

**First Regular Session
Seventy-Seventh General Assembly
STATE OF SAN ANDREAS**

INTRODUCED

LLS NO. 26-0700.01 Robin Bass x2314

HOUSE BILL 26-001

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Brinkerhoff, Kent

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Wood, Hurst, Mitchell, Kessel, Peterson

House Committees

Not assigned

Senate Committees

Not assigned

A BILL FOR AN ACT

CONCERNING DUAL COUNTY ELECTORSHIP

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as engrossed and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <https://saleg.uscgov.com>)

This bill establishes a process allowing eligible residents who maintain lawful residences in more than one county within the State of San Andreas to participate in certain elections in both counties as certified Dual-County Electors (DCEs). The bill is intended to recognize modern residency patterns while preserving the integrity of statewide, federal, and legislative elections through centralized oversight and vote suppression safeguards.

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. Underlining denotes SENATE amendment.
Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing law.
Dashes through the words or numbers indicate deletions from existing law.

Under the bill, qualified electors who maintain two legitimate in-state residences may apply for Dual-County Elector status through a certification process administered by the Secretary of State and verified by both counties. Once certified, a Dual-County Elector may vote in local elections in both counties, including municipal, county, school district, and special district contests, provided that the elections involve separate political subdivisions.

The legislation maintains the one-person, one-vote principle by prohibiting multiple votes in statewide, federal, or overlapping legislative district races. A centralized Dual-County Elector Information System (DCEIS) is created to track certification, ballot issuance, and ballot receipt, and to automatically suppress duplicate contests when necessary. For duplicate races, the first received ballot controls which vote is counted.

The bill limits eligibility to individuals maintaining lawful residences within San Andreas and expressly prohibits participation in elections in more than one state. The Act also establishes documentation requirements, certification periods, enforcement provisions, and penalties for knowingly casting duplicate votes or attempting to manipulate the suppression system.

The purpose of the Act is to allow lawful participation in multiple local jurisdictions while maintaining election security, preventing fraud, and ensuring accurate statewide tabulation.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of San*
2 *Andreas:*
3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.** This Act shall be known and may
4 be cited as the “Dual County Elector Act of 2026.” **SECTION 2.**
5 **LEGISLATIVE DECLARATION.** (a) The General Assembly
6 finds that a substantial number of residents maintain more than
7 one lawful residence within the State of San Andreas, including,
8 but not limited to: (I) Students maintaining both a campus
9 residence and a parental residence; (II) Individuals maintaining
10 seasonal or employment-based residences in multiple counties;
11 (III) Residents in shared custody or blended household

1 arrangements; (IV) Workers, contractors, medical personnel, or
2 caretakers residing part-time in multiple counties. (b) Current law
3 forces such electors to select a single county for all elections,
4 despite legitimate, continuous civic engagement in multiple
5 jurisdictions. (c) Local elections including municipal, county,
6 school district, and special district elections represent separate
7 political subdivisions, and participation in different
8 non-overlapping jurisdictions does not violate the one-person,
9 one-vote principle so long as: (I) Only one vote is cast for each
10 office; (II) Duplicate contests are prevented or suppressed;
11 (III) Legislative district contests are counted only when districts
12 do not overlap. (d) The state has exclusive authority to regulate
13 local election participation within its borders, and therefore may
14 establish a system permitting eligible electors to vote in multiple
15 counties where they maintain legitimate residency. (e) To prevent
16 fraud, ensure accuracy, and preserve the integrity of federal and
17 statewide elections, a centralized statewide Dual-County Elector
18 Information System (DCEIS) is necessary. (f) Interstate
19 participation is expressly prohibited. Nothing in this Act may be
20 interpreted as authorizing an elector to cast ballots in more than
21 one state. **SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS.** As used in this Act: (a)
22 “Dual-County Elector” or “DCE” means a qualified elector who
23 maintains two lawful residences in two different counties in the
24 State of San Andreas and is certified pursuant to this Act. (b)
25 “Lawful residence” means a physical dwelling where an elector:
26 (I) Sleeps regularly; (II) Maintains personal property; (III)
27 Receives mail; or (IV) Maintains substantial, continuous physical
28 presence. An elector may maintain more than one lawful
29 residence concurrently. (c) “Residency start date” means the
30 earliest verifiable date the elector began residing at a location,
31 established by acceptable documentation under this Act. (d)
32 “Primary County” or “County of Primary Statewide Tabulation”
33 means the county in which: (I) The elector has maintained lawful

