government-issued voter identification
 (now: voter identification; voting)

State of Arizona House of Representatives Fifty-fifth Legislature Second Regular Session 2022

# **HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2025**

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

ENACTING AND ORDERING THE SUBMISSION TO THE PEOPLE OF A MEASURE RELATING TO VOTER IDENTIFICATION.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring:

1. Under the power of the referendum, as vested in the Legislature, the following measure, relating to voter identification, is enacted to become valid as a law if approved by the voters and on proclamation of the Governor:

# AN ACT

AMENDING TITLE 16, CHAPTER 4, ARTICLE 8, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTIONS 16-541.01 AND 16-541.02; AMENDING SECTIONS 16-547, 16-548, 16-550 AND 16-579, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 28, CHAPTER 8, ARTICLE 4, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 28-3165.01; RELATING TO VOTER IDENTIFICATION.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Short title

This act may be cited as the "Arizonans for Voter ID  $\mbox{\sc Act}$ ".

### Sec. 2. Findings and declaration of purpose

The people of this state find and declare as follows:

- 1. Since 1991, Arizona has offered the convenience of early voting by mail, which is now enjoyed by more than seventy-five percent of Arizona voters who exercise their right to vote.
- 2. Though voting by mail is convenient for many voters, the process must be properly administered and safeguarded to reduce the opportunity for illegal votes, illegitimate votes or fraudulent votes to occur.
- 3. Every illegal vote negates a lawful vote, deprives legal voters of their full voting rights and undermines public confidence in our elections.
- 4. Arizona should strive to make it easy to vote and hard to cheat.
- 5. Arizona law currently requires proof of identification to register to vote.
- 6. Arizona law currently requires proof of identification for voting in person at the polls, in person at an early voting center and in person at an emergency voting center before casting a ballot.
- 7. Basic identification requirements are a commonsense practice to provide security and prevent fraud and are commonly required in everyday life, including to purchase alcohol or cigarettes, obtain a driver license, board a commercial flight, donate blood, open a bank account, purchase a firearm, receive unemployment benefits, obtain auto

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 insurance, purchase or rent a home, confirm identity over the telephone and conduct many other basic transactions.

- 8. Arizona law currently treats in-person and early-by-mail voters disparately, requiring identification from all in-person voters before casting a ballot in every election with no such requirement for early-by-mail voters.
- 9. Signatures are not a form of identification and are a subjective measure that can lead to some legal votes being rejected and illegal votes being accepted.
- 10. The type of voter identification required by this measure for mail-in voting, including the voter's date of birth and either the last four digits of the voter's social security number or the voter's driver license or nonoperating identification license number, is information that most voters know by memory or may easily access.
- 11. It is appropriate to continue to provide a period during which a voter who has inadvertently failed to provide the proper voter identification information can easily provide this information and have the voter's ballot counted.
- 12. Section 3 of this measure is intended to bring current statutes that require identification at on-site early voting locations and other early voting locations the protections of the voter protection act.
- 13. Section 7 of this measure is intended to improve voter identification requirements for in-person voting.
- 14. Section 8 of this measure is intended to ensure that any qualified elector in Arizona has access to free voter identification for the purpose of voting.
- 15. In interpreting the provisions of this act, a court of law shall consider the goals of the people of Arizona to ensure election security and integrity.
- Sec. 3. Title 16, chapter 4, article 8, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding sections 16-541.01 and 16-541.02, to read:

16-541.01. <u>Definitions</u>

IN THIS ARTICLE, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:

- 1. "COMPLETED AFFIDAVIT" MEANS A SIGNED EARLY BALLOT AFFIDAVIT PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 16-547 THAT INCLUDES THE VOTER'S DATE OF BIRTH AND THE NUMBER ON THE VOTER'S EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION.
- 2. "EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION" MEANS ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:
  - (a) THE VOTER'S ARIZONA DRIVER LICENSE NUMBER.
- (b) THE VOTER'S ARIZONA NONOPERATING IDENTIFICATION LICENSE NUMBER.

