## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## In the Year Two Thousand Nine

An Act to provide for audits of election results ...

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- SECTION 1. Chapter 54 of the Massachusetts General Laws are hereby amended by
- 2 inserting after section 109 the following new section:--
- 3 Section 109A. Audits of election results.
- Following each primary, general or special election, a random hand-counted audit shall
- 5 be conducted as provided in this section of the votes in each race for president, U.S. senator, U.S.
- 6 representative, governor, attorney general, state secretary; for one race chosen at random from
- 7 the office of lieutenant governor, treasurer, and auditor; and also for each statewide initiative and
- 8 referendum question. Races in which only one candidate's name appears on the ballot shall not
- 9 be audited.
- The state secretary shall establish an audit protocol such that:
- for elections which appeared on the ballot state-wide, the audit shall be designed and
- implemented to provide at least a 99% probability of leading to a hand recount of 100% of the
- ballots whenever such a recount would change the electoral outcome of such contest, and

for each election held for United States Representative, the audit shall be designed and implemented to provide at least a 90% probability of leading to a hand recount of 100% of the ballots whenever such a recount would change the electoral outcome of such contest, and

a minimum of five precincts per Congressional district are selected for audits of elections for U.S. representative, and a minimum of ten precincts from all the precincts in the Commonwealth are selected for audit of races that appeared on the ballots state-wide.

The precincts to be audited shall be chosen in a random, publicly verifiable, non-computerized drawing supervised by the state secretary following the reporting of unofficial election results from each precinct, which shall be made publicly available by municipal clerks and by the state secretary. The time and place of the drawing shall be announced at least 48 hours in advance and be open to representatives of each political party and to the public. Except as provided in b (iii) of this section, precincts that are selected in the random drawing may be used to audit any races subject to audit under this section.

The board of registrars in each municipality where precincts have been selected shall conduct the audit of the precincts in such municipality. The board of registrars may employ tally clerks for the purpose of counting the ballots. Audits shall commence not later than 24 hours following the random drawing of precincts supervised by the state secretary and shall continue on each successive business day or other day at the discretion of the board of registrars in each municipality. The time and place of the audits in each municipality where precincts have been selected shall be publicly announced in advance and the audits shall be performed in full public view and conducted pursuant to the procedures for hand-counts of ballots in Section 105 of Chapter 54.

Upon receipt of the results of the manual audit count from the audited precincts, the state secretary shall calculate the total number of votes for each candidate and ballot question as recorded in the manual audit count and shall compare this total to the sum of the originally reported votes for each candidate and ballot question in the audited precincts. The state secretary shall order audits of such additional precincts as shall be necessary to carry out the requirements of this section.

Whenever the difference between the hand-counted audit and the originally reported tally is more than one percent for any particular machine model, the discrepancy between the hand-counted audit and the original vote tally shall be analyzed to ascertain the cause of the discrepancy. The state secretary shall oversee the analysis and shall publish and make available online the findings, along with the factual information on which they were based, within 180 days.

If there is a discrepancy between a manual count and originally reported tallies, where the original results were obtained using electronic equipment, the manual count of the official paper ballots shall be the official vote of record.

The results of audits and hand-counts, as well as the corresponding data for the originally reported tallies, shall be made publicly available on a precinct-by-precinct basis both in hardcopy and in electronic file format.

The audit and publication of the results thereof shall be completed prior to the time the State shall make a final determination concerning the appointment of its electors for President and Vice President of the United States as established in federal law.

The state secretary shall adopt regulations to implement the requirements of this section and shall hold public hearings both before and after issuing draft regulations. The state secretary shall consult one or more persons with expertise in statistics and election auditing to develop the procedures that will be used to select the precincts for audit, and to determine when, in light of any errors the audit uncovers, a sufficient number of precincts have been counted manually to fulfill the requirements of paragraphs a (i) and a(ii) of this section. Final regulations concerning such procedures shall be published at least 60 days before the date of the election.

SECTION 2. Section 135 of chapter 54 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting in paragraph 9 after the first sentence the following new sentence:--

Ballots that have already been counted in a manual audit of the election in question provided under section 109A of the general laws do not have to be counted under this section.