1 residence for the longest continuous period; or (II) If both
2 residences began on the same date, the county chosen by the
3 elector. (e) “Secondary County” means the other county in which
4 the elector maintains lawful residence. (f) “Overlapping
5 legislative districts” means districts with the same district number
6 and identical constituency for which a DCE is eligible in both
7 counties (e.g., House District 12 in two counties). (g)
8 “Non-overlapping legislative districts” means distinct districts
9 representing different constituencies for which a DCE is eligible
10 in each county. (h) “Local election” means any election for: (I)
11 Municipal offices; (II) County offices; (III) School district offices;
12 (IV) Special district offices; (V) Local or district-specific ballot
13 measures. (i) “Statewide election” includes elections for
14 Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney
15 General, State Treasurer, statewide ballot measures, federal
16 offices, and any race covering the entire state. (j) “DCEIS” means
17 the Dual-County Elector Information System maintained by the
18 Secretary of State. **SECTION 4. APPLICATION FOR**
19 **DUAL-COUNTY ELECTOR STATUS.** (a) Application Required.
20 Certification as a DCE is not automatic. An elector must submit a
21 formal written application. (b) Application Contents. An
22 application must include: (I) Proof of lawful residence in each
23 county; (II) Documentation showing residency start dates;
24 (III) A sworn affidavit affirming the accuracy of all residency
25 claims; (IV) Acknowledgment that the elector may cast only one
26 vote for duplicate or statewide offices; (V) Understanding that
27 interstate dual voting is illegal. (c) Student Documentation.
28 Students lacking leases or property agreements may provide:
29 (I) Official high school or college transcripts listing the residence;
30 (II) University housing or dorm assignment letters; (III) Federal or
31 state financial aid documents mailed to the residence; (IV) At
32 least two envelopes addressed to the elector at the residence, from
33 different senders, dated at least thirty days apart; (V) Institutional

1 mail from registrar, bursar, housing, or academic departments;
2 (VI) Any other Secretary-approved documentation. (d)
3 Establishing Residency Duration. The earliest verifiable date from
4 documentation determines the residency start date. If documents
5 conflict, the earliest date is used. (e) County Review. Both
6 counties must independently verify: (I) Validity of documentation,
7 (II) Residency start dates, (III) That both residences are genuine
8 and ongoing. If either county rejects the application, certification
9 is denied. (f) Certification Duration. Certification lasts through
10 two general elections, including coordinated and special elections
11 between them, not exceeding four years. (g) Revocation.
12 Certification must be revoked if: (I) Either residence is
13 abandoned; (II) Fraud is discovered; (III) Documentation is
14 invalid; (IV) The elector requests removal. (h) Update
15 Requirement. Electors must notify the Secretary of State within
16 20 days of any residency change. **SECTION 5.**
17 **DETERMINATION OF PRIMARY COUNTY.** (a) General Rule.
18 Primary County = county where the elector has resided longest,
19 measured from documented residency start dates. (b) Equal Dates.
20 If both residences began on the same date, the elector may choose
21 the Primary County. (c) Limitations. The Primary County may
22 only be changed: (I) Upon verified relocation; (II) When initial
23 residency dates are identical and the elector makes their initial
24 selection. (d) Election-Period Restriction. The Primary County
25 may not be changed within 45 days of any statewide, federal, or
26 legislative election. (e) Disputes. The Secretary of State shall
27 resolve disputes, and such determinations are final. **SECTION 6.**
28 **LIMITATION TO IN-STATE RESIDENCES.** (a) Only electors
29 with two lawful residences within San Andreas are eligible. (b)
30 Out-of-state residences do not count. (c) Electors with multi-state
31 residency must choose one state to vote in. (d) No elector may
32 vote for federal or statewide offices in more than one state. (I)
33 “For avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Act shall be interpreted