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- (c) THE LAST FOUR DIGITS OF THE VOTER'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.
- (d) THE VOTER'S UNIQUE IDENTIFYING NUMBER PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 16-152.

16-541.02. On-site early voting; identification

ANY ON-SITE EARLY VOTING LOCATION OR ANY OTHER IN-PERSON EARLY VOTING LOCATION SHALL REQUIRE EACH ELECTOR TO PRESENT IDENTIFICATION AS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 16-579 BEFORE RECEIVING A BALLOT.

Sec. 4. Section 16-547, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

# 16-547. Ballot affidavit; form

A. The early ballot shall be accompanied by an envelope bearing on the front the name, official title and post office address of the recorder or other officer in charge of elections and on the other side a printed affidavit THAT CAN BE CONCEALED WHEN DELIVERED OR MAILED TO THE COUNTY RECORDER OR OTHER OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ELECTIONS. THE AFFIDAVIT SHALL REQUIRE THE VOTER TO PROVIDE THE VOTER'S EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER AND THE VOTER'S DATE OF BIRTH AND SIGNATURE AND SHALL INCLUDE A STATEMENT in substantially the following form:

I declare the following under penalty of perjury: I am a registered voter in \_\_\_\_\_ county Arizona, I have not voted and will not vote in this election in any other county or state, I understand that knowingly voting more than once in any election is a class 5 felony and I voted the enclosed ballot and signed this affidavit personally unless noted below.

If the voter was assisted by another person in marking the ballot, complete the following:

I declare the following under penalty of perjury: At the registered voter's request I assisted the voter identified in this affidavit with marking the voter's ballot, I marked the ballot as directly instructed by the voter, I provided the assistance because the voter was physically unable to mark the ballot solely due to illness, injury or physical limitation and I understand that there is no power of attorney for voting and that the voter must be able to make the voter's selection even if they THE VOTER cannot physically mark the ballot.

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 Name of voter assistant:

Address of voter assistant:

TELEPHONE NUMBER OF VOTER ASSISTANT:

VOTER ASSISTANT'S RELATIONSHIP TO VOTER:

- B. The face of each envelope in which a ballot is sent to a federal postcard applicant or in which a ballot is returned by the applicant to the recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall be in the form prescribed in accordance with the uniformed and overseas citizens absentee voting act of 1986 (P.L. 99-410; 52 United States Code section 20301). Otherwise, the envelopes shall be the same as those used to send ballots to, or receive ballots from, other early voters.
- C. The officer charged by law with the duty of preparing ballots at any election shall ensure that the early ballot is sent in an envelope that states substantially the following:

If the addressee does not reside at this address, mark the unopened envelope "return to sender" and deposit it in the United States mail.

D. The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall supply printed instructions to early voters that direct them to sign PROVIDE THE VOTER'S DATE OF BIRTH AND SIGNATURE ON the affidavit AND PROVIDE THE VOTER'S EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER, mark the ballot and return both THE BALLOT AND THE COMPLETED AFFIDAVIT in the enclosed self-addressed envelope that complies with section 16-545. The instructions shall include the following statement:

In order to be valid and counted, the ballot and COMPLETED affidavit must be delivered to the office of the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections or may be deposited at any polling place in the county  $\frac{1}{100}$  NOT later than 7:00 p.m. on election day. The ballot will not be counted without the voter's signature on the envelope.

(WARNING — It is a felony to offer or receive any compensation for a ballot.)

16-548. Preparation and transmission of ballot

A. The early voter shall  $\frac{\text{make and sign}}{\text{make and sign}}$  COMPLETE the affidavit and shall then  $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{the ballot}}$  THE ballot in such a manner that  $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{the ballot}}$ ,  $\frac{\text{the ballot}}{\text{the ballot}}$ , if a paper ballot, so as to conceal the

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 vote and deposit the voted ballot in the envelope provided for that purpose, which shall be securely sealed and, together with the COMPLETED affidavit, delivered or mailed to the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections of the political subdivision in which the elector is registered or deposited by the voter or the voter's agent at any polling place in the county. In order to be counted and valid, the ballot AND COMPLETED AFFIDAVIT must be received by the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections or deposited at any polling place in the county no NOT later than 7:00 p.m. on election day.

