# FAITHFUL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS ACT 

$\qquad$
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Without Prefatory Note and with Comments

For December 4-5

# FAHTHFUL PRESIDENTHAL ELEGTORS AGT 

## WHTHOUT PREFATORY NOTE AND WITH GOMMENTS

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November 17

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## FAITHFUL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS ACT

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## FAITHFUL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS ACT

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This [act] may be cited as the Faithful Presidential Electors Act.-

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. In this [act]; 子:
(1) "Elector" means an individual identified under [applicable state statute] and the procedures of this [act] as a presidential elector.-
(2) "Faithful" elector means an elector who designates on the presidential and vicepresidential ballots provided to electors under Section 6 the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the political party that nominated that elector or that nominated the elector whose position was filled by the designating elector. \{Our Style Liaison has suggested that this definition be removed because it "is used only in the title of the act, the short title, and the definition itself. In addition, the definition is substantively redundant because the act imposes no obligation on an elector to vote faithfully; instead, the act imposes an obligation on the Secretary of State to reject the ballot of any elector who does not vote faithfully." The question of whether to keep it may be moot if the Committee chooses another of the suggested titles for the Act.\}
(3) "President" means the President of the United States.
(4- (2) "President" means the President of the United States.
(3) "Vice-President" means the Vice-President of the United States.
(4) "Winning presidential candidate" means the candidate for President qualified under the laws of this state who receives the greatest number of qualified popular votes in this state for the office of President.
 state's electors are the winning elector nominees under the laws of this state.--

Legislative Note: Most states do not at the present time provide for the initial selectionelection of alternate electors. -Two states that do are Minnesota and Hawaii, although even they do not designateemploy an alternate for each elector position.slate of the exact size as the state'selectoral college delegation. This section uses the device of elected alternates as a convenient vehicle for facilitating the filling of elector vacancies, which is dealt with under Section 5.- But alternates are not essential for the filling of vacancies, nor does the designationa slate of alternates for each elector position absolutely guarantee that the alternates will suffice for the filling of all vacancies that conceivably might arise. -For thesethose reasons, a state might not employ the device of an elected slate of alternates, in which case adjustment of this section and of Sections 4 and 5 would be necessary. -

Adaptation of this section may also be required in Mississippi or other states where unpledged some electors might beare chosen in districts, currently Maine and Nebraska, or where umpledged slates of electors, currently Mississippi, are permissible.-

## Comment

\{New Section 8 addresses the possibility of the death of a candidate for president or vice president before the electors vote. It is included for discussion in light of comments received at the 2009 Annual Meeting. This comment will be modified if necessary after the Committee decides whether to include a Section in the Act on the death of a candidate.\}

The possible death or disability of presidential and vice-presidential candidates raises questions which the Act does not address. -The candidates presumably become president and vice-president "elect" after the elector voting, assuming they receive the required majorities. The United States Constitution provides a mechanism for dealing with vacancies that arise after the president and vice-president elect have been chosen. -See U.S. CONSTGONsT. amend._XX, §§ 3 \& 4.- But aside from some state laws that deal with the subject, there is no clear guidance in the Constitution, federal statutes or case law about the effect of death or disability between election day and elector voting.-

Questions that might arise with respect to electors include whether an elector is impliedly released from a pledge taken under Section 3 on account of the death or disability of a candidate. If that were the appropriate interpretation, then further questions would be raised about whether elector discretion would then be appropriate or some mechanism would be supplied for providing substitute candidates. The Committee-at its initial meeting thought that difficult enactability problems could be presented by attempting to address the effect on electors of such death or disability of candidates between the general election and elector voting. However, the Committee welcomes suggestions on these matters from the Conference.
__SECTION 4. IDENTIFICATION OF ELECTORS. In submitting this state’s certificate of ascertainment as required by 3 U.S.C. Section 6 , the [Governor] shall certify both
this state's electors and this state's alternate electors, and. The [Governor] shall explicitly recite in the
certificate that:
certification that:-(1) the electors will serve as electors unless a vacancy occurs in the office of elector before the end of the meeting at which elector votes are cast, in which case ${ }_{2}$ pursuant to state law, substitute replacement electors will be chosen to fill those the-vacancies; from among the alternate electors if -possible; and
(2) if substitution of electors is required, the [Governor] will submit an amended certificate of ascertainment specifying the names of a complete set of the state's electors, including the replacement electors, who are entitled to cast this state's electoral votes.

Legislative Note: The federal statute assigns duties to a state's "executive," and most state statutes that identify the officer employspecify the Governor to carry out those duties. States could presumably opt for a different executive officer, both in this Section and in Section 7.

## SECTION 5. PRESIDING OFFICER; ELECTOR VACANCIESVAGANGY.

- (a) The [Secretary of State] shall preside at the meeting of electors. If any elected elector is unable to be present, the position of the electors are not present at the meeting, the-positions-of the absent elector is electors are deemed to be vacant. A vacancy that occurs for that or any other reason shall be filled with the assistance of the [Secretary of State] in the following manner:
(1) by the alternate elector associated with the absent elector, if the alternate elector is present at the meeting;
(2) if the associated alternate elector is not present at the meeting, byBy lot from among the-alternate electors nominated by the political party of the absent elector who are present at the meeting:-
(3) if (2) If alternate electors present at the meeting are insufficient to fill anythe vacancies pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), by any immediately available individuals who are qualified to serve as electors, through a process ofby nomination by and a plurality vote of the remaining -electors, including choice by a the-single elector if only one remains ${ }_{2}$ -
(4) if (3) If no substitute elector receives a plurality vote-pursuant to paragraph (3)2), but there is a tie among two or more candidates-each with the same plurality vote, by lot from among the candidates having the same plurality vote; and--
(5) if - (4) If all elector and alternate elector positions are vacant and cannot be filled pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (4), the [Secretary of State] shall designate a single presidential elector, with remaining vacancies filled under paragraph (3),Z) and, if necessary, paragraph (4).3).
(b) To qualify as a substitute elector under subsection (a),- an individual who has not previously executed and signed the pledge required under Section 3 must execute and sign the following pledge: "I agree to cast my ballots for presidential and vice-presidential candidates for the nominees for those offices of the party that nominated for the position of elector the individual to whose elector position I have succeeded.". that pledge.

