

GREEN SHEET REDIGEST

HB 17

2024 First Extraordinary Session

Emerson

ELECTIONS: Provides for closed party primary elections for certain offices (Items #7, #8, and #10)

DIGEST

Proposed law establishes a party primary election procedure for selecting candidates for party primary offices. Defines "party primary offices" to mean office of senator or representative in the U.S. congress and office of justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court.

Present law provides all qualified voters may vote on candidates for public office in primary and general elections without regard to the voter's party affiliation or lack of it, and all candidates for public office who qualify for a primary or general election may be voted on without regard to the candidate's party affiliation or lack of it.

Proposed law retains present law applicable to non-party primary and general elections.

Proposed law regarding party primary elections provides that each voter voting in such election may vote only for a candidate who is affiliated with the same party as the voter. However, the state central committee of a recognized political party may allow in its bylaws voters who are not affiliated with any political party to vote in the primary of such recognized political party.

Proposed law limits party primary elections to political parties recognized pursuant to the present law provision that a political party is recognized if any one candidate of the political party for presidential elector received at least 5% of the votes cast in this state for presidential electors in the last presidential election or if any one candidate of the political party for any statewide office received at least 5% of the votes cast for the statewide office in any primary or general election.

Proposed law requires recognized political parties to nominate candidates for party primary offices by party primary elections. Only candidates affiliated with the recognized political party may participate in that party's primary election.

Present law provides that a person who desires to become a candidate in a primary election shall qualify as a candidate by timely filing a notice of candidacy, which shall be accompanied either by a nominating petition or by the qualifying fee and any additional fee imposed if the notice is not accompanied by a nominating petition.

For a person who *is not* registered as being affiliated with a recognized political party and who desires to become a candidate for a party primary office, proposed law:

- (1) Removes the option to qualify by paying qualifying fees.
- (2) Provides that such a person shall qualify as a candidate in the general election rather than the primary.
- (3) Provides that only persons who are qualified to vote on the office the potential candidate seeks and who are not affiliated with a recognized political party may sign a petition for such a potential candidate.

For a person who *is* registered as being affiliated with a recognized political party and who desires to become a candidate in a party primary office, proposed law:

- (1) Allows for qualifying by filing a notice of candidacy accompanied by either a nominating petition or by the qualifying fee and any additional fee.

- (2) Provides that a person may qualify as a candidate only in a party primary election of the party with which he is affiliated.
- (3) Prohibits a candidate from changing his political party affiliation between qualifying and the deadline for an election contest.
- (4) Provides that only persons who are affiliated with same recognized political party as the potential candidate and who are qualified to vote on the office may sign a nominating petition for a potential candidate.
- (5) Requires that such signatures be acquired on the petition not more than 120 days before the qualifying period opens for candidates in the party primary election.

Proposed law provides that the candidate from each recognized political party who receives the majority of votes in the party primary is the candidate who qualifies for the general election.

Proposed law provides that in the event no candidate receives a majority vote in the party primary, the two candidates from each political party that received the greatest number of votes will be voted on in a second party primary election.

Proposed law provides that in the event of a tie vote for first place in a party primary all candidates affiliated with that party who received the same highest number of votes qualify for the second party primary election.

Proposed law provides that in the case of a tie vote for second place in a party primary, all candidates affiliated with that party who received the same second highest number of votes and the first place candidate will qualify for the second party primary election.

Proposed law provides that if one of the candidates in a party primary election withdraws from the race, dies, or is otherwise disqualified and only one candidate remains, that candidate will be declared the winner.

Proposed law provides that there will be no third party primary and that the state central committee of a recognized political party will provide for the selection of a nominee from the candidates and provide notice of the nominee to the secretary of state no later than five business days after the second party primary election.

Proposed law requires that party primary elections be held in March of an election year.

Present law provides for a per diem of \$150 for members of parish boards of election supervisors during periods spent preparing for and supervising elections. Generally provides that such per diem may be paid for a maximum of six days. Provides for a maximum of seven days for presidential or regularly scheduled congressional primary or general elections.

Proposed law increases the maximum number of days from seven to eight for presidential or regularly scheduled congressional primary or general elections and makes this maximum applicable to special congressional elections.

Present law provides for fees for persons qualifying as candidates for office; provides that the qualifying fee for a slate of candidates for presidential elector who are not affiliated with a recognized political party and candidates for presidential nominee is \$500. Proposed law increases this fee to \$1,000.

Present law provides that the qualifying fee for a candidate for presidential nominee is \$750. Proposed law increases this fee to \$1,000.

Effective January 1, 2026.

(Amends R.S. 18:401(B), 423(E), 441(C)(1), 467(intro. para.), 481, 511(A), 521(A), 1254(A), 1272(A), 1278(B), 1280.22(A), 1401(A), and 1461(A)(1); Adds R.S. 18:2(12), (13), and (14), 401(C), and 410.1-410.10)

Summary of Amendments Adopted by House

The Committee Amendments Proposed by House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs to the original bill:

1. Remove the requirement that the qualifying period for a party primary election reopen after the death of a candidate.
2. Specify that if only one candidate remains after withdrawal or disqualification after the close of the qualifying period for candidates for congressional office, the candidate is declared elected by the people at the close of polls on general election day.
3. Change the 2024 congressional party primary election date from the last Saturday in August to the third Saturday in August and the qualifying period for said election from June 26-28, 2024, to June 5-7, 2024.
4. Remove proposed restriction on dates in 2024 for proposition elections.
5. Make technical changes.

The House Floor Amendments to the engrossed bill:

1. Make technical changes including specifying that in 2024 the general election for offices to be elected at the same time as members of congress is the first Sat. in Dec.

Summary of Amendments Adopted by Senate

Committee Amendments Proposed by Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs to the reengrossed bill

1. Make technical changes.
2. Define "party primary office" as an office of senator or representative in the United States Congress and office of justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court.
3. Require a party primary candidate to obtain a majority of votes to advance to the general election.
4. Provide a framework for a second party primary election in the event no party primary candidate receives a majority of votes.
5. Remove special provisions for elections in 2024.
6. Change the effective date to January 1, 2026.