

What is Australian ballot voting?

Australian ballot voting is one method of voting at local elections recognized by Vermont general law. The term “Australian ballot” refers to a system of secret voting on warned articles using a pre-printed ballot. The Australian ballot system involves opening the polls during or after a special or annual municipal meeting for an extended period of time for the purpose of voting. [17 V.S.A. § 2103\(4\)](#). The town clerk is the presiding officer for all Australian ballot elections. [17 V.S.A. § 2680\(f\)](#). Australian ballot voting is distinguishable from “floor voting” and voting by “paper ballot,” both of which occur during traditional, open style town meetings where a moderator facilitates the discussion and voting on town business. Voting by paper ballot involves writing “yes” or “no” in response to a question or writing the name of a candidate who is running for office on a piece of paper rather than voting on a pre-printed Australian ballot.

When is it used?

The Australian ballot method of voting only applies when specifically required by statute, municipal governance charter, or when the law explicitly enables voters to use it for certain items of town business. The three general subjects that the law enables voters to vote by Australian ballot include the election of officers, budget article(s), and public question(s).

A budget article is any article that directly expends or appropriates municipal funds. A public question article is any article that does not deal with either the election of officers or the expenditure of funds. A vote to use Australian ballot voting for the election of officers applies to all officers, whereas a vote for its use for budget and public questions can apply either to single, multiple, or all related questions. Articles to change the method of voting from floor vote to Australian ballot for these purposes must be in substantially the following forms:

Vote whether to use Australian ballot to elect officers.

- Shall [*insert name of municipality*] elect its town officers by Australian ballot pursuant to 17 V.S.A. § 2680(b)?

A vote to elect town officers by Australian ballot would override the previously mandated state method. For instance, state law directs that selectboard members, listers, and auditors must be elected “by ballot.” [17 V.S.A. § 2646](#). That means the town must elect those officers using paper ballots, unless it votes to elect them by Australian ballot.

Vote whether to use Australian ballot for budget articles.

- Shall the *[insert name of municipality]* adopt all budget articles by Australian ballot pursuant to 17 V.S.A. § 2680(c)(1)?

or

- Shall *[insert name of municipality]* adopt its *[insert one or more specific budget articles, e.g., highway budget article]* by Australian ballot pursuant to 17 V.S.A. § 2680(c)(1)?

Vote whether to use Australian ballot for public question(s)

- Shall *[insert name of municipality]* vote on all public questions by Australian ballot pursuant to 17 V.S.A. § 2680(d)?

or

- Shall *[insert name of municipality]* vote on *[insert the specific public question]* by Australian ballot pursuant to 17 V.S.A. § 2680(d)?

If a town has yet to adopt the Australian ballot method of voting for use on all public questions and votes its public questions from the floor, then the vote on whether to adopt it for any of the three subjects referenced above would be from the floor. [17 V.S.A. § 2680\(e\)](#).

Typically, when a town has made the decision to vote by Australian ballot, that system goes into effect at the next meeting after the vote was held. This system of voting will continue to be used unless and until it is rescinded by the voters at a special or annual town meeting warned for that purpose.

Several discrete circumstances exist when towns are enabled to use Australian ballot voting, regardless of whether they have adopted its use on all public questions. For example, a town may vote to adopt or amend its town plan by Australian ballot. [24 V.S.A. § 4385\(c\)](#).¹

On occasion, towns must use Australian ballot regardless of their preferences. Instances when towns are required by law to use Australian ballot include voting on:

- governance charter amendments. [17 V.S.A. § 2645\(a\)\(7\)](#);
- municipal mergers. [24 V.S.A. § 1485\(c\)](#);

¹ A “rural town” may also require that its zoning bylaws be adopted by Australian ballot. 24 V.S.A. § 4442(c)(2). A rural town is a town having a population of fewer than 2,500 persons or a town having between 2,500 and 5,000 that has chosen to be considered a rural town. The vote to be considered a rural town must be by Australian ballot. 24 V.S.A. § 4303(25).

- entrance into a union municipal district such as a solid waste district. [24 V.S.A. §§ 4863\(b\) and \(c\)](#).
- bond votes. [24 V.S.A. § 1758\(a\)](#);
- borrowing for public improvements or the acquisition of capital assets when the term is more than five years. [24 V.S.A. § 1786a\(c\)](#); and
- the decision to appoint rather than elect a constable. [17 V.S.A. § 2651a\(a\)\(1\)](#).

