



Venango County

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Board of Commissioners
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Chief Clerk/Administrator
Sabrina S. Backer

Official Notice of Election for Military and Overseas Voters Venango County May 18, 2021 Municipal Primary

This official notice of an election to be conducted on May 18, 2021 in Venango County. Military and overseas electors may register to vote and request an official absentee ballot by using the Federal Postcard Application (FPCA), as available at www.votespa.com or www.fvap.gov. You may submit your FPCA by fax to (814)432-4741 or by email at voterservices@co.venango.pa.us.

Military and overseas electors may request an absentee ballot at anytime prior to a primary or election. However, if time does not permit you to receive and return an official absentee ballot, you are also entitled to vote using the *Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot* (FWAB), available at www.votespa.com or www.fvap.gov. Military electors may use the FWAB to register and vote simultaneously.

The FWAB can be used to vote for ALL federal, state, and local offices and ballot initiatives.

To vote, refer the instructions and page 3 of the FWAB application.

To vote for federal offices (President, U.S. Senator, or U.S. Representative in Congress), write in the name of the candidate of your choice in the space provided on the FWAB.

To vote for state offices, local offices, or ballot initiatives, write the names of candidates or ballot initiatives in the Addendum section of the FWAB. Under the Office/Ballot initiative heading, enter the office the candidate is running for or the title of the Ballot Initiative (referendum). Under the **Candidate Name, Party Affiliation, or Initiative Vote** heading, list the names of the candidate you wish to vote for, or if you are voting on a Referendum question write YES or NO.

Municipal Primary Notice

In accordance with 25 P. S. §§ 2606, 2866, 3041 and 25 Pa.C.S. § 3514 of the Pennsylvania Election Code, notice is hereby given that at the ensuing Municipal Primary to be held May 18, 2021 between the hours of 7:00 AM and 8:00 PM prevailing time in all of the various Election Districts of Venango County, the following offices will be voted for:

Judicial Offices

1 Magisterial District Judge

Magisterial District 28-3-03

County Offices

1 Coroner (4 year term)
1 District Attorney (4 year term)
1 Register & Recorder/Clerk of Courts (4 year term)
1 Sheriff (4 year term)

All 44 precincts in Venango County
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School Director Offices

1 A-C Valley (4 year term)
5 Cranberry 1-(2 year term) / 4-(4 year term)
4 Forest (4 year term)
4 Franklin Area (4 year term)
6 Oil City 2-(2 year term) 4 -(4 year term)
4 Penncrest (4 year term)
4 Titusville (4 year term)
4 Valley Grove (4 year term)

City Offices

Franklin

1 Mayor – 4 year term
3 Council (At-Large) – 4 year term

Oil City

2 Council (At-Large) – 4 year term
1 City Treasurer – 4 year term
1 City Controller – 4 year term

Township Offices

Each township in Venango County will nominate candidates for the following offices:

1 Supervisor – 6 year term ** Victory Township will not elect **
1 Auditor – 6 year term **Allegheny, Cornplanter, Oilcreek, and Scrubgrass will not elect**
1 Tax Collector – 4 year term

In addition, some townships will nominate candidates for additional Supervisor and/or Auditor offices as specified below.

Cornplanter

1 Supervisor – 2 year term
1 Auditor – 2 year term

Frenchcreek

1 Auditor – 2 year term

Richland

1 Auditor – 4 year term

Rockland

1 Auditor – 2 year term

Sandycreek

1 Supervisor – 2 year term
1 Auditor – 2 year term

Victory

1 Auditor – 4 year term

Borough Offices

Each borough in Venango County will nominate candidates for the following offices:

- 1 Mayor – 4 year term
- 1 Tax Collector – 4 year term

In addition, all boroughs in Venango County will nominate candidates for the office of Council and/or Auditor as specified below.

