled?

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Summary

Vacancies in Congress occur due to the death, resignation, or declination (refusal to serve) of a Senator or Representative, or as the result of expulsion or exclusion by either house. The Constitution requires that vacancies in both houses be filled by special election, but in the case of the Senate, it empowers state legislatures to provide for temporary appointments by the state governor until special elections can be scheduled.

In practice, most Senate vacancies are filled by such appointments in the interim, while all House vacancies are filled by special elections. If, however, a House vacancy occurs late in the life of a Congress, many states will leave the seat empty until general election day, when a special election for the balance of the term and a regular election for the forthcoming Congress are held simultaneously.

Nominations for Senate special elections are usually by primary, while those for House special elections can be by primary, nominating petition, or party action, as specified by state law.

A plurality is necessary to win in most special elections, although there are significant variations in certain states.

Procedures Governing Vacancies

Vacancies in Congress occur when a Senator or Representative dies, resigns, declines to serve, or is expelled or excluded from either house.

Senate

Procedures governing vacancies in the Senate were initially established by Article I, Section 3 of the Constitution, as later amended by paragraph 2 of the 17th Amendment. The latter states:

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided* that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

Appointment of Interim Senators. Prevailing practice is for state governors to fill Senate vacancies by appointment, with the appointee serving until a special election has been held, at which time the appointment expires immediately. In the event a seat becomes vacant between the time of a general election and the expiration of the term, however, the appointee usually serves the balance of the term, until the next regularly scheduled general election. This practice originated with the constitutional provision that applied prior to the popular election of senators, under which governors were directed to make temporary appointments when state legislatures were in recess. It was intended to ensure continuity in a state's Senate representation during the lengthy intervals between state legislative sessions.

The governor's direct authority to make interim appointments is specified in the various state laws. Oregon¹ and Wisconsin² do not allow the governor to make interim appointments, requiring, instead, a special election to fill any Senate vacancy. The State of Oklahoma also requires that Senate vacancies be filled by special elections, with an exception. If the vacancy occurs after March 1 of any even-numbered year and the term expires the following year, no special election is held; rather, the governor is required to appoint the candidate elected in the regular general election to fill the unexpired term.³ At least five states restrict the governor's power to appoint interim Senators. Alaska, Arizona, and Hawaii require the governor to fill Senate vacancies with a person affiliated with the same political party as the previous incumbent.⁴ Utah and Wyoming require the governor to select an interim senator from a list of three candidates proposed by the state central committee of the political party with which the previous incumbent was affiliated.⁵

Many states limit the term of office for interim senators to the date set for the special election. In these cases, the term of the interim senator expires immediately upon the election of the popularly chosen successor, who serves the balance of the Senate term, whether it is a few weeks or several years. Moreover, when an interim appointment is made late in the term, it is often customary for the interim senator to resign his or her seat immediately after the election, and for the governor to appoint the special election winner to serve the balance of the term. It is also customary, for the purposes of determining seniority, for the newly elected replacement senator to be sworn in as soon as possible.

Nominations. Nomination procedures for Senate special elections vary widely among the states. The majority require a special primary election to determine the major

¹ Or. Rev. Stat. §188.120 (2001).

² Wis. Stat. § 17.18 (1999-2000).

³ Okla. Stat. tit. 26, §12-101.

⁴ Alaska Stat. §15.40.010 (2001); Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16.222 (2001); and Haw. Rev. Stat. § 17-1 (2001).

⁵ Utah Code Ann. § 20A-1-502(2) (2001) and Wyo. Stat. § 22-18-111 (i) (2002).

party nominees, while minor party and independent candidates generally qualify by filing a requisite number of petitions for general election ballot placement. Finally, some states provide for nomination by party-determined procedures, such as by the party's state committee, or at a state party convention. Louisiana and Texas, which provide the major exceptions to these rules, are treated in the next section of this report.

General Elections. Generally, the governor has the authority to set the dates for both primary and general special elections within either a window of time or a specific number of days after the vacancy occurs, according to state requirements. In the interests of convenience, enhanced voter interest and participation, and economy, special elections are often scheduled to coincide with regular elections. A plurality of votes in the primary and general elections is sufficient to nominate or elect in most cases, although a number of southern states require a majority to nominate, providing for a runoff election if no candidate attains a majority.

Special election procedures in Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas constitute significant variations from the norm. Georgia requires a majority to elect in all congressional and statewide special elections. Louisiana and Texas provide for an all-parties special primary election. All candidates qualifying for placement on the ballot participate in the election, in which a majority is necessary to elect. Any candidate receiving more than 50% of the vote is declared elected. If no candidate receives a majority, the two receiving the most votes, regardless of party affiliation, compete in a second election, termed a general election in Louisiana and a runoff in Texas. Louisiana mandates the all-parties primary for regular as well as special elections, while the Texas practice is unique to that state's special elections.

One of the more interesting developments in Senate special elections in recent years was Oregon's 1996 decision to conduct both the primary and general elections to fill a Senate vacancy by mail-in ballot only, with no in-person voting at polling places.⁶

Staff Disposition. In the event of a Senator's death, his or her staff continue to be compensated for a period not exceeding 60 days (unless the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration determines that more time is needed to complete the closing of the office), performing duties under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate.⁷

House of Representatives

The Constitution provides for cases in which House seats become vacant in Article I, Section 2, clause 4:

⁶ In 1998, voters in Oregon passed a ballot initiative that requires Oregon's biennial primary and general elections to be conducted by mail. This "vote-by-mail" system replaces traditional polling place elections, but voters can still hand-deliver their ballots to designated drop sites.

⁷ S. Res. 458, 98th Cong., 2nd Sess., Oct. 4, 1984; as amended by S. Res. 173, 100th Cong., 1st Sess., Mar. 4, 1987, "Closing The Office of a Senator or Senate Leader Who Dies or Resigns," in U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, *Senate Manual, 106th Congress*, "Standing Orders of the Senate," Sec. 72, p. 108 (Washington: GPO, 2000).

When Vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The Constitution thus requires that all House vacancies be filled by special election. There is no constitutional provision for the appointment of interim Representatives.

Scheduling. The responsibility for scheduling special elections is vested in the state legislatures (2 U.S.C. 8):

The time for holding elections in any State, District, or Territory for a Representative to fill a vacancy, whether such vacancy is caused by the death, resignation, or incapacity of a person elected, may be prescribed by the laws of the several States and Territories respectively.

House vacancies that occur in the first session of a Congress are invariably filled by special elections. The responsibility for ordering a special election is vested in the governors of the states. Most states also either set a window of time, or prescribe an exact number of days after the vacancy occurs, in which nomination procedures and the special election must be held. Within these constraints, state governors and election authorities generally attempt to schedule special elections for a regular election day, in the interests of economy, convenience, and increased voter participation.

Procedures governing vacancies occurring during the second session of a Congress differ from state to state, and are largely dependent on the amount of time intervening between the vacancy and the next general election. For instance, if a House seat becomes vacant within six months of the expiration of the previous incumbent's term, many states allow the seat to remain vacant for a time, providing for a special election to be held on the regularly scheduled election day, at the same time that a regular election for that seat for the ensuing Congress is held. Other states, under these circumstances, do not provide for a special election, and the affected seat remains vacant until the ensuing Congress convenes the following January.

Nominations. Nomination procedures for House of Representatives special elections vary as widely among the states as do those for the Senate. Some states require a special primary election to determine the major party nominees, while minor party and independent candidates generally qualify by filing a requisite number of petitions for general election ballot placement. A plurality is sufficient to elect in most primary states, but some southern states require a majority to nominate in the primary. If no candidate attains a majority, then a runoff, or second, primary is held at a later date, in which the two candidates winning the most primary votes compete for the nomination. Others provide for nomination by such party-established procedures as party congressional district caucuses and conventions, or meetings of party committees or interested party members in jurisdictions comprising the affected congressional district.

General Elections. Special general election procedures for the House of Representatives generally mirror those for the Senate, with some variations. Once again, in most states a plurality is sufficient to elect in the general election. Several states, however, have adopted procedures for House special elections that effectively conjoin the nomination and election process, sometimes in combination with other variations. These include California, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.

All qualified candidates for House special elections in California compete in a special primary, regardless of party affiliation. Nomination is by petition. Any candidate receiving more than 50% of the vote in the primary is elected, and the general election is canceled. If no candidate receives the required majority, the single candidate of each party receiving the most votes competes in a special general election, wherein a plurality of votes is sufficient to elect. In the event that candidates of only one party compete in the primary, a plurality is sufficient to elect, and there is no general election.⁸

As noted previously, Georgia requires a majority to elect in all congressional and statewide special elections. If no candidate receives 50% of the vote, then a runoff, or second, election is held between the two candidates gaining the most votes.⁹

Louisiana procedures for House special elections are the same as those applying to its Senate elections. All candidates who qualify for ballot access compete in the primary election, in which a majority of votes is necessary to elect. A candidate receiving 50% of the vote is declared elected. If no candidate receives a majority, the two candidates receiving the most votes, regardless of party affiliation, compete in a second election, termed a general election. Louisiana mandates the all-parties primary for regular as well as special elections.¹⁰

Texas provides for an all-parties special primary election to fill House vacancies. All candidates qualifying for placement on the ballot participate in the election, in which a majority is necessary to elect. A candidate receiving 50% of the vote is declared elected. If no candidate receives a majority, the two candidates receiving the most votes, regardless of party affiliation, compete in a second election, termed a runoff in Texas. Unlike in Louisiana, in Texas the all-parties primary is unique to special elections.¹¹

Winners of House special elections held concurrently with those for the ensuing Congress are often not sworn in as Members of the House of Representatives, since Congress has usually adjourned *sine die* before election day. They are, however, accorded the status of incumbent Representatives for the purposes of seniority, office selection, and staffing.

