

by the county or local jurisdictions involved, the district is responsible for 100% of the costs attributable to the conduct of the district's regular or special election.

- To initiate the reimbursement process, the county and local jurisdictions are required to provide the school board with "a verified account of actual costs" associated with the conduct of the district's regular or special election no later than the 84th day after the date of the election. Upon the receipt of a reimbursement request, the school board must "pay or disapprove all or a portion of the verified account" within 84 days.
- Upon the request of a county, city or township, the school board is required to review any disapproved costs with the county, city or township. If an agreement on the disapproved costs cannot be reached, the Secretary of State is responsible for resolving the matter.
- County and local jurisdictions must use the cost factors and standards established by the Department of State for the administration of the presidential primary reimbursement program when preparing reimbursement requests for school elections.

Establishment of Regular City Election and City Primary Dates (HB 4824: Sec. 642, 642a)

- A city that currently fills its elective offices at the odd-year November general election must continue to hold its regular elections on that date. Such cities have no options for changing their regular election date.
- A city that currently fills its elective offices annually on the November general election date may choose to fill its elective offices at the odd-year November general election. The election date change must be made by the city council through the adoption of a resolution between September 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004. If the city council adopts such a resolution, the city must conduct its primaries on the preceding odd-year August election date (if the city conducts primary elections). If the city council does not adopt such a resolution by December 31, 2004, the city must continue to fill its elective offices annually on the November general election date. (NEW: PA 292 of 2004 provides an even-year November general election option.)
- A city that currently fills its elective offices on any date other than the odd-year November general election date or annually on the November election date may choose to fill its elective offices at the odd-year May election date, the even-year May election date or annually on the May election date. The election date change must be made by the city council through the adoption of a resolution between September 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004. If the city council adopts such a resolution, the city must conduct its primaries on the preceding February election date (if the city conducts primary elections). If the city council does not adopt such a resolution, the city must fill its elective offices at the odd-year November general election and conduct its primaries on the odd-year August election date (if the city conducts primary elections). A city that fills its elective offices at the odd-year November general election has no further options for changing its regular election date or primary date.
- A city that adopts a resolution by December 31, 2004 to direct the conduct of its regular elections on the odd-year May election date, the even-year May election date or annually on

the May election date may choose to conduct its regular elections on the odd-year November general election date through the adoption of a second resolution. The resolution may be adopted anytime after December 31, 2004. A city that adopts such a resolution has no further options for changing its regular election date.

- A city that currently conducts a primary on the Tuesday following the second Monday in September may continue to hold a September primary on that date. To preserve the September primary, the city council must adopt a resolution between September 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004. If the city council does not adopt such a resolution by December 31, 2004, the city must conduct its primary elections on the odd-year August election date.
- A city that adopts a resolution by December 31, 2004 to preserve its September primary date may, at any time after December 31, 2004, choose to conduct its primary on the odd-year August election date through the adoption of a second resolution. A city that adopts such a resolution has no further options for changing its primary date.
- **NEW: PA 292 of 2004 permits a city that currently fills its elective offices on the even-year November general election date to continue to fill its elective offices on the even-year November general election date or choose to fill its elective offices at the odd-year November general election date.**
- **NEW: PA 292 of 2004 requires a city that holds its primary annually or at the even-year August date to continue to hold its primary on that date.**
- **NEW: PA 292 of 2004 permits a city that holds its regular election annually in November to adopt a resolution to hold its election at the even-year November election date. If a city holds its election at the even-year November election date, the primary will be held at the even-year August election date.**
- **NEW: PA 294 of 2004: After December 31, 2004, permits a city holding its regular elections at the annual or even-year November election date may change to the odd-year general election and odd-year primary by adopting a resolution.**

Coordination of Village Elections and Village Election Dates (HB 4824: Sec. 642)

- The clerk of the township where the village is located is responsible for conducting any regular or special elections conducted in the village. If the village falls in more than a single township, each township clerk must conduct the village's regular and special elections for the portion of the village that falls within his or her respective township.
- **NEW: PA 290 of 2004 requires filings for village office to be made with the township clerk if the township is conducting the election. If the village is located in more than 1 township, then the filing is made with the township clerk in which the largest number of the registered voters reside.**
- Villages are required to reimburse any expenses incurred by a township when conducting a regular or special election on behalf of the village. If a regular or special village election is held in conjunction with another election conducted by the township, the village is

responsible for paying the township a *proportionate share* of the election expenses involved. If a regular or special village election is *not* held in conjunction with another election conducted by the township, the village is responsible for 100% of the costs attributable to the conduct of the village's regular or special election.

- Regular village elections must be conducted as non-partisan elections on the even-year November general election date or on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in September in odd-number years. Village primaries are abolished. If a village wishes to fill its elective positions on the odd-year September election date, the village council must approve the September election date under a resolution adopted between September 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004. If the village council fails to adopt such a resolution by December 31, 2004, the village must fill its elective offices at the even-year November general election. After December 31, 2004, villages have no further options for changing their regular election date.
- **NEW: PA 291 of 2004 requires the township clerk to forward the information necessary to complete the village registration of a person *if the village holds its regular election in September.***
- **NEW: PA 292 of 2004 permits the village clerk to administer the village's elections if the village conducts its elections on the odd-year September date.**
- **NEW: PA 292 of 2004 requires the township to make voting equipment available to a village if the village conducts an election. If the village is located in more than 1 township, the township with the largest number of village electors must furnish the voting equipment.**
- **NEW: PA 294 of 2004: After December 31, 2004, permits a village holding its regular elections at the September primary date may change to the November general election date by resolution.**

Consideration of Election Date Options by School Boards, City Councils and Village Councils (HB 4824: Sec. 642)

- At least one public hearing must be conducted by a school board, city council or village council prior to considering any of the above referenced resolutions for adoption.
- A "record roll call vote" on the resolution must be conducted.
- The vote on the resolution may take place at the end of the final public hearing. If the resolution is adopted, a copy of the resolution must be filed with the Secretary of State.

Allowance for the Consolidation of Precincts (HB 4824: Sec. 659)

- In an instance where a city, township, village or school district is divided into two or more precincts, the precincts may be combined to conduct any election scheduled in the city, township, village or school district other than an even-numbered year November general