Barkeyville

- 3 Council (At-Large) – 4 year term

Cooperstown

- 3 Council (At-Large) – 4 year term

Pleasantville

- 3 Council (At-Large) – 4 year term

Rouseville

- 4 Council (At-Large) – 4 year term
- 2 Council (At-Large) – 2 year term

Utica

- 3 Council (At-Large) – 4 year term
- 1 Council (At-Large) – 2 year term
- 1 Auditor – 6 year term
- 1 Auditor – 2 year term

Clintonville

- 3 Council (At-Large) – 4 year term

Emlenton

- 3 Council (At-Large) – 4 year term
- 1 Council (At-Large) -2 year term
- 1 Auditor – 6 year term

Polk

- 3 Council (At-Large) – 4 year term

Sugarcreek

- 1 Council (Ward 1) – 4 year term
- 1 Council (Ward 2) – 4 year term
- 1 Council (Ward 4) – 4 year term
- 1 Council (Ward 5) – 4 year term

Constables

The following precincts will elect a Constable to a 6 year term:

Allegheny
Barkeyville
Canal
Cherrytree
Clinton
Cooperstown
Franklin (Ward1)
Franklin (Ward 2)
Frenchcreek
Irwin
Oakland
Oil City (Ward 3)
Oil City (Ward 6)
Plum
Scrubgrass
Sugarcreek (Ward 4)

Judge of Elections and Inspector of Elections

All 44 precincts in Venango County will nominate candidates for Judge of Elections (4 year term) and Inspector of Elections (4 year term).

Shall the Pennsylvania Constitution be amended to change existing law and increase the power of the General Assembly to unilaterally terminate or extend a disaster emergency declaration—and the powers of Commonwealth agencies to address the disaster regardless of its severity pursuant to that declaration—through passing a concurrent resolution by simple majority, thereby removing the existing check and balance of presenting a resolution to the Governor for approval or disapproval?

Plain English Statement of the Office of Attorney General

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2021-1

RELATING TO THE TERMINATION OR EXTENSION OF DISASTER EMERGENCY
DECLARATIONS

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2021-1 proposes to amend Article III, Section 9 of the Pennsylvania Constitution to provide a new exception to traditional legislative procedure by allowing the General Assembly to terminate or extend a disaster emergency declaration or a portion of such declaration without needing the Governor's approval.

Currently, Article III, Section 9 establishes a general rule that all orders, resolutions or votes requiring approval by both the House of Representatives and Senate must be presented to the Governor for his approval or veto. Resolutions for the adjournment of the General Assembly are exempted from this process. If the order, resolution or vote is approved by the Governor, it becomes law. If the Governor vetoes the resolution, it does not become law unless two-thirds of the House and Senate vote to override the veto. The proposed amendment would create an additional exception to this customary legislative procedure for concurrent resolutions to terminate or extend, in whole or in part, a disaster emergency declaration issued by the Governor.

The proposed amendment will also have the effect of reversing a recent ruling of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court which held the Pennsylvania Constitution prohibited the General Assembly from passing a concurrent resolution to terminate the Governor's Covid-19 disaster emergency declaration without presenting it to the Governor for his approval. It will change the law to allow the General Assembly to terminate or extend a disaster emergency declaration through a concurrent resolution approved by only a majority of the members of the House and Senate, without having to present the resolution to the Governor for his approval or veto.

The proposed amendment is limited in that it only changes the traditional legislative process for terminating or extending disaster emergency declarations issued by the Governor. The amendment will not alter the current legislative procedure with respect to which orders, resolutions or votes of the General Assembly must be presented to the Governor for his approval on any other subject matter.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT – ARTICLE IV
DISASTER EMERGENCY DECLARATION AND MANAGEMENT

Ballot Question

Shall the Pennsylvania Constitution be amended to change existing law so that: a disaster emergency

declaration will expire automatically after 21 days, regardless of the severity of the emergency, unless the General Assembly takes action to extend the disaster emergency; the Governor may not declare a new disaster emergency to respond to the dangers facing the Commonwealth unless the General Assembly passes a concurrent resolution; the General Assembly enacts new laws for disaster management?