Staff Disposition. Staff of a deceased or resigned Representative are compensated until a successor is elected to fill the vacancy, performing duties under the direction of the Clerk of the House (2 U.S.C. 92 b,c).

⁸ *California Election Code*, § 10700-10707 (2001).

⁹ *Georgia Election Code*, § 21-2-501 (2001).

¹⁰ *Louisiana Election Code*, tit. 18, § 511, §512, and §1279. The Supreme Court's 1997 decision in *Foster v. Love* (522 U.S. 67 (1997)) affected only the timing of regular general elections in Louisiana; the all-parties nature of the procedure was not in question, and remains intact for both special and regularly scheduled elections.

¹¹ *Texas Election Law*, § 203.001-012, 0A; and 204.021.

Selected States' Statutory Definition of "Political Party"

Following are twenty states' statutory definitions of "political party." This information was compiled through the combined efforts of Tim Storey at the National Conference of State Legislatures and searches we conducted of online statutory resources.

ALABAMA

TITLE 17. ELECTIONS CHAPTER 16. PRIMARY ELECTIONS ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Ala. Code § 17-16-2 (2003)

Political parties; defined

An assemblage or organization of electors which, at the general election for state and county officers then next preceding the primary, casts more than 20 percent of the entire vote cast in any county is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this chapter within such county; and an assemblage or organization of electors which, at the general election for state officers then next preceding the primary, casts more than 20 percent of the entire vote cast in the state is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this chapter for such state.

CASE NOTES

CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Section 17-7-1(a)(2) as applied to those political parties ineligible to hold primary elections under Alabama law, violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and, accordingly it cannot be enforced against political parties ineligible to hold primary elections under Alabama law in a way that requires such parties to certify their candidates prior to the last date on which any political party eligible to hold a primary election may certify any of its candidates where no contest is filed. *Whig Party v. Siegelman*, 500 F. Supp. 1195 (N.D. Ala. 1980).

ALASKA

TITLE 15. ELECTIONS CHAPTER 60. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Alaska Stat. § 15.60.010 (2003)

Definitions

(21) "political party" means an organized group of voters that represents a political program and that either nominated a candidate for governor who received at least three percent of the total votes cast for governor at the preceding general election or has registered voters in the state equal in number to at least three percent of the total votes cast for governor at the preceding general election;

ARKANSAS

TITLE 7. ELECTIONS CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Ark. Code Ann. § 7-1-101 (2003)

Definitions

(18) (A) "Political party" means any group of voters which at the last-preceding general election polled for its candidate for Governor in the state or nominees for presidential electors at least three percent (3%) of the entire vote cast for the office.

(B) No group of electors shall assume a name or designation which is so similar in the opinion of the Secretary of State to that of an existing political party as to confuse or mislead the voters at an election.

(C) When any political party fails to obtain three percent (3%) of the total votes cast at an election for the office of Governor or nominees for presidential electors, it shall cease to be a political party;

CALIFORNIA

ELECTIONS CODE DIVISION 5. Political Party Qualifications CHAPTER 2. Parties Qualified to Participate in the Primary Election

Cal Elec Code § 5100 (2003)

Qualification of party to participate in primary election

A party is qualified to participate in any primary election under any of the following conditions:

(a) If at the last preceding gubernatorial election there was polled for any one of its candidates for any office voted on throughout the state, at least 2 percent of the entire vote of the state.

(b) If on or before the 135th day before any primary election, it appears to the Secretary of State, as a result of examining and totaling the statement of voters and their political affiliations transmitted to him or her by the county elections officials, that voters equal in number to at least 1 percent of the entire vote of the state at the last preceding gubernatorial election have declared their intention to affiliate with that party.

(c) If on or before the 135th day before any primary election, there is filed with the Secretary of State a petition signed by voters, equal in number to at least 10 percent of the entire vote of the state at the last preceding gubernatorial election, declaring that they represent a proposed party, the name of which shall be stated in the petition, which proposed party those voters desire to have participate in that primary election. This petition shall be circulated, signed, verified and the signatures of the voters on it shall be certified to and transmitted to the Secretary of State by the county elections officials substantially as provided for initiative petitions. Each page of the petition shall bear a caption in 18-point boldface type, which caption shall be the name of the proposed party followed by the words "Petition to participate in the primary election."

COLORADO

TITLE 1. ELECTIONS GENERAL, PRIMARY, AND CONGRESSIONAL VACANCY ELECTIONS ARTICLE 1. ELECTIONS GENERALLY PART 1. DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-1-104 (2003)

Definitions

(22) "Major political party" means any political party that at the last preceding gubernatorial election was represented on the official ballot either by political party candidates or by individual nominees and whose candidate at the last preceding gubernatorial election received at least ten percent of the total gubernatorial votes cast.

(22.5) "Major political party affiliation" means an elector's decision to affiliate with a major political party, as defined in subsection (22) of this section.

(23) "Minor political party" means a political party other than a major political party that satisfies one of the conditions set forth in section 1-4-1303 (1) or has submitted a sufficient petition in accordance with section 1-4-1302.

(23.3) "Nonpartisan election" means an election that is not a partisan election.

(23.6) "Partisan election" means an election in which the names of the candidates are printed on the ballot along with their affiliation. The existence of a partisan election for the state or for a political subdivision as a part of a coordinated election does not cause an otherwise nonpartisan election of another political subdivision to become a partisan election.

(24) "Political organization" means any group of registered electors who, by petition for nomination of an unaffiliated candidate as provided in section 1-4-802, places upon the official general election ballot nominees for public office.

(25) "Political party" means either a major political party or a minor political party.

CONNECTICUT

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9.372 (2003)

Definitions. The following terms, as used in this chapter and sections 9-51 to 9-67, inclusive, 9-169e, 9-217, 9-236 and 9-361, shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Caucus" means any meeting, at a designated hour and place, or at designated hours and places, of the enrolled members of a political party within a municipality or political subdivision thereof for the purpose of selecting party-endorsed candidates for a primary to be held by such party or for the purpose of transacting other business of such party;

(2) "Convention" means a meeting of delegates of a political party held for the purpose of designating the candidate or candidates to be endorsed by such party in a primary of such party for state or district office or for the purpose of transacting other business of such party;

(3) "District" means any geographic portion of the state which crosses the boundary or boundaries between two or more towns;

(4) "District office" means an elective office for which only the electors in a district, as defined in subdivision (3) of this section, may vote;

(5) "Major party" means (A) a political party or organization whose candidate for Governor at the last-preceding election for Governor received, under the designation of that political party or organization, at least twenty per cent of

the whole number of votes cast for all candidates for Governor or (B) a political party having, at the last- preceding election for Governor, a number of enrolled members on the active registry list equal to at least twenty per cent of the total number of enrolled members of all political parties on the active registry list in the state;

(6) "Minor party" means a political party or organization which is not a major party and whose candidate for the office in question received at the last-preceding regular election for such office, under the designation of that political party or organization, at least one per cent of the whole number of votes cast for all candidates for such office at such election;

DELAWARE

TITLE 15. ELECTIONS PART I. ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES CHAPTER 1. PURPOSE AND MEANING OF ELECTION LAWS

Del. Code. Ann. 15, § 101 (2003)

(13) "Party" or "political party" means any political organization which elects a state committee and officers of a state committee, by a state convention composed of delegates elected from each representative district in which the party has registered members, and which nominates candidates for electors of President and Vice-President, or nominates candidates for offices to be decided at the general election. All political parties shall be divided into 2 classes:

a. "Major political party" means any political party which, as of December 31 of the year immediately preceding any general election year, has registered in the name of that party voters equal to at least 5 percent of the total number of voters registered in the State.

b. "Minor political party" means any political party which does not qualify as a major political party.

FLORIDA

TITLE 9. ELECTORS AND ELECTIONS CHAPTER 97. QUALIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Fla. Stat. § 97.021 (2003)

FIRST OF TWO VERSIONS OF THIS SECTION

§ 97.021. Definitions (effective until January 1, 2004)

(14) "Minor political party" is any group as defined in this subsection which on January 1 preceding a primary election does not have registered as members 5 percent of the total registered electors of the state. Any group of citizens organized for the general purposes of electing to office qualified persons and determining public issues under the democratic processes of the United States may become a minor political party of this state by filing with the department a certificate showing the name of the organization, the names of its current officers, including the members of its executive committee, and a copy of its constitution or bylaws. It shall be the duty of the minor political party to notify the department of any changes in the filing certificate within 5 days of such changes.