B. If the early voter is an overseas citizen, a qualified elector absent from the United States or in the United States service, a spouse or dependent residing with the early voter or a qualified elector of a special district mail ballot election as provided in article 8.1 of this chapter, the early voter may subscribe to the affidavit before and obtain the signature and military identification number or passport number, if available, of any person who is a United States citizen eighteen years of age or older.

Sec. 6. Section 16-550, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

#### 16-550. Receipt of voter's ballot: cure period

A. On receipt of the envelope containing the early ballot and the COMPLETED ballot affidavit, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall compare the signatures thereon SIGNATURE ON THE ENVELOPE with the signature of the elector on the elector's registration record AND SHALL CONFIRM THE ELECTOR'S EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION AND DATE OF BIRTH AS SUBMITTED BY THE ELECTOR PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-548. If the signature is inconsistent with the elector's signature on the elector's registration record OR IF THE ELECTOR'S EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION OR DATE OF BIRTH CANNOT BE CONFIRMED, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall make reasonable efforts to contact the voter, advise the voter of the inconsistent signature OR INABILITY TO CONFIRM THE VOTER'S EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION OR DATE OF BIRTH and allow the voter to correct or the county to confirm the inconsistent signature, EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION OR DATE OF BIRTH. The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall allow SIGNATURES, EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATIONS AND DATES OF BIRTH to be corrected not later than the fifth business day after a primary, general or special election that includes a federal office or the third business day after any other election. If the signature is

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 missing, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall make reasonable efforts to contact the elector, advise the elector of the missing signature and allow the elector to add the elector's signature not later than 7:00 p.m. on election day. If satisfied that the signatures correspond AND THAT THE EARLY VOTER IDENTIFICATION AND DATE OF BIRTH CAN BE CONFIRMED, the recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall hold the envelope containing the early ballot and the completed affidavit unopened in accordance with the rules of the secretary of state.

- B. The recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall thereafter safely keep the affidavits and early ballots in the recorder's or other officer's office and may deliver them for tallying pursuant to section 16-551. Tallying of ballots may begin immediately after the envelope and completed affidavit are processed pursuant to this section and delivered to the early election board.
- C. The county recorder shall send a list of all voters who were issued early ballots to the election board of the precinct in which the voter is registered.
  - D. This section does not apply to:
- 1. A special taxing district that is authorized pursuant to section 16-191 to conduct its own elections.
- 2. A special district mail ballot election that is conducted pursuant to article 8.1 of this chapter.
- Sec. 7. Section 16-579, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

# 16-579. Procedure for obtaining ballot by elector

- A. Every qualified elector WHO APPEARS IN PERSON AT A POLLING PLACE, VOTING CENTER, ON-SITE EARLY VOTING LOCATION OR OTHER IN-PERSON VOTING LOCATION, before receiving a ballot, shall announce the elector's name and place of residence in a clear, audible tone of voice to the election official in charge of the signature roster or present the elector's name and residence in writing. The election official in charge of the signature roster shall comply with the following and the qualified elector shall be allowed within the voting area:
  - 1. The elector shall present any of the following:
- (a) A valid AND UNEXPIRED form of identification that bears the photograph, name and address of the elector that reasonably appear to be the same as the name and address in the precinct register, including an Arizona driver license, an Arizona nonoperating identification license, a tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification THAT IS ISSUED BY A TRIBAL GOVERNMENT or a United States federal,

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state or local government issued identification. Identification is deemed valid unless it can be determined on its face that it has expired.