1 to authorize or permit an elector to cast a ballot for any federal
2 office in more than one state, and the elector is responsible for
3 ensuring compliance with federal law when maintaining residency
4 in more than one jurisdiction.” (e) Violations constitute an
5 election offense. **SECTION 7. VOTING RIGHTS OF**
6 **DUAL-COUNTY ELECTORS.** (a) Local Elections. A DCE may
7 vote in both counties for all local offices and measures. All such
8 votes are counted. (b) Statewide & Federal Elections. A DCE may
9 vote only once. Duplicate votes shall be suppressed. (c)
10 Legislative District Elections. (I) Overlapping Districts, only one
11 vote counted. (II) Non-overlapping Districts, both votes counted.
12 (d) Order of Voting. A DCE may vote in either county first. (e)
13 First Ballot Controls Rule. For any duplicate contest, the first
14 received ballot determines the counted vote. (I) “For purposes of
15 this subsection, the ‘first received ballot’ shall mean the ballot
16 first reported as received by any county or the Secretary of State
17 into the Dual-County Elector Information System (DCEIS),
18 regardless of the order in which the elector cast their ballots.”
19 **SECTION 8. BALLOT DESIGN AND COUNTY**
20 **PROCEDURES.** (a) Counties must provide full ballots to DCEs.
21 (b) Counties shall report issuance, receipt, and tabulation into the
22 statewide DCEIS immediately. **SECTION 9. DUAL-COUNTY**
23 **ELECTOR INFORMATION SYSTEM (DCEIS).** (a) Secretary of
24 State maintains a secure statewide system accessible to all county
25 clerks. (b) System tracks certification, ballot issuance, ballot
26 return, and tabulation. (c) The system must automatically suppress
27 duplicate statewide, federal, and overlapping legislative contests
28 from the second ballot. (I) “The system shall identify the
29 chronological order of ballot receipt and shall suppress only those
30 contests appearing on a ballot received after a substantially
31 identical contest has already been recorded.” (d) Local-only
32 contests must never be suppressed. (e) A full audit trail must be
33 retained for 25 months. **SECTION 10. OFFENSES AND**

1 ENFORCEMENT. (a) Knowingly casting more than one vote for:
2 (I) A statewide race, (II) A federal race, or (III) The same
3 legislative district constitutes an election offense. (b) A DCE is
4 not guilty of an offense when the suppression system
5 automatically removes duplicate contests. (c) Knowingly
6 attempting to override, evade, or manipulate the suppression
7 system is a felony election offense. **SECTION 11. ELECTORS**
8 **WITH THREE OR MORE RESIDENCES.** (a) An elector who
9 maintains lawful residences in three or more counties within the
10 State of San Andreas shall be eligible for Dual-County Elector
11 status only with respect to two counties at any given time: (I) The
12 Primary County, determined under Section 5; and (II) One
13 Secondary County, selected by the elector consistent with this
14 Act. (b) All additional counties in which the elector maintains
15 lawful residence shall be deemed non-participating counties for
16 purposes of this Act and shall confer no voting eligibility under
17 Dual-County Elector status. (c) An elector may change their
18 Secondary County only: (I) Upon verified relocation or cessation
19 of residence in the current Secondary County; or (II) Upon
20 renewal of Dual-County Elector certification after the expiration
21 of the elector's two-general-election certification period. (d) Any
22 elector seeking to change their Secondary County shall submit: (I)
23 A new Dual-County Elector application; (II) Updated residency
24 documentation; (III) An affidavit explaining the reason for the
25 change. (e) Under no circumstances shall an elector be authorized
26 to cast ballots under this Act in more than two counties during a
27 single certification period. (f) Nothing in this Act shall be
28 construed to allow an elector to rotate, alternate, or switch voting
29 eligibility among more than two counties within a single
30 certification period, except as provided in subsection (c).