TITLE 9. ELECTORS AND ELECTIONS CHAPTER 103. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS; POLITICAL PARTIES; EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS

Fla. Stat. § 103.091 (2003)

Political parties

- (1) Each political party of the state shall be represented by a state executive committee. County executive committees and other committees may be established in accordance with the rules of the state executive committee. A political party may provide for the selection of its national committee and its state and county executive committees in such manner as it deems proper. Unless otherwise provided by party rule, the county executive committee of each political party shall consist of at least two members, a man and a woman, from each precinct, who shall be called the precinct committeeman and committeewoman. For counties divided into 40 or more precincts, the state executive committee may adopt a district unit of representation for such county executive committees. Upon adoption of a district unit of representation, the state executive committee shall request the supervisor of elections of that county, with approval of the board of county commissioners, to provide for election districts as nearly equal in number of registered voters as possible. Each county committeeman or committeewoman shall be a resident of the precinct from which he or she is elected.
- (2) The state executive committee of a political party may by resolution provide a method of election of national committeemen and national committeewomen and of nomination of presidential electors, if such party is entitled to a place on the ballot as otherwise provided for presidential electors, and may provide also for the election of delegates and alternates to national conventions.
- (3) The state executive committee of each political party shall file with the Department of State the names and addresses of its chair, vice chair, secretary, treasurer, and members and shall file a copy of its constitution, bylaws, and rules and regulations with the Department of State. Each county executive committee shall file with the state executive committee and with the supervisor of elections the names and addresses of its officers and members.
- (4) Any political party other than a minor political party may by rule provide for the membership of its state or county executive committee to be elected for 4-year terms at the first primary election in each year a presidential election is held. The terms shall commence on the first day of the month following each presidential general election; but the names of candidates for political party offices shall not be placed on the ballot at any other election. The results of such election shall be determined by a plurality of the votes cast. In such event, electors seeking to qualify for such office shall do so with the Department of State or supervisor of elections not earlier than noon of the 57th day, or later than noon of the 53rd day, preceding the first primary election. The outgoing chair of each county executive committee shall, within 30 days after the committee members take office, hold an organizational meeting of all newly elected members for the purpose of electing officers. The chair of each state executive committee shall, within 60 days after the committee members take office, hold an organizational meeting of all newly elected members for the purpose of electing officers.
- (5) In the event no county committeeman or committeewoman is elected, or a vacancy occurs from any other cause in any county executive committee, the county chair shall call a meeting of the county executive committee by due notice to all members, and the vacancy shall be filled by a majority vote of those present at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Such vacancy shall be filled by a qualified member of the political party residing in the district where the vacancy occurred and for the unexpired portion of the term.
- (6) (a) In addition to the members provided for in subsection (1), each county executive committee shall include all members of the Legislature who are residents of the county and members of their respective political party and who shall be known as at-large committeemen and committeewomen.

(b) Each state executive committee shall include, as at-large committeemen and committeewomen, all members of the United States Congress representing the State of Florida who are members of the political party, all statewide elected officials who are members of the party, and the President of the Senate or the Minority Leader in the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the Minority Leader in the House of Representatives, whichever is a member of the political party, and 20 members of the Legislature who are members of the political party. Ten of the legislators shall be appointed with the concurrence of the state chair of the respective party, as follows: five to be appointed by the President of the Senate; five by the Minority Leader in the Senate; five by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and five by the Minority Leader in the House.

(c) When a political party allows any member of the state executive committee to have more than one vote per person, other than by proxy, in a matter coming before the state executive committee, the 20 members of the Legislature appointed under paragraph (b) shall not be appointed to the state executive committee and the following elected officials who are members of that political party shall be appointed and shall have the following votes:

1. Governor: a number equal to 15 percent of votes cast by state executive committeemen and committeewomen;
2. Lieutenant Governor: a number equal to 5 percent of the votes cast by state executive committeemen and committeewomen;
3. Each member of the United States Senate representing the state: a number equal to 10 percent of the votes cast by state executive committeemen and committeewomen;
4. Attorney General: a number equal to 5 percent of the votes cast by state executive committeemen and committeewomen;
5. Chief Financial Officer: a number equal to 5 percent of the votes cast by state executive committeemen and committeewomen;
6. Commissioner of Agriculture: a number equal to 5 percent of the votes cast by state executive committeemen and committeewomen;
7. President of the Senate: a number equal to 10 percent of the votes cast by state executive committeemen and committeewomen;
8. Minority leader of the Senate: a number equal to 10 percent of the votes cast by state executive committeemen and committeewomen;
9. Speaker of the House of Representatives: a number equal to 10 percent of the votes cast by state executive committeemen and committeewomen;
10. Minority leader of the House of Representatives: a number equal to 10 percent of the votes cast by state executive committeemen and committeewomen; and
11. Each member of the United States House of Representatives representing the state: a number equal to 1 percent of the votes cast by state executive committeemen and committeewomen.

(d) 1. The governing body of each state executive committee as defined by party rule shall include as at-large committeemen and committeewomen all statewide elected officials who are members of such political party; up to four members of the United States Congress representing the state who are members of such political party and who shall be appointed by the state chair on the basis of geographic representation; the permanent presiding officer selected by the members of each house of the Legislature who are members of such political party; and the minority leader selected by the members of each house of the Legislature who are members of such political party.

2. All members of the governing body shall have one vote per person.

(7) Members of the state executive committee or governing body may vote by proxy.

(8) The conducting of official business in connection with one's public office constitutes good and sufficient reason for failure to attend county or state executive committee meetings or a meeting of the governing body.

GEORGIA

TITLE 21. ELECTIONS CHAPTER 2. ELECTIONS AND PRIMARIES GENERALLY ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-2 (2002)

Definitions

(25) "Political party" or "party" means any political organization which at the preceding:

(A) Gubernatorial election nominated a candidate for Governor and whose candidate for Governor at such election polled at least 20 percent of the total vote cast in the state for Governor; or

(B) Presidential election nominated a candidate for President of the United States and whose candidates for presidential electors at such election polled at least 20 percent of the total vote cast in the nation for that office.

HAWAII

DIVISION 1. GOVERNMENT TITLE 2. ELECTIONS CHAPTER 11. ELECTIONS, GENERALLY PART V. PARTIES

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 11-61 (2003)

Political party" defined

(a) The term "political party" means any party which has qualified as a political party under sections 11-62 and 11-64 and has not been disqualified by this section. A political party shall be an association of voters united for the purpose of promoting a common political end or carrying out a particular line of political policy and which maintains a general organization throughout the State, including a regularly constituted central committee and county committees in each county other than Kalawao.

(b) Any party which does not meet the following requirements or the requirements set forth in sections 11-62 to 11-64, shall be subject to disqualification:

(1) A party must have had candidates running for election at the last general election for any of the offices listed in paragraph (2) whose terms had expired. This does not include those offices which were vacant because the incumbent had died or resigned before the end of the incumbent's term; and

(2) The party received at least ten per cent of all votes cast:

(A) For any of the offices voted upon by all the voters in the State; or

(B) In at least fifty per cent of the congressional districts; or

(3) The party received at least four per cent of all the votes cast for all the offices of state senator statewide; or

(4) The party received at least four per cent of all the votes cast for all the offices of state representative statewide; or

(5) The party received at least two per cent of all the votes cast for all the offices of state senate and all the offices of

state representative combined statewide.

Hawaii makes no provision for write-in voting in its primary or general elections; however, the Hawaii election law system provides for easy access to the ballot until the cutoff date for the filing of nominating petitions, two months before the primary; consequently, any burden on voters' freedom of choice and association is borne only by those who fail to identify their candidate of choice until days before the primary. *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 112 S. Ct. 2059, 119 L. Ed. 2d 245 (1992). Hawaii's interest in avoiding the possibility of unrestrained factionalism at the general election provides adequate justification for its ban on write-in voting in November. *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 112 S. Ct. 2059, 119 L. Ed. 2d 245 (1992). When a State's ballot access laws pass constitutional muster as imposing only reasonable burdens on First and Fourteenth Amendment rights—as do Hawaii's election laws—a prohibition on write-in voting will be presumptively valid, since any burden on the right to vote for the candidate of one's choice will be light and normally will be counterbalanced by the very state interests supporting the ballot access scheme. *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 112 S. Ct. 2059, 119 L. Ed. 2d 245 (1992).

Hawaii promotes the two-stage, primary-general election process of winnowing out candidates by permitting the unopposed victors in certain primaries to be designated office holders; this focuses the attention of voters upon contested races in the general election and this would not be possible, absent the write-in voting ban. *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 112 S. Ct. 2059, 119 L. Ed. 2d 245 (1992).

Cited in *Hustace v. Doi*, 60 Haw. 282, 588 P.2d 915 (1978).

OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Change of party name—Although amendments, including name changes, made by a corporation are governed by statute, which provides for amendment only after two-thirds vote of all stockholders, amendments by associations, such as political parties, are governed by existing rules as enacted in their constitution and bylaws; and where the constitution and bylaws of a political party permit amendments to be made to it by the executive committee, a name change made by the executive committee of the party appears to be permissible. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 82-1 (1982).

Use of "democratic" in party name—The initial registrant of the name "Democratic Party of Hawaii" may exclusively refer to itself by this name, but the state may not prohibit the use of the word "Democratic" when another party seeks to use that as part of its party name, such as "The Independent Democratic Party of Hawaii." Op. Att'y Gen. No. 82-1 (1982).

Blank ballots should not be counted as votes cast when determining the qualifications of political parties under subsection (b). Op. Att'y Gen. No. 81-6 (1981).

IDAHO

GENERAL LAWS TITLE 34. ELECTIONS CHAPTER 1. DEFINITIONS

Idaho Code § 34-109 (2003)

"Political party" defined

"Political party" means an affiliation of electors representing a political group under a given name as authorized by law.

GENERAL LAWS TITLE 34. ELECTIONS CHAPTER 5. POLITICAL PARTIES -- ORGANIZATION

Idaho Code § 34-501 (2003)

"Political party" defined – Procedures for creation of a political party

(1) A "political party" within the meaning of this act, is an organization of electors under a given name. A political party shall be deemed created and qualified to participate in elections in any of the following three (3) ways:

(a) By having three (3) or more candidates for state or national office listed under the party name at the last general election, provided that those individuals seeking the office of president, vice president and president elector shall be considered one candidate, or

(b) By polling at the last general election for any one of its candidates for state or national office at least three per cent (3%) of the aggregate vote cast for governor or for presidential electors.

