

Military Voting Rights in New Hampshire

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[About Sam Wright](#)

7.0—Military voting rights

As I have explained in Law Reviews 20022 and 20023, the immediately preceding articles in this “Law Review” series, military personnel have often been disenfranchised through no fault of their own. Because of late primaries, ballot access lawsuits, and other problems, local election officials have often not had ballots available to transmit until a few days before Election Day. For the service member serving at sea or at an isolated overseas duty station, where mail service is slow and intermittent, there has often been insufficient time for the voter to receive the absentee ballot, mark it, and return it on time for it to be counted.

¹ I invite the reader’s attention to www.roa.org/lawcenter. You will find more than 1900 “Law Review” articles about the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA), the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), the Uniformed Services Former Spouse Protection Act (USFSPA), and other laws that are especially pertinent to those who serve our country in uniform. You will also find a detailed Subject Index, to facilitate finding articles about very specific topics. The Reserve Officers Association, now doing business as the Reserve Organization of America (ROA), initiated this column in 1997. I am the author of more than 1700 of the articles.

² BA 1973 Northwestern University, JD (law degree) 1976 University of Houston, LLM (advanced law degree) 1980 Georgetown University. I served in the Navy and Navy Reserve as a Judge Advocate General’s Corps officer and retired in 2007. I am a life member of ROA. For 43 years, I have worked with volunteers around the country to reform absentee voting laws and procedures to facilitate the enfranchisement of the brave young men and women who serve our country in uniform. I have also dealt with the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) and the Veterans’ Reemployment Rights Act (VRRRA—the 1940 version of the federal reemployment statute) for 36 years. I developed the interest and expertise in this law during the decade (1982-92) that I worked for the United States Department of Labor (DOL) as an attorney. Together with one other DOL attorney (Susan M. Webman), I largely drafted the proposed VRRRA rewrite that President George H.W. Bush presented to Congress, as his proposal, in February 1991. On 10/13/1994, President Bill Clinton signed into law USERRA, Public Law 103-353, 108 Stat. 3162. The version of USERRA that President Clinton signed in 1994 was 85% the same as the Webman-Wright draft. USERRA is codified in title 38 of the United States Code at sections 4301 through 4335 (38 U.S.C. 4301-35). I have also dealt with the VRRRA and USERRA as a judge advocate in the Navy and Navy Reserve, as an attorney for the Department of Defense (DOD) organization called Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR), as an attorney for the United States Office of Special Counsel (OSC), as an attorney in private practice, and as the Director of the Service Members Law Center (SMLC), as a full-time employee of ROA, for six years (2009-15). Please see Law Review 15052 (June 2015), concerning the accomplishments of the SMLC. My paid employment with ROA ended 5/31/2015, but I have continued the work of the SMLC as a volunteer. You can reach me by e-mail at SWright@roa.org.

The problem has been worst in states with late primaries. Until the results of the primary have been certified, the election official cannot print, much less transmit, general election ballots. But late primaries benefit incumbents, and the legislators who write the rules are incumbents.

Finally, in 2009, Congress got tired of waiting for the states to fix this problem. Congress amended the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), and now each state is required by federal law to get the ballots out to military and overseas voters by the 45th day before Election Day.³ Complying with this federal mandate meant that late-primary states were required to move their primaries back to earlier in the year.

New Hampshire is now the only state that conducts its primary in September. The Granite State will hold its primary on 9/8/2020, just 56 days before the general election on 11/3/2020. How will New Hampshire's town clerks manage to certify the results of the primary, print general election ballots, and transmit them in time to meet the federal 45-day standard?

I have been in touch with an attorney in the Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice (DOJ). He assured me that DOJ is following New Hampshire closely, and that the New Hampshire Secretary of State has assured DOJ that the state's town clerks can determine the primary winners, print the general election ballots, and transmit them to military and overseas voters in just 11 days. Perhaps that is possible in a largely rural state like New Hampshire.

Readers in New Hampshire and elsewhere: Please contact your local election official (LEO). Please ensure that the official is aware of the federal 45-day rule and that he or she expects to comply. If your LEO misses the 45-day standard for whatever reason, please let me know at SWright@roa.org.

If DOJ is made aware that any state, or any part of a state, misses the 45-day deadline this year or in any year, DOJ can and will go to federal court for emergency injunctive relief. The usual relief sought and obtained is a federal court order extending the deadline for the receipt of marked absentee ballots coming from outside our country, including Army Post Office (APO) and Fleet Post Office (FPO) addresses, so that a minimum of 45 days is provided for the ballot to go from the election official to the voter and back.

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This article is one of 1900-plus "Law Review" articles available at www.roa.org/lawcenter. The Reserve Officers Association, now doing business as the Reserve Organization of America (ROA), initiated this column in 1997. New articles are added each month.

³ 52 U.S.C. 20302(a)(8).

ROA is almost a century old—it was established in 1922 by a group of veterans of “The Great War,” as World War I was then known. One of those veterans was Captain Harry S. Truman. As President, in 1950, he signed our congressional charter. Under that charter, our mission is to advocate for the implementation of policies that provide for adequate national security. For many decades, we have argued that the Reserve Components, including the National Guard, are a cost-effective way to meet our nation’s defense needs.

Indeed, ROA is the *only* national military organization that exclusively supports America’s Reserve and National Guard.

Through these articles, and by other means, we have sought to educate service members, their spouses, and their attorneys about their legal rights and about how to exercise and enforce those rights. We provide information to service members, without regard to whether they are members of ROA or eligible to join, but please understand that ROA members, through their dues and contributions, pay the costs of providing this service and all the other great services that ROA provides.

If you are now serving or have ever served in any one of our nation’s seven uniformed services, you are eligible for membership in ROA, and a one-year membership only costs \$20. Enlisted personnel as well as officers are eligible for full membership, and eligibility applies to those who are serving or have served in the Active Component, the National Guard, or the Reserve.

If you are eligible for ROA membership, please join. You can join on-line at www.roa.org or call ROA at 800-809-9448.

If you are not eligible to join, please contribute financially, to help us keep up and expand this effort on behalf of those who serve. Please mail us a contribution to:

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