Legislative Note: Adjustment-Adjustments would be required for the districting approach of Maine and Nebraska and the unpledged elector possibility inapproach of Mississippi.
__SECTION 6. ELECTOR VOTING. At the time designated for elector voting; and after any vacancies have been filled under Section 5, the [Secretary of State] shall provide each elector with a presidential ballot-and a vice-presidential ballot. The elector shall mark the elector's presidential ballot and vice-presidential ballot with the elector's votedesignate votes for
the office of President and Vice-President, those offices respectively, along with the elector's signature and the elector'selector's legibly printed name. Each elector shall present both completed ballots to [the Secretary of State] $\not\}$ who shall examine them and record as cast all ballots of electors who voted consistently with their pledges under Section 3 or 5. The [Secretary of State] shall not cast for the winning presidential and shall not countwinning vice presidential eandidates respectively. Neither an elector's presidential ornor vice-presidential ballot is to beeast, and neither shall be counted, if the elector has left either ballot blank or has marked either ballotfails to vote for the winning presidential or winning vice-presidential candidate in violation of the elector's pledge.required under Section 3 or 5. An elector who presents a blank ballot or a ballot in violation of the pledgerequired under Section 3 or 5 is deemed to have resigned from the office of elector, creating a vacancy to be filled as provided in Section 5.- The [Secretary of State] shall then distribute to and collect ballots from properly substituted electors and repeat the process of examining ballots, declaring and filling vacancies as required, and casting and recording appropriately completed ballots from the substituted electors, until all of the state's electoral votes have been cast by electors who vote consistently with their pledgesrecord as cast votes for the winning presidential and winning vice-presidential candidates until a full slate of elector votes has been recorded as cast.
__SECTION 7. NOTIFICATION OF ELECTOR REPLACEMENTS AND HANDLING OF ASSOCIATED CERTIFICATES. After the vote of this state's electors is completedelector votes are cast, if the final list of electors differs from any list that fthe [Governor] has previously included on a certificate of ascertainment prepared and transmittedsubmitted pursuant to 3 U.S.C. Section 6, the [Secretary of State] shall immediately prepare an amended certificate of ascertainment containing the final list and transmit itthe-
eertificate to [the [Governor] for $\ddagger$ the [Governor’s] signature. 〔The [Governor] shall expeditiously deliver the signed- amended certificate of ascertainment to the [Secretary of State] and to all federal, state, and local officials entitled to receive this state's certificate of ascertainment, including the President of the United States Senate and each of this state's electors on the final list, indicating that thethis amended certificate of ascertainment is to be substituted for the certificate of ascertainment previously submitted. The [Secretary of State] shall prepare a certificate of vote for the electors on the final list to sign, process, and transmit along with the substituted certificate of ascertainment as provided in 3 U.S.C. Sections 9, 10, and 11.

## Comment

 an elector, and state statutes do not appear to preclude that possibility. If a state wanted to guard against that remote possibility, it could presumably do so explicitly. In addition, it is possible that the Secretary of State might call on other state officials to help in carrying out duties assigned under the Uniform Act. The power to do so can probably be presumed, but there would be no harm in a state making such a possibility explicit. In addition, those states which prohibit the holding of two elective offices may wish to provide explicitly that no elected official may beelected to serve as an elector.
## SECTION 8. DEATH OF PRESIDENTIAL OR VICE-PRESIDENTIAL

## CANDIDATE.

(a) If the presidential candidate for whom an elector pledges to vote pursuant to Section 3 or 5 dies before the elector votes pursuant to Section 6, the elector fulfills the pledge only if the elector marks the elector's presidential and vice-presidential ballots as follows:
(1) the presidential ballot for the vice-presidential candidate of the political party
that nominated that elector or that nominated the elector to whose position the voting elector
succeeded; and
$\qquad$ (2) the vice-presidential ballot for the substitute vice-presidential candidate
designated by that political party.
(b) If the vice-presidential candidate for whom an elector pledges to vote pursuant to

Section 3 or 5 dies before the elector votes pursuant to Section 6, the elector fulfills the pledge only if the elector marks the elector's presidential and vice-presidential ballots as follows:
(1) the presidential ballot for the presidential candidate described in the elector's pledge pursuant to Section 3 or 5; and
(2) the substitute vice-presidential candidate designated by the political party that nominated that elector or, if the elector filled a vacancy under Section 5 , the political party that nominated the elector to whose position the voting elector succeeded.
(c) If both the presidential and vice-presidential candidates for whom an elector pledges to vote pursuant to Section 3 or 5 die before the elector votes pursuant to Section 6, the elector fulfills the pledge only if the elector marks the elector's presidential and vice-presidential ballots respectively for the substitute presidential and vice-presidential candidates designated by the political party that nominated that elector or, if the elector filled a vacancy under Section 5, the political party that nominated the elector to whose position the voting elector succeeded.

SECTION 9. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION. In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

SECTION 10.9. REPEALS. The following are repealed: $\qquad$ $\therefore=$

SECTION 11.10. EFFECTIVE DATE. This [act] takes effect. . . .-
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