(c) By an affiliation of electors who shall have signed a petition which shall:

(A) State the name of the proposed party in not more than six (6) words;

(B) State that the subscribers thereto desire to place the proposed party on the ballot;

(C) Have attached thereto a sheet or sheets containing the signatures of at least a number of qualified electors equal to two per cent (2%) of the aggregate vote cast for presidential electors in the state at the previous general election at which presidential electors were chosen;

(D) Be filed with the secretary of state on or before August 30 of even numbered years;

(E) The format of the signature petition sheets shall be prescribed by the secretary of state and shall be patterned after, but not limited to, such sheets as used for state initiative and referendum measures;

(F) The petitions and signatures so submitted shall be verified in the manner prescribed in section 34-1807, Idaho Code.

(G) The petition shall be circulated no earlier than August 30 of the year preceding the general election.

(2) Upon certification by the secretary of state that the petition has met the requirements of this act such party shall, under the party name chosen, have all the rights of a political party whose ticket shall have been on the ballot at the preceding general election.

The newly certified party shall proceed to hold a state convention in the manner provided by law; provided, that at the initial convention of any such political party, all members of the party shall be entitled to attend the convention and participate in the election of officers and the nominations of candidates. Thereafter the conduct of any subsequent convention shall be as provided by law.

ILLINOIS

CHAPTER 10. ELECTIONS ELECTION CODE

ARTICLE 8. NOMINATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

10 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-2 (2003)

Sec. 8-2. The term "political party" as used in this article shall mean a political party which, at the next preceding election for governor, polled at least five per cent of the entire vote cast in the State; Provided, that no political

organization or group shall be qualified as a political party hereunder, or given a place on a ballot, which organization or group is associated, directly or indirectly, with Communist, Fascist, Nazi or other un-American principles and engages in activities or propaganda designed to teach subservience to the political principles and ideals of foreign nations or the overthrow by violence of the established constitutional form of government of the United States and the State of Illinois.

ANALYSIS

CHANGING POLITICAL PARTIES

Restrictions upon party switching by political candidates and establishment of the periods of time involved are, within constitutional limitations, matters for legislative determination. *Sperling v. County Officers Electoral Bd.*, 57 Ill. 2d 81, 309 N.E.2d 589 (1974).

ESTABLISHED PARTIES

An individual or group of less than five percent has a right to place a name upon the primary ballot by petition with the requisite number of signatures, and if such group or political party in the ensuing election polls more than five percent of the vote in such election, then it becomes an "established political party" for the subdivision in which the election was held and is entitled to the identical rights to which political parties are entitled with a like percentage of votes. *Progressive Party v. Flynn*, 400 Ill. 102, 79 N.E.2d 516 (1948).

INDIANA

Title 3 Section 5 Chapter 2

Ind. Code Ann. § 3-5-2-5.5 (2003)

"Bona fide political party"

Sec. 5.5. "Bona fide political party" means:

- (1) a major political party; or
- (2) a political party that has:
 - (A) nominated at least one (1) candidate for political office during the preceding five (5) years;
 - (B) held a convention; or
 - (C) raised money and filed the financial reports required by law.

As added by P.L.3-1993, SEC.3.

KANSAS

CHAPTER 25. ELECTIONS ARTICLE 39. FILLING VACANCIES IN OFFICES AND CANDIDACIES

Kan. Stat. Ann. § 25-3901 (2002)

Definitions.

As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in article 25 of chapter 25 of Kansas Statutes Annotated shall have the meaning therein ascribed thereto, to the extent that the same are not in conflict with the following:

- (a) "District office" means the office of district judge, district magistrate judge, county commissioner, state

representative, state senator, district attorney or county attorney.

(b) "Party" means a political party having a state and national organization and of which the officer or candidate whose position has become vacant was a member.

(c) "Party candidacy" means a candidate of a political party for a party nomination at a primary election or the party candidate at a general election.

(d) "General election" means the election held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in even-numbered years.

(e) "Primary election" means the election held on the first Tuesday in August in even-numbered years.

(f) "County chairman" or "county chairperson" means the chairperson of the county central committee, provided to be elected under K.S.A. 25-3802 and amendments thereto, of the political party of which the officer or candidate whose position has become vacant was a member.

IOWA

TITLE II. ELECTIONS AND OFFICIAL DUTIES

SUBTITLE 1. ELECTIONS

CHAPTER 43. PARTISAN NOMINATIONS – PRIMARY ELECTION

Iowa Code § 43.2 (2003)

Definitions.

The term "political party" shall mean a party which, at the last preceding general election, cast for its candidate for president of the United States or for governor, as the case may be, at least two percent of the total vote cast for all candidates for that office at that election. It shall be the responsibility of the state commissioner to determine whether any organization claiming to be a **political party** qualifies as such under the foregoing definition.

A political organization which is not a "political party" within the meaning of this section may nominate candidates and have the names of such candidates placed upon the official ballot by proceeding under chapters 44 and 45.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "book", "list", "record", or "schedule" kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPTER 163. ELECTIONS AND ELECTION LAWS

SUBCHAPTER 04 . POLITICAL PARTIES

ARTICLE 9. POLITICAL PARTY DEFINITION

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-96 (2003)

(a) **Definition.** -- A **political party** within the meaning of the election laws of this State shall be either:

(1) Any group of voters which, at the last preceding general State election, polled for its candidate for Governor, or for presidential electors, at least ten percent (10%) of the entire vote cast in the State for Governor or for presidential

electors; or

(2) Any group of voters which shall have filed with the State Board of Elections petitions for the formulation of a new political party which are signed by registered and qualified voters in this State equal in number to two percent (2%) of the total number of voters who voted in the most recent general election for Governor. Also the petition must be signed by at least 200 registered voters from each of four congressional districts in North Carolina. To be effective, the petitioners must file their petitions with the State Board of Elections before 12:00 noon on the first day of June preceding the day on which is to be held the first general State election in which the new political party desires to participate. The State Board of Elections shall forthwith determine the sufficiency of petitions filed with it and shall immediately communicate its determination to the State chairman of the proposed new political party.

(b) Petitions for New Political Party. -- Petitions for the creation of a new political party shall contain on the heading of each page of the petition in bold print or all in capital letters the words: "THE UNDERSIGNED REGISTERED VOTERS IN COUNTY HEREBY PETITION FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW POLITICAL PARTY TO BE NAMED AND WHOSE STATE CHAIRMAN IS , RESIDING AT AND WHO CAN BE REACHED BY TELEPHONE AT THE SIGNERS OF THIS PETITION INTEND TO ORGANIZE A NEW POLITICAL PARTY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NEXT SUCCEEDING GENERAL ELECTION."

All printing required to appear on the heading of the petition shall be in type no smaller than 10 point or in all capital letters, double spaced typewriter size. In addition to the form of the petition, the organizers and petition circulators shall inform the signers of the general purpose and intent of the new party.

The petitions must specify the name selected for the proposed political party. The State Board of Elections shall reject petitions for the formation of a new party if the name chosen contains any word that appears in the name of any existing political party recognized in this State or if, in the Board's opinion, the name is so similar to that of an existing political party recognized in this State as to confuse or mislead the voters at an election.

The petitions must state the name and address of the State chairman of the proposed new political party.

(b1) Each petition shall be presented to the chairman of the board of elections of the county in which the signatures were obtained, and it shall be the chairman's duty:

(1) To examine the signatures on the petition and place a check mark on the petition by the name of each signer who is qualified and registered to vote in his county.

(2) To attach to the petition his signed certificate

a. Stating that the signatures on the petition have been checked against the registration records and

b. Indicating the number found qualified and registered to vote in his county.

(3) To return each petition, together with the certificate required by the preceding subdivision, to the person who presented it to him for checking.

The group of petitioners shall submit the petitions to the chairman of the county board of elections in the county in which the signatures were obtained no later than 5:00 P.M. on the fifteenth day preceding the date the petitions are due to be filed with the State Board of Elections as provided in subsection (a)(2) of this section. Provided the petitions are timely submitted, the chairman of the county board of elections shall proceed to examine and verify the signatures under the provisions of this subsection. Verification shall be completed within two weeks from the date such petitions are presented.

KENTUCKY

TITLE X. ELECTIONS CHAPTER 118. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

KRS § 118.015 (2003)

Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) A "political party" is an affiliation or organization of electors representing a political policy and having a constituted authority for its government and regulation, and whose candidate received at least twenty percent (20%) of the total vote cast at the last preceding election at which presidential electors were voted for;

MAINE

Title 21-A: Elections Chapter 1: General Provisions Subchapter 1: Definitions, Construction, and Application

Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 21, § 1.1 (2003)

Definitions

22. Major party. "Major party" means a political party polling the greatest or the next greatest number of votes cast for Governor at the last gubernatorial election. [1985, c. 161, §6 (new).]

24. Minor party. "Minor party" means a political party other than a major party. [1985, c. 161, §6 (new).]

28. Party. "Party" means a political organization which has qualified to participate in a primary or general election under chapter 5. [1985, c. 161, §6 (new).]

Title 21-A: Elections Chapter 5: Nominations Subchapter 1: By Political Parties Article 1: Party Qualification

Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 21, § 5.1 (2003)

Qualified parties

1. Primary election. A party qualifies to participate in a primary election if its designation was listed on the ballot of either of the 2 preceding general elections and if:

A. The party held municipal caucuses as prescribed by Article II in at least one municipality in each county in the State during the election year in which the designation was listed on the ballot and any interim election year and fulfills this same requirement during the year of the primary election; [1999, c. 450, §1 (amd).]

B. The party held a state convention as prescribed by Article III during the election year in which the designation was

listed on the ballot and any interim election year; and [1999, c. 450, §1 (amd).]

C. Its candidate for Governor or for President polled at least 5% of the total vote cast in the State for Governor or President in either of the 2 preceding general elections. [1999, c. 450, §1 (amd).]