(b) Two different items A VALID AND UNEXPIRED FORM OF IDENTIFICATION THAT BEARS THE PHOTOGRAPH, NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE ELECTOR, EXCEPT THAT IF THE ADDRESS ON THE IDENTIFICATION DOES NOT REASONABLY APPEAR TO BE THE SAME AS THE ADDRESS IN THE PRECINCT REGISTER OR IF THE IDENTIFICATION IS A VALID UNITED STATES MILITARY IDENTIFICATION CARD OR A VALID UNITED PASSPORT AND **DOES** NOT BEAR ANADDRESS. STATES IDENTIFICATION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN ADDITIONAL DOCUMENT that contain CONTAINS the name and address of the elector that reasonably appear to be the same as the name and address in the precinct register, including a utility bill, a bank or credit union statement that is dated within ninety days of the date of the election, a valid Arizona vehicle registration, an Arizona vehicle insurance card, an Indian census card, tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification, a property tax statement, a recorder's certificate, a voter registration card, a valid United States federal, state or local government issued identification or any mailing that is labeled as "official election material". Identification is deemed valid unless it can be determined on its face that it has expired.

(c) A valid form of identification that bears the photograph, name and address of the elector except that if the address on the identification does not reasonably appear to be the same as the address in the precinct register or the identification is a valid United States military identification card or a valid United States passport and does not bear an address, the identification must be accompanied by one of the items listed in subdivision (b) of this paragraph.

- 2. If the elector does not present identification that complies with paragraph 1 of this subsection, the elector is only eligible to vote a provisional ballot as prescribed by section 16-584 or a conditional provisional ballot as provided for in the secretary of state's instruction and procedures manual adopted pursuant to section 16-452.
- B. Any qualified elector who is listed as having applied for an early ballot but who states that the elector has not voted and will not vote an early ballot for this election or surrenders the early ballot to the precinct inspector on election day shall be allowed to vote pursuant to the procedure set forth in section 16-584.

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- C. Each qualified elector's name shall be numbered consecutively by the clerks and in the order of applications for ballots. The judge shall give the qualified elector only one ballot and a ballot privacy folder, and the elector's name shall be immediately checked on the precinct register. Notwithstanding any provision of this paragraph SUBSECTION, no voter AN ELECTOR shall NOT be required to accept or use a ballot privacy folder.
- D. For precincts in which a paper signature roster is used, each qualified elector shall sign the elector's name in the signature roster before receiving a ballot, but an inspector or judge may sign the roster for an elector who is unable to sign because of physical disability, and in that event the name of the elector shall be written with red ink, and no attestation or other proof shall be necessary. The provisions of this subsection relating to signing the signature roster shall not apply to electors casting a ballot using early voting procedures.
- E. For precincts in which an electronic poll system is used. each qualified elector shall sign the prescribed in the instructions elector's name as procedures manual adopted by the secretary of state pursuant to section 16-452 before receiving a ballot, but an inspector or judge may sign the roster for an elector who is unable to sign because of physical disability, and in that event the name of the elector shall be written with the inspector's or judge's attestation on the same signature line.
- F. A person offering to vote at a special district election for which no special district register has been supplied shall sign an affidavit stating the person's address and that the person resides within the district boundaries or proposed district boundaries and swearing that the person is a qualified elector and has not already voted at the election being held.

Sec. 8. Title 28, chapter 8, article 4, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 28-3165.01, to read:

28-3165.01. <u>Nonoperating identification license; voter identification purposes; fee waiver</u>

NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER LAW, THE DEPARTMENT MAY NOT CHARGE A FEE FOR ISSUING A NONOPERATING IDENTIFICATION LICENSE IF A PERSON ATTESTS ON THE APPLICATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT THAT THE PERSON HAS APPLIED FOR THE NONOPERATING IDENTIFICATION LICENSE IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH ANY LEGAL REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO REGISTERING TO VOTE OR VOTING.

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# Sec. 9. Standing: special action: declaratory judgment action: attorney fees A. Any qualified elector of this state has standing to file any of the following: 1. A special action to require any official to enforce this act if the official has a legal duty to enforce this act and refuses or threatens to refuse to enforce this act. 2. A declaratory judgment action to determine the

- 2. A declaratory judgment action to determine the proper construction of this act.
- B. Any person who files an action pursuant to this section and who prevails in that action is entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs.

#### Sec. 10. Applicability

This act applies to