Mailing out Ballots to All Active Registered Voters

When using Australian ballot, the selectboard may vote to mail ballots to all active registered voters in the town. If the selectboard chooses to do so, it must ensure that the ballots are mailed not less than 20 days before the election or as soon as they are available (therefore, the vote to mail out ballots must come sometime beforehand).

Electing Officers by Australian Ballot

When officers are elected by Australian ballot, they must first be nominated by petition. Petitions must clearly state the candidate's name or nickname², the office sought, and the length of the term. The petition must be signed by 30 voters or one percent of the legal voters in town (whichever number is less) and must be filed with the town clerk within the time prescribed by [17 V.S.A. § 2681](#).

Ballots for local elections must meet the standards set forth in [17 V.S.A. § 2681a](#), and the town is responsible for the expense of preparing them. When officer elections are voted by Australian ballot, the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. A write-in candidate must receive 30 votes or one percent of the registered voters (whichever is less) in order to win. [17 V.S.A. § 2682a](#). If no one runs by petition and no write-in candidate receives the requisite number of votes, the selectboard may appoint a voter to fill the office until the next annual meeting. [17 V.S.A. § 2682\(d\)](#). If there is a tie vote, a run-off election is held to choose between the tied candidates. [17 V.S.A. § 2682b](#).

A process for recounts of votes for local officials and for an appeal of the result of the recount are provided in [17 V.S.A. §§ 2683-2687](#). In addition, any voter may demand a recount on any question voted by Australian ballot if the margin of vote was less than five percent of the total votes cast. [17 V.S.A. § 2688](#).

² Act 60 (2021) defines a nickname a candidate may use as a name of one or two words that the candidate has commonly employed for at least three years. A candidate may not use a slogan or words that indicates a "political, economic, social, or religious view or affiliation."

Informational Hearings

The process for using the Australian ballot system requires a public informational hearing as a precursor to the vote. The selectboard must hold an informational hearing when a town uses this system of voting on any public or budget question. The informational hearing, which is administered by the selectboard, must be held within the 10 days immediately preceding the town meeting at which the Australian ballot system of voting is to be used. The purpose of the informational hearing is to afford the electorate an opportunity to discuss the article(s) on which they will be voting. The hearing serves as the debate component that would otherwise accompany voting when conducted from the floor. [17 V.S.A. § 2680\(h\)](#). The selectboard, not the moderator, is statutorily responsible for the administration of this hearing, although informally many selectboards will defer to the moderator once such an informational hearing begins.

The informational hearing must be warned at least 10 days in advance by posting notice of the hearing in at least two public places in town and in the town clerk's office. Unlike town meeting, which is a meeting of the voters, an informational meeting is a meeting of a public body (i.e., the selectboard). Consequently, information hearings may, but are not required to be hybrid (i.e., in person and remote). Please refer to our [Hybrid Meeting Toolkit](#) for more information on how to run hybrid meetings.

Note that if the town has voted to change the date of its annual town meeting to one of the three days preceding the first Tuesday in March, then the public informational hearing may be held in conjunction with that town meeting, in which case the moderator presides. [17 V.S.A. § 2680\(h\)\(2\)\(B\)](#). Also note that if your informational hearing is occurring in conjunction with your town floor meeting, it cannot be held in hybrid fashion (i.e., not remotely).

An informational hearing must only be held when a town "has voted to adopt the Australian ballot system of voting on any public question or budget...". [17 V.S.A. § 2680\(h\)\(1\)](#). However, an informational hearing is not required when a town uses Australian ballot voting to elect its officers, nor when the law requires the use of Australian ballot for purposes of a specific vote unless that provision of law includes such a requirement. For instance, towns must vote by Australian ballot on the question of borrowing for a term of more than five years and on the question of cannabis retail; however, the controlling statutes do not require that an informational hearing be held. An informational hearing is not required when a town votes its zoning bylaws by Australian ballot, either, because the statutory authority and requirements for adopting bylaws by Australian ballot are different from those for voting on public questions via Australian ballot. While not required by statute, the selectboard can still decide to hold an informational hearing in such instances and sometimes doing so would be well advised.

If you have additional questions relating to Australian ballot voting, please visit the [Office of the Secretary of State's Elections Division](#).