D. [1999, c. 450, §1 (rp).]

Each state party committee must file a statement with the Secretary of State on or before March 20th certifying that the party has held the municipal caucuses required by paragraph A. The statement must be signed by the party chair or the chair's designated agent.

[1999, c. 450, §1 (amd).]

2. General election. A party which qualifies under subsection 1 to participate in a primary election must, in that same year, hold a state convention as prescribed by Article III in order to have the party designation of its candidates printed on the ballot in the general election of that year. [1985, c. 161, §6 (new).]

MARYLAND

"Majority party" means the political party to which the incumbent Governor belongs, if the incumbent Governor is a member of a principal political party. If the incumbent Governor is not a member of one of the two principal political parties, "majority party" means the principal political party whose candidate for Governor received the highest number of votes of any party candidate at the last preceding general election.

Md. Code Ann., [Election Law] § 4-102 (2003)

(a) Any group of registered voters may form a new political party by:

(1) filing with the State Board on the prescribed form a petition meeting the requirements of subsection (b) of this section and of Title 6 of this article; and

(2) adopting and filing an interim constitution and bylaws in accordance with subsection (e) of this section.

(b) (1) The petition shall state:

(i) the partisan organization's intent to organize a State political party;

(ii) the name of the partisan organization;

(iii) the name and signature of the State chairman of the partisan organization; and

(iv) the names and addresses of 25 registered voters, including the State chairman, who shall be designated as constituting the initial governing body of the partisan organization.

(2) (i) Appended to the petition shall be papers bearing the signatures of at least 10,000 registered voters who are eligible to vote in the State as of the first day of the month in which the petition is submitted.

(ii) Signatures on the petition must have been affixed to the petition not more than 2 years before the filing date of the last qualifying signature.

(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, a petition for the formation of a new political party, or any additional signatures to a petition, may be filed at any time.

(2) A petition for the formation of a new political party, or any additional signatures to a petition, may be filed:

(i) in the year of an election at which the President is elected except:

1. during the period of time that registration is closed before and after a primary election in accordance with § 3-302(a) of this article; and

2. after the first Monday in August until registration reopens after the general election in accordance with § 3-302(a) of this article;

(ii) in the year of an election at which the Governor is elected, except after the first Monday in August until registration reopens after the general election in accordance with § 3-302(a) of this article; or

(iii) when a special primary election and a special election are proclaimed by the Governor in accordance with § 8-710 of this article except:

1. after the fifth Monday before the special primary election through the tenth day following the special primary election; and
2. after the fifth Monday before the special election through the fifteenth day following the special election.

(d) (1) (i) If the petition is certified under Title 6 of this article, the State Board shall promptly notify the State chairman of the partisan organization.

(ii) Upon the filing of a constitution and bylaws with the State Board by a partisan organization in accordance with subsection (e) of this section, the State Board shall:

1. review the constitution and bylaws to determine whether the constitution and bylaws meet the requirements of subsection (e) of this section; and
2. if the constitution and bylaws meet the requirements of subsection (e) of this section, promptly notify the partisan organization designated in the petition that it is considered a State political party for the purposes of this article.

(2) If the petition does not meet the requirements of this section and of Title 6 of this article:

- (i) the State Board shall declare the petition insufficient;
- (ii) the partisan organization is not a State political party for the purposes of this article; and
- (iii) the State Board shall promptly notify the State chairman of the partisan organization.

(e) (1) The constitution and bylaws of a new political party shall:

- (i) comply with the requirements of § 4-204 of this title; and
- (ii) be adopted by the individuals designated in the petition as the initial governing body at an organizational meeting held within 90 days after the date of the filing of the last qualifying signature on its petition.

(2) The individual designated in the petition as the State chairman of the political party shall convene the organizational meeting under paragraph (1)(ii) of this subsection and shall preside as president pro tem of the meeting until party officers are elected.

(f) Unless a new political party is required to hold a primary election to nominate its candidates under Title 8 of this article, the new political party may nominate its candidates by:

- (1) petition in accordance with Title 5 of this article; or
- (2) if at least 1% of the State's registered voters, as of January 1 in the year of the election, are affiliated with the political party, convention in accordance with rules adopted by the political party.

§ 4-103.

(a) (1) Unless extended pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, a new political party shall retain its status as a political party until December 31 in the year of the second statewide general election following the party's qualification under § 4-102 of this subtitle.

(2) The political party shall retain its status as a political party through either of the following:

(i) if the political party has nominated a candidate for the highest office on the ballot in a statewide general election, and the candidate receives at least 1% of the total vote for that office, the political party shall retain its status through December 31 in the year of the next following general election; or

(ii) if the State voter registration totals, as of December 31, show that at least 1% of the State's registered voters are affiliated with the political party, the political party shall retain its status until the next following December 31.

(b) The State Board shall promptly notify the State chairman of a group that loses its status as a political party.

(c) A group that loses its status as a political party may regain that status only by complying with all the requirements for qualifying as a new party under § 4-101 of this subtitle.

UTAH

TITLE 20A. ELECTION CODE CHAPTER 8. POLITICAL PARTY FORMATION AND PROCEDURES PART 1. FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES RECOGNIZED BY THE STATE

Utah Code Ann. § 20A-8-101 (2003)

Definitions

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Continuing political party" means an organization of voters that participated in the last regular general election and polled a total vote for any of its candidates for any office equal to 2% or more of the total votes cast for all candidates for the United States House of Representatives.

(2) "County political party" means, for each registered political party, all of the persons within a single county who, under definitions established by the county political party, are members of the registered political party.

(3) "Newly registered political party" means a statewide organization of voters that has complied with the petition and organizing procedures of this chapter to become a registered political party.

(4) "Registered political party" means an organization of voters that:

(a) participated in the last regular general election and polled a total vote for any of its candidates for any office equal to 2% or more of the total votes cast for all candidates for the United States House of Representatives; or

(b) has complied with the petition and organizing procedures of this chapter.

(5) "State political party" means, for each registered political party, all of the persons in Utah who, under definitions established by the state political party, are members of the registered political party.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

THE GREEN PARTY OF ALASKA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE STATE OF ALASKA, DIVISION
OF ELECTIONS, and LAURA GLAISER,
Director of the Division of Elections,

Defendants.

Case No. 3AN 03-9936 CI

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Defendant is enjoined from denying plaintiff, The Green Party of Alaska, the benefits of political party status as set out in AS 15.25.030, AS 15.25.140 and AS 15.60.010(21).

No bond is required for this preliminary injunction.

This injunction will remain in force until the earlier of (a) the general election in November 2004; (b) the legislature corrects the problems with party eligibility in the statutes; or (c) further order of this court.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska this 3rd day of November, 2003.



JOHN REESE
Superior Court Judge

I certify that on 11/4/03 a copy
of the above was mailed to each of the
following at their address of record:
Morford/AG (Felix)

K. Paul Blumenthal
Administrative Assistant

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

THE GREEN PARTY OF ALASKA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE STATE OF ALASKA, DIVISION OF
ELECTIONS, and LAURA GLAISER,
Director of the Division of Elections,

Defendants.

Case No. 3AN 03-9936 CI

ORDER

I. Introduction

The Green Party of Alaska ("Green Party") is seeking a preliminary injunction against the State to receive treatment as a political party defined in AS 15.60.010(21). The State opposes the motion arguing that the Green Party does not satisfy the requirements to receive the injunction. The motion should be granted.

II. Facts

In 1990, Green Party gubernatorial candidate Jim Sykes received over 3% of the votes. After that election, the Green Party was deemed a "political party" by the State pursuant AS 15.60.010 (21). Green Party candidates continued to receive at least 3% of the vote in gubernatorial races through 2002, so the organization maintained its political party status. In 2002, Diane Benson ran for governor as a Green Party candidate and received less than 3% of the vote. After the 2002 election, the Green Party was no

longer considered a political party by the State. In 2002, two other Green Party candidates ran for federal positions—U.S. Representative and U.S. Senator—and each candidate received over 6% of the vote.

The Green Party filed a suit against the state alleging its equal protection rights are being violated and seeking a declaratory judgment that it is unconstitutional to deny political party status to the Green Party while granting that status to other political organizations. Because the adjudication of the underlying claims may continue through the next election (or at least through the important deadlines), the Green Party currently seeks a preliminary injunction so it can plan its political campaign accordingly.

Discussion

A political party is defined as:

[A] group of organized voters that represents a political program and that either nominated a candidate for governor who received at least three percent of the total votes cast for governor at the preceding general election or has registered voters in the state equal in number to at least three percent of the total votes cast for governor at the preceding general election.

AS 15.60.010 (21). A political group is a group of organized voters with a political program that does not otherwise satisfy the requirement for political party. AS 15.60.010(20). Political groups that want to place a candidate on a ballot must first file a petition including an adequate number of signatures on the day of the primary election. AS 15.25.140-60. Political party candidates, to the contrary, do not have to gather voter signatures in order to be placed on the ballot. Instead, they must file a declaration of candidacy by June 1 of the year of the election. AS 15.25.030-04.

The plaintiff seeks a preliminary injunction to receive treatment as a political party despite its failure to satisfy AS 15.60.010 (21). The following is the applicable statutory standard for granting an injunction:

When it appears that (1) the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and the relief or any part of it includes restraining the commission or continuance of some act, the commission or continuance of which during the litigation would produce injury to the plaintiff; or (2) the defendant is doing, or threatens or is about to do, or is procuring or suffering to be done some act in violation of the plaintiff's rights concerning the subject of the action and tending to render the judgment ineffectual...

AS 09.40.230.