Plain English Statement of the Office of Attorney General

Joint Resolution No. 2021-1

Disaster Emergency Declaration and Management

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2021-1 proposes adding a new section to Article IV of the Pennsylvania Constitution. This amendment incorporates disaster emergency declaration and management powers directly into the Constitution by:

- Granting the Governor authority to declare a disaster emergency declaration by proclamation or executive order;
- Requiring each declaration to indicate the nature, location and type of disaster;
- Granting the General Assembly authority to pass laws providing for the manner in which each disaster shall be managed;
- Limiting the duration of a Governor's declaration to 21 days, unless otherwise extended, in whole or in part, by a concurrent resolution of the General Assembly;
- Preventing the Governor, upon the expiration of a declaration, from issuing a new declaration based upon the same or substantially similar facts, unless the General Assembly passes a concurrent resolution expressly approving a new declaration.

Currently, disaster emergency declaration and management powers are delegated by statute to the Governor. The Governor has the sole authority to issue and manage all disaster emergency declarations, which cannot extend beyond 90 days unless renewed by the Governor. The General Assembly may override a Governor's disaster emergency declaration by concurrent resolution that must be presented to the Governor for his approval or veto.

If approved, the amendment would transfer certain of the Governor's existing authority to respond to and manage disaster emergencies to the General Assembly. The Governor would retain the authority to issue an initial disaster emergency declaration but the declaration's permissible length would be reduced from 90 to 21 days. The sole authority to extend a declaration would lie with the General Assembly; presently, this power rests with the Governor. Upon expiration of the initial declaration, the amendment prohibits the Governor from issuing a new declaration based upon the same or substantially similar facts without the approval of the General Assembly. The Governor would no longer have unilateral authority to manage disasters, but would have to do so consistent with the laws passed by the General Assembly.

If approved, the General Assembly would be required to pass new laws establishing the manner in which each type of disaster shall be managed. If added to the Pennsylvania Constitution, the proposed amendment cannot be modified or repealed except by a judicial decision finding all or part of the proposed amendment unconstitutional or by the approval of a subsequent constitutional amendment.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT – ARTICLE I
PROHIBITION AGAINST DENIAL OR ABRIDGEMENT
OF EQUALITY OF RIGHTS BECAUSE OF RACE OR ETHNICITY

Ballot Question

Shall the Pennsylvania Constitution be amended by adding a new section providing that equality of rights

under the law shall not be denied or abridged because of an individual's race or ethnicity?

Plain English Statement of the Office of Attorney General

Joint Resolution No. 2021-1

Prohibition Against Denial or Abridgment of Equality of Rights Because of Race and Ethnicity

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2021-1, if approved by the electorate, will add a new section to Article I of the Pennsylvania Constitution. This amendment creates a constitutional prohibition against restricting or denying an individual's equal rights under Pennsylvania law because of race or ethnicity.

Generally, inclusion of this amendment within the Pennsylvania Constitution signifies that freedom from discrimination based on race or ethnicity is an essential principle of liberty and free government. This amendment applies to all Pennsylvania state, county and local governmental entities, and guarantees equality of rights under the law. The amendment, if enacted, will become a part of the Pennsylvania Constitution. As such, its provisions must be applied consistent with the other provisions of the Constitution.

This equal right to be free from racial or ethnic discrimination will exist independent from any such rights under the United States Constitution or corresponding federal law. If the current federal protections proscribing racial or ethnic discrimination are abolished, the prohibition against such discrimination will remain in the Pennsylvania Constitution. The amendment is limited in that it creates a right only under Pennsylvania law.

Once added to the Pennsylvania Constitution, the right to be free from racial or ethnic discrimination under the law cannot be eliminated except by a judicial decision finding the amendment unconstitutional or the approval of a subsequent constitutional amendment. If approved, the General Assembly may pass new laws to implement the amendment, but it may not pass a law inconsistent with it.