## **GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2009**

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## HOUSE BILL 932

	Short Title:	Instant Runoff Voting Hearings. (	Public)	
	Sponsors:	Representatives Insko; and Harrison.		
	Referred to:	Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, if favorable, Judiciary I.		
	April 1, 2009			
1		A BILL TO BE ENTITLED		
2	AN ACT TO REQUIRE PUBLIC HEARINGS WITH ADEQUATE NOTICE BEFORE A			
3	LOCAL	LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATES IN THE INSTANT RUNOFF VOTING		
4	PILOT; AND TO REQUIRE INFORMATION PRESENTED BY THE LOCAL			
5	GOVERNMENT AT SUCH A HEARING TO BE DOCUMENTED WITH THE			
6	ORIGINAL SOURCE OF THE INFORMATION.			
7		Assembly of North Carolina enacts:		
8	<b>SECTION 1.</b> Section 3 of Session Law 2008-150 reads as rewritten:			
9		<b>ON 3.(a)</b> The State Board of Elections is authorized to select elections for		
10	of local government in which to use instant runoff voting in up to 10 local jurisdictions in each of the following years: 2009, 2010, and 2011. The selection of jurisdictions and administration			
11 12	of the following years: 2009, 2010, and 2011. The selection of jurisdictions and administration of instant runoff voting shall follow the provisions of Section 1(a) of Session Law 2006-192,			
12	except that the local governing board that is the subject of the election must approve			
13	participation in the pilot and also must agree to cooperate with the county board of elections			
15	and the Board in the development and implementation of a plan to educate candidates and			
16	voters about how to use the runoff voting method.			
17	Before approving participation in the pilot, the local governing board shall first adopt a			
18	resolution of intent to consider participation. At the same time that a resolution of intent is			
19	adopted, the local governing board shall also call a public hearing on the question of			
20	participation, the date of the hearing to be not more than 45 days after adoption of the			
21	resolution. A notice of the hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in			
22		on and on the local government's Web site and the State Board of Election		
23		once not less than 20 days prior to the date fixed for the public hearing. The		
24		n information about the purpose and process of instant runoff voting		
25 26		about instant runoff voting in the notice or any other information provided	_	
20 27		ment or the State Board of Elections about instant runoff voting shall docum rce of the information. Documentation shall include the name of the pro		
28	-	withor, the date the information was published or produced, and wheth	-	
29		gency is a governmental entity; a private nonprofit entity; or a private, for		
30		wing the public hearing, but not earlier than the next regular meeting of th		
31		ody and not later than 60 days from the date of the hearing, the local gov		
32		prove participation in the pilot.		
33	In a mult	tiseat contest, the Board shall modify the method used for instant runoff vo	ting in	
34	U	single-seat contests to apply its essential principles suitably to that election. In the case of a		
35	board of education election where the "local governing board" must be asked to authorize			
36		ff voting because nonpartisan plurality elections are normally used, the		
37	governing bo	pard" is the board of education itself. If instant runoff voting is used in place	of the	



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nonpartisan election and runoff method as described in G.S. 163-293, the county board of elections, with the approval of the local governing board, may hold the election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The State Board of Elections, in consultation with the School of Government at the University of North Carolina, shall by January 1, 2009, develop for the pilot program authorized in this section goals, standards consistent with general election law, and criteria for implementation and evaluation. The pilot program shall be conducted according to those goals, standards, and criteria.

- 8 "SECTION 3.(b) This section is effective when it becomes law."
- 9 **SECTION 2.** This act is effective when it becomes law and applies to any action
- 10 by a local governing body to participate in the instant runoff voting pilot that occurs on or after
- 11 that date.