When ruling on whether to grant preliminary relief, the court must "avoid extensive involvement in the merits of the issues between the parties." *A.J. Industries v. Alaska Public Service Commission*, 470 P.2d 537,540 (Alaska 1970). When the party seeking relief will not be harmed by the injunction, that party must establish a clear showing of probable success before the motion is granted. *Id.* However, when the party seeking the relief would be irreparably harmed and the opposing party can be adequately protected from harm, then the court must apply a "balance of hardships" approach. *State of Alaska v. Kluti Kaah Native Village of Copper Center*, 831 P.2d 1270 (Alaska 1992). The balance of hardships approach involves a three-part test:

(1) the plaintiff must be faced with irreparable harm; (2) the opposing party must be adequately protected; and (3) the plaintiff must raise 'serious' and substantial questions going to the merits of the case; that is, the issues raised cannot be 'frivolous or obviously without merit.'

Id. at 1273 (quoting *Messerli v. Dep't of Natural Resources*, 768 P.2d 1112, 1122 (Alaska 1989)).

Here, the plaintiff argues that it will be irreparably harmed if the injunction is not granted, so the balancing test applies. The defendant, however, argues that the plaintiff will not be irreparably harmed, so it must establish probable success on the merits. The determination of which test applies turns on whether the plaintiff will be irreparably harmed if the injunction is not granted.

Irreparable harm

An irreparable injury is an injury, regardless of its size, that cannot be reasonably redressed in a court of law. *Kluti Kaah*, 831 P.2d at 1273 n.5, citing Black's Law Dictionary, 786 (6th Ed. 1990). For purposes of the balancing test here, the injury must be established with substantial certainty.

The State argues that the plaintiff will not suffer any harm because it has sufficient time to register enough Green Party voters to be recognized as a political party in time for the primary. After the 2002 elections, the Libertarian party did exactly that after it had lost its party status.

The Green Party states that it has never been able to register enough voters to be recognized as a political party. Its only option, therefore, is to gather signatures in preparation of the 2004 election. The Green Party argues that if the injunction is not granted, the organization will be harmed because it will have to "jump through additional registration and petitioning hurdles," including gathering signatures. The Green Party will also be fiscally impaired because AS 15.13.070(b) significantly limits the amount of contributions that can be made to the organization if it is a political group instead of a political party. In addition, the plaintiff will not be able to participate in the primary, an event with great political value and media coverage.

Participation in a primary has great political value. As noted in *Vogler v. Miller*, 660 P.2d 1192 (Alaska 1983) ("*Vogler II*"), candidates that participate in primaries receive intense media coverage, whereas a candidate from a small party that is simply on the ballot will likely go unnoticed. *Id.* at 1194. The primary has been described as "one of the great drive engines of American politics." *Id.* (quoting T. White, *The Making of the President 1972*, 71 (1973)). The Green Party's absence from the primary may have a harmful effect on that party's recognition and future support. The Green Party has clearly made strides over the past twelve years by maintaining its party status and having two candidates for federal office receive over 6% of the vote. Precluding the Green Party from the primary, coupled with imposing limitations on its fundraising abilities will likely harm the party in a way that could not be compensable in a court of law.

Because the plaintiff will be irreparably injured if the injunction is not granted, the balance of hardship approach must be applied.

Adequate protection of the defendant

The injunction may only be granted if the State is adequately protected. The court must consider the clear ramifications of an injunction, including potential for similar actions by other parties seeking injunctive relief, and whether similarly situated parties would be treated differently. *See Kluti Kaah*, 831 P.2d at 1273. In *Kluti Kaah*, the superior court improperly granted an injunction to a Native Village without considering that other similarly situated Native Villages would seek the same relief. In fact, seven other Villages sought the same relief. The court is prohibited from treating similarly situated Villages differently. The purpose of the underlying restriction was to

increase the moose population, and granting all eight injunctions would not have adequately protected the state's interest in increasing the moose population.

The State argues that it will be harmed by the injunction because it will have to spend its limited funds for printing and computer programming associated with a candidate. In addition, the State argues that it has an interest in ensuring that the candidates on each ballot have a modicum of support by voters. Without that support, the voters will be subject to overcrowding and confusion. The Green Party argues that the amount of money the State would spend on printing is minimal and not enough to constitute harm and the Green Party has received sufficient support over the years to prevent voter confusion.

No evidence was presented that any other political organization is situated similarly to the Green Party.¹ Therefore, it does not appear that a similar injunction will be sought by other parties, overburdening the defendant. Over the past decade the State has absorbed the cost of having a Green Party candidate on the gubernatorial ballot. Including the Green Party in the upcoming primary will not be any different from previous races, thus not financially harming the State.

The State does have an interest to ensure parties with at least a modicum of support are on the ballot. *Vogler v. Miller*, 651 P.2d 1, 3 (Alaska 1982) ("*Vogler: P*"). However, the Green Party has established a modicum of support by maintaining its political party status from 1990 to 2002 and by obtaining over 6% of the votes in the

¹ The Republican Moderate Party also lost its party status after the 2002 election. However, no evidence has been presented that it has been recognized as a political party as long as the Green Party and that they received over 3% of the votes in the races for U.S. Representative and U.S. Senator.

most recent U.S. Senate and U.S. Representative races. The state's interest will not, therefore, be harmed by granting the preliminary injunction.

Serious and substantial question

The final question in the inquiry is whether the Green Party has raised a serious and substantial question that goes to the merits of the case. The plaintiff alleges that taken together, AS 15.60.010(21), 15.25.030, and 15.25.140 violate its equal protection rights under the state and federal constitutions. The plaintiff argues that it is situated similarly to organizations that are recognized as political parties because it has received more than 3% of the vote in a state-wide election and that depriving the plaintiff of its political party status because the requisite votes arose from candidates for federal positions instead of the candidate for governor is unconstitutional.

The Green Party did have a modicum of support during the 2002 election. Although the candidate for governor did not receive the requisite 3% vote, two other state-wide candidates did receive over 6% of the votes. Because such support for the Green Party does exist, the State may be treating the Green Party differently from other similarly situated political organizations in violation of the state and federal constitutions. This issue has yet to be litigated in Alaska courts. The Green Party, therefore, has raised a serious and substantial question that goes to the merits of the case and is not frivolous

III. Conclusion

Because the Green Party will be irreparably harmed, the State is adequately protected, and the Green Party presents a serious and substantial question, the motion

for a preliminary injunction is GRANTED.

It is so ORDERED.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska this 30th day of October, 2003.



JOHN REESE
Superior Court Judge

I certify that on 11/3/03 a copy
of the above was mailed to each of the
following at their address of record:

Marford (AG Felix)

Evgenia Fedorovna

Administrative Assistant

Kevin M. Morford, attorney at law
P. O. Box 672263
Chugiak, AK 99567
(907) 688-5888
Attorney for plaintiffs
Alaska Bar No. 8406040

03 OCT 23 PM 2:36
J

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

THE GREEN PARTY OF ALASKA,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
vs.)
)
THE STATE OF ALASKA, DIVISION)
OF ELECTIONS, and LAURA GLAISER)
Director of the Division of Elections,)
)
Defendants.)
)
STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

Case No. 3AN-03-9936 CI

AFFIDAVIT OF JIM SYKES

Jim Sykes, being first duly sworn, upon oath, deposes and says:

1. I am presently a co-chair of the Green Party of Alaska in the above captioned action, and I make this affidavit based upon my own personal knowledge.
2. I am presently deciding whether or not to run for statewide office in the 2004 primary and general elections in Alaska. If I do run, it will be as a candidate of the Green Party of

Alaska.

3. Until the court decides whether or not to grant the Green Party of Alaska's pending motion for a preliminary injunction in this lawsuit, it remains uncertain whether or not I will be required to gather signatures on a nominating petition, pursuant to AS 15.25.140 et seq., in order to be able to appear on the primary ballot, and (if I win in the primary election) the general election ballot. Knowing whether or not I will be required to gather signatures on a nominating petition would significantly change the timing and structure of my campaign. I would be reluctant to waste limited time and resources from my campaign seeking signatures on a nominating petition which could subsequently become unnecessary if the Green Party's motion for a preliminary injunction is granted.

4. The Green Party of Alaska is also currently suffering from the uncertainty of not having a decision from the court on the motion for a preliminary injunction. It will continue to be harmed by that uncertainty until the court is able to decide that pending motion. Because existing and ongoing interests of the Green Party of Alaska are presently being harmed, and because its potential candidates like me are also being harmed while the motion for preliminary injunction remains unresolved, I request that the court agree to decide the motion for a preliminary injunction on an expedited basis.

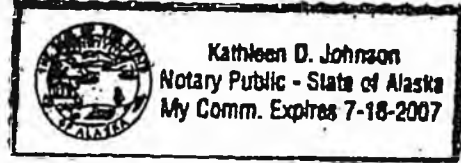

Jim Sykes

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of October, 2003.

Kathleen D. Johnson

Notary Public in and for Alaska

My Commission Expires: 7-16-2007



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a copy of the foregoing document was sent by first class mail, postage paid, to Sarah J. Felix, attorney for defendants, on the 23rd day of October, 2003.

Kevin M. Morford

Kevin M. Morford

HB

438

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 04/16/04

FURTHER: Judiciary

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 4/30/04

State Affairs Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 438(JUD) am

HB 438 MOVE OVER LAW FOR DRIVERS

"An Act relating to motorists moving over or slowing down for emergency vehicles."

and recommends:

- be replaced with Sen. CS HB438 (STA)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to _____ Committee

Senate Bill:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title
House Bill:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Title Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title w/ SCR # _____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
Law	1/13/04			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
DPS	7/1/04			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>John J. Condey</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

AMENDMENT #1

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: CSHB 438(JUD) am

*Adopted
w/o obs*

- 1 Page 1, line 11:
- 2 Delete "below the speed limit"
- 3 Insert "considering the traffic, roadway, and weather conditions"

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: HB438-LAW-CDCO-2-13
 Bill Version: HB438
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: LAW
 Title "An Act relating to motorists moving over or RDU CRIMINAL
slowing down for emergency vehicles." Component Criminal Justice Litigation
 Sponsor Representative Holm
 Requester House Transportation Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill amends AS 28.35 by adding a new section to require that drivers of vehicles overtaking parked emergency vehicle shall vacate the lane nearest the parked emergency vehicle if two or more lanes travelling in the same direction exist. Otherwise the driver of the overtaking vehicle shall slow to 20 miles an hour below the speed limit except where the speed limit is 25 mile per hour or below, in which case the driver shall slow to five miles per hour. The amendment provides that a violation of the new section is a class A misdemeanor results in personal injury, and an infraction if not.

Passage of this legislation will have no foreseeable fiscal impact on the Department of Law.

Prepared by: Kathryn A. Daughettee, Director Phone 465-3673
 Division Administrative Services Date/Time 2/13/04 3:03 PM
 Approved by: Kathryn Daughettee for Gregg D. Renkes, Attorney General Date 2/13/2004
 Agency Department of Law

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB438-DPS-ASTD-2-11-04
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Public Safety
 Title Motorists Slowing Down for Emergency Vehs RDU Alaska State Troopers
 Component AST Detachments
 Sponsor Rep. Holm
 Requester (H) Transportation Component No. 2325

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type-Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*
 This bill will amend AS 28.35.185 to require that drivers slow or move over (depending on conditions) when they approach a stationary emergency vehicle that is displaying flashing lights on a highway or roadway.

 A violation of section AS 28.35.185 resulting in personal injury would be a class A misdemeanor; violations under other circumstances would constitute an infraction.

 This bill will have no fiscal impact on the Alaska State Troopers.

Prepared by: Lt. Al Storey Phone 269-4532
 Division: Alaska State Troopers Date/Time 2/11/04 10:23 AM
 Approved by: Commissioner William Tandeske Date 2/11/2004
 Agency: Department of Public Safety

STATE OF ALASKA

Interim:

119 North Cushman, Rm. 205
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 456-7423
Fax: (907) 451-9293

Session:

State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 465-3466
Fax: (907) 465-2937

REPRESENTATIVE JIM HOLM DISTRICT 9

HB 438

"Move Over Laws For Drivers" Sponsor Statement

13 FEB 04

"An Act relating to motorists moving over or slowing down for emergency vehicles."

HB 438 can save lives and prevent injury.

All over the country law enforcement, emergency, and fire personnel are putting their lives in danger on the roadways. This bill is an opportunity to improve their safety and their working conditions by requiring motorists to slow down and move over.

If emergency personnel, as defined by statute, are pulled over on the side of the road with their emergency lights on, drivers will be required to slow to a reasonable and prudent speed below the speed limit. On a highway with more than two lanes, the motorist will also be required to occupy the lane furthest away from the emergency personnel unless otherwise directed.

This bill is long overdue. Many other states across the nation are adopting such statutes to ensure the safety of their citizens.

Attachment A

Official Code of Georgia Annotated
40-6-16

40-6-16.

(a) The operator of a motor vehicle approaching a stationary authorized emergency vehicle that is displaying flashing yellow, amber, white, red, or blue lights shall approach the authorized emergency vehicle with due caution and shall, absent any other direction by a peace officer, proceed as follows:

(1) Make a lane change into a lane not adjacent to the authorized emergency vehicle if possible in the existing safety and traffic conditions; or

(2) If a lane change under paragraph (1) of this subsection would be impossible, prohibited by law, or unsafe, reduce the speed of the motor vehicle to a reasonable and proper speed for the existing road and traffic conditions, which speed shall be less than the posted speed limit, and be prepared to stop.

(b) The operator of a motor vehicle approaching a stationary towing or recovery vehicle or a stationary highway maintenance vehicle that is displaying flashing yellow, amber, or red lights shall approach the vehicle with due caution and shall, absent any other direction by a peace officer, proceed as follows:

(1) Make a lane change into a lane not adjacent to the towing, recovery, or highway maintenance vehicle if possible in the existing safety and traffic conditions; or

(2) If a lane change under paragraph (1) of this subsection would be impossible, prohibited by law, or unsafe, reduce the speed of the motor vehicle to a reasonable and proper speed for the existing road and traffic conditions, which speed shall be less than the posted speed limit, and be prepared to stop.

(c) Violation of subsection (a) or (b) of this Code section shall be punished by a fine of \$500.00.

Attachment B

Maine Revised Statutes Annotated
29-A MRSA §2054, sub-§9 and 10

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 29-A MRSA §2054, sub-§9, as enacted by PL 2001, c. 360, §8, is repealed.

Sec. 2. 29-A MRSA §2054, sub-§10 is enacted to read:

10. Stationary authorized emergency vehicles. The following provisions govern the operator of a vehicle approaching or passing a stationary authorized emergency vehicle that is using an emergency light.

A. With due regard to the safety and traffic conditions, an operator of a vehicle approaching or passing a stationary authorized emergency vehicle that is using an emergency light shall:

(1) Reduce speed and maintain a speed throughout the incident area no greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions, including actual and potential hazards then existing;

(2) Vacate any lane wholly or partially blocked;

(3) Obey the directions of an authorized official directing traffic and all applicable traffic control devices; and

(4) Pass in a lane not adjacent to that of the emergency vehicle, if possible, or, if passing in a nonadjacent lane is impossible or unsafe, pass the emergency vehicle at a reasonable and prudent speed.

B. The following penalties apply to violations of this subsection.

(1) A person who violates this subsection commits a Class E crime.

(2) A person who violates this subsection and at the time of the offense has a prior conviction for violating this subsection commits a Class E crime and is subject to a mandatory 30-day driver's license suspension. Title 17-A, section 9-A governs the use of prior convictions in determining a sentence, except that for purposes of this subparagraph, the date of each prior conviction may precede the commission of the offense being enhanced by no more than 3 years.

LD 0837 (LR: 0455 item 01) Unofficial Document created 02-20-2003 -
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C. Paragraphs A and B do not apply to authorized emergency vehicles in an incident area. Operators of emergency vehicles in an incident area shall proceed at a reasonable and prudent speed, with due regard to the safety of all persons in the incident area.

In addition to any other penalty imposed by law, if a violation of this subsection results in serious bodily injury or death to another person, the violator's driver's license must be suspended for at least 180 days and not more than 2 years.

SUMMARY

This bill adds to the safety requirements governing drivers approaching or passing a stationary authorized emergency vehicle that is using an emergency light and increases the penalties for violation. The bill also clarifies that an authorized emergency vehicle must exercise due regard to the safety of others but is exempted from the other operator requirements of the new provision.

Attachment C

Nevada Assembly Bill 299 (2003)

Assembly Bill No. 299—Assemblymen Beers, Gustavson, Christensen, Conklin, Giunchigliani, Grady, Horne, Koivisto, McClain, Pierce, Sherer and Weber

Joint Sponsors: Senators Cegavske, Amodei, Care and Schneider

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT relating to motor vehicles; establishing the duties of a driver when that driver approaches an authorized emergency vehicle which is stopped and is making use of flashing lights; providing a penalty; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 484 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. Upon approaching an authorized emergency vehicle which is stopped and is making use of flashing lights meeting the requirements of subsection 3 of NRS 484.787, the driver of the approaching vehicle shall, in the absence of other direction given by a peace officer:

(a) Decrease the speed of his vehicle to a speed that is:

(1) Reasonable and proper, pursuant to the criteria set forth in subsection 1 of NRS 484.361; and

(2) Less than the posted speed limit, if a speed limit has been posted;

(b) Proceed with caution;

(c) Be prepared to stop; and

(d) If possible, drive in a lane that is not adjacent to the lane in which the emergency vehicle is stopped, unless roadway, traffic, weather or other conditions make doing so unsafe or impossible.

2. A person who violates subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Attachment D

Oregon House Bill 2176 (2003)

CHAPTER 42

AN ACT

HB 2176

Relating to motor vehicles.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of this 2003 Act is added to and made a part of the Oregon Vehicle Code.

SECTION 2. (1) A person operating a motor vehicle commits the offense of failure to maintain a safe distance from an emergency vehicle or ambulance if the person approaches an emergency vehicle or ambulance that is stopped

and is displaying required warning lights and the person:

(a) On a highway having two or more lanes for traffic in a single direction, fails to:

(A) Make a lane change to a lane not adjacent to that of the emergency vehicle or ambulance; or

(B) Reduce the speed of the motor vehicle, if making a lane change is unsafe.

(b) On a two directional, two-lane highway, fails to reduce the speed of the motor vehicle.

(2) The offense described in this section, failure to maintain a safe distance from an emergency vehicle or ambulance, is a Class B traffic violation.

Approved by the Governor April 1, 2003

Filed in the office of Secretary of State April 2, 2003

Effective date January 1, 2004

Attachment E

Kentucky Revised Statutes
189.930

189.930 Right-of-way to emergency vehicles -- Blocking or following emergency vehicles -- Driving over unprotected hoses of fire department.

- (1) Upon the approach of an emergency vehicle equipped with, and operating, one (1) or more flashing, rotating, or oscillating red or blue lights, visible under normal conditions from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the front of such vehicle; or the driver is given audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection, and stop and remain in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer or firefighter.
- (2) Upon the approach of any emergency vehicle, operated in conformity with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the operator of every vehicle shall immediately stop clear of any intersection and shall keep such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, unless directed otherwise by a police officer or firefighter.
- (3) No operator of any vehicle, unless he is on official business, shall follow any emergency vehicle being operated in conformity with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section closer than five hundred (500) feet, nor shall he drive into, or park the vehicle into, or park the vehicle within, the block where the vehicle has stopped in answer to an emergency call or alarm unless he is directed otherwise by a police officer or firefighter.
- (4) No vehicle, train, or other equipment shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when the hose is laid down on any street, private driveway, or track for use at any fire or fire alarm unless the fire department official in command consents that the hose be driven over.
- (5) Upon approaching a stationary emergency vehicle or public safety vehicle, when the emergency vehicle or public safety vehicle is giving a signal by displaying alternately flashing yellow, red, red and white, red and blue, or blue lights, a person who drives an approaching vehicle shall, while proceeding with due caution:
 - (a) Yield the right-of-way by moving to a lane not adjacent to that of the authorized emergency vehicle, if:
 1. The person is driving on a highway having at least four (4) lanes with not fewer than two (2) lanes proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle; and
 2. If it is possible to make the lane change with due regard to safety and traffic conditions; or
 - (b) Reduce the speed of the vehicle, maintaining a safe speed to road conditions, if changing lanes would be impossible or unsafe.
- (6) This section does not operate to relieve the person who drives an emergency vehicle from the duty to operate the vehicle with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

Effective: June 24, 2003

History: Amended 2003 Ky. Acts ch. 63, sec. 1, effective June 24, 2003. -- Amended 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 215, sec. 1, effective July 14, 2000. -- Amended 1980 Ky. Acts ch. 371, sec. 2, effective July 15, 1980. -- Created 1970 Ky. Acts ch. 93, sec. 3.

Attachment F

Ohio Code
§ 4511.21.3

[§ 4511.21.3] § 4511.213. Duties upon approaching stationary public safety vehicle displaying emergency light.

(A) The driver of a motor vehicle, upon approaching a stationary public safety vehicle that is displaying a flashing red light, flashing combination red and white light, oscillating or rotating red light, oscillating or rotating combination red and white light, flashing blue light, flashing combination blue and white light, oscillating or rotating blue light, or oscillating or rotating combination blue and white light, shall do either of the following:

(1) If the driver of the motor vehicle is traveling on a highway that consists of at least two lanes that carry traffic in the same direction of travel as that of the driver's motor vehicle, the driver shall proceed with due caution and, if possible and with due regard to the road, weather, and traffic conditions, shall change lanes into a lane that is not adjacent to that of the stationary public safety vehicle.

(2) If the driver is not traveling on a highway of a type described in division (A)(1) of this section, or if the driver is traveling on a highway of that type but it is not possible to change lanes or if to do so would be unsafe, the driver shall proceed with due caution, reduce the speed of the motor vehicle, and maintain a safe speed for the road, weather, and traffic conditions.

(B) This section does not relieve the driver of a public safety vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and property upon the highway.

(C) No person shall fail to drive a motor vehicle in compliance with division (A)(1) or (2) of this section when so required by division (A) of this section.

(D) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(2) Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, upon a finding that a person operated a motor vehicle in violation of division (C) of this section, the court, in addition to all other penalties provided by law, shall impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation.

(E) As used in this section, "public safety vehicle" has the same meaning as in section 4511.01 of the Revised Code.

HISTORY: 148 v H 86, Eff 9-28-99; 149 v. s 123, §1, eff. 1-1-04; 149 v H 490, §/4, eff. 1-1-04.

Attachment G

South Dakota Codified Laws
32-31-6.1

32-31-6.1. Stop required upon approaching stopped emergency vehicle using red signals -- Requirements for approaching vehicles using amber or yellow signals -- Violation as misdemeanor. Upon approaching from any direction any stopped authorized emergency vehicle making use of red visual signals meeting the requirements of this title, the driver of every other vehicle shall come to a complete stop before reaching the stopped emergency vehicle and may, unless otherwise directed, proceed with caution only after ascertaining that it is safe to do so, and upon approaching from any direction any stopped vehicle making use of amber or yellow warning lights, the driver of every other vehicle shall:

(1) If driving on an interstate highway or other highway with two or more lanes traveling in the same direction as the vehicle, merge into the lane farthest from the vehicle and proceed with caution, unless otherwise directed; or

(2) If driving on a two lane highway, slow to a speed that is at least twenty miles per hour less than the posted speed limit or five miles per hour when the speed limit is posted at twenty miles per hour or less and proceed with caution, unless otherwise directed.

A violation of this section is a Class 2 misdemeanor.

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Attachment H

Iowa Code
321-323A

Attachment I

Alaska Authoritative Code

13 AAC 04.090 "Authorized Emergency Vehicles"

&

13 AAC 04.095 "Flashing Yellow Vehicular Warning Lights"

&

13 AAC 04.100 "Flashing Blue Lights on Vehicles"



13 AAC 04.090. Authorized emergency vehicles

(a) Every authorized emergency vehicle must, in addition to other equipment required by this chapter, be equipped with a signal light mounted as high as practicable, and which is capable of displaying to the front and rear flashing red color of sufficient intensity to be visible at 500 feet in normal sunlight. The flashing light must be sufficiently spaced from the headlights so that it will not be blacked out when the headlights are illuminated. An authorized emergency vehicle may display rotating beams of red light or of red and white light meeting the requirements of this subsection.

(b) Repealed 6/28/79.

(c) A police vehicle, when used as an authorized emergency vehicle, may but need not be equipped with alternately flashing red lights as specified in (a) of this section.

(d) Repealed 6/28/79.

(e) Repealed 6/28/79.

(f) Repealed 6/28/79.

(g) If, in addition to the light required in (a) of this section, a second or subsequent light is mounted on the authorized emergency vehicle, the light must be mounted as high as practicable and at the same level as the first light. The lights must be as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and must meet the spacing and visibility requirements of (a) of this section. The second light may display flashing blue color in accordance with sec. 100 of this chapter.

History: In effect before 7/28/59; am 12/15/61, Register 3; am 8/10/66, Register 22; am 12/31/69, Register 31; am 6/28/79, Register 70

Authority: AS 28.05.011

13 AAC 04.095. Flashing yellow vehicular hazard warning lights

(a) Repealed 6/28/79.

(b) Repealed 6/28/79.

(c) The following vehicles must be equipped with a flashing yellow warning light visible at 500 feet in normal sunlight to either the front, rear or sides or from all positions:

(1) a vehicle of the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, a municipality, or a contractor used in highway maintenance, inspection, survey or construction when working upon or within eight feet of a roadway;

(2) a vehicle of a public utility company, when actually engaged in the construction, removal, repair, maintenance or inspection of a public utility facility and when parked or moving slower than the normal traffic flow upon or within eight feet of a roadway;

(3) a motor vehicle engaged in towing a house or a building upon a highway;

(4) a pilot car as provided in 17 AAC 25.090; and

(5) a motor vehicle engaged in snow removal from private property when it moves onto, across or within eight feet of a roadway while removing the snow, or a motor vehicle engaged in snow removal from subdivision streets.

(d) The lights required in this section must be used to warn drivers of other vehicles of the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring the exercise of unusual care in approaching, overtaking or passing the hazard.

(e) After January 1, 1978, every bus, truck, truck-tractor and trailer 80 inches or more in overall width or 30 feet or more in overall length, and every motor vehicle manufactured after January 1, 1978, must be equipped with lights meeting the requirements of (f) of this section.

(f) Vehicular hazard warning lights must be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, except that on vehicles less than 80 inches overall width, only one warning light need be mounted on the rear of the vehicle. The lights must display simultaneously flashing yellow color to the front of the vehicle, except that on vehicles manufactured before January 1, 1969, the light showing to the front may display simultaneously flashing yellow or white color, or any shade of color between yellow and white. The lights displaying warning to the rear of the vehicle must show simultaneously flashing red or yellow color, or any shade of color between red and yellow. The lights authorized by this section must be visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet in normal sunlight.

(g) A tow car must be equipped with a flashing yellow warning light visible at 500 feet in normal sunlight to the front, rear and both sides. The tow car must illuminate the yellow warning light during preparation at the location from which a disabled vehicle is to be towed, and the yellow warning light must be illuminated when the tow car is towing a vehicle at a speed slower than the normal flow of traffic, during the hours of darkness when the towed vehicle does not have taillights illuminated to the rear, or when the taillights, stop lights or turn signals on the tow car are obscured by the towed vehicle. The flashing warning light may not be illuminated except as provided in this section.

(h) A vehicle used for the purpose of mail or other delivery along a highway must illuminate the lights required by this section at least 100 feet, but not more than 500 feet, before making a stop as required in the official performance of the duties of the driver of the vehicle. Display of the lights must continue for as long as the conditions specified in (d) of this section exist. The lights must be visible to the front and rear of the vehicle at a distance of 500 feet in normal sunlight. Further, a mail delivery vehicle must clearly display to the front and to the rear of the vehicle, the words "U.S. MAIL" in letters at least eight inches high on a distinctively contrasting background; other vehicles used in making deliveries along a highway must display the words "DELIVERY VEHICLE" in a like manner.

(i) The lights specified in this section may not be turned on when a vehicle is

(1) parked lawfully in an urban district;

(2) stopped lawfully to avoid conflict with other traffic or to comply with the directions of a police officer, a fireman or an authorized flagman or an official traffic-control device; or

(3) otherwise stopped or driven when there do not exist the conditions specified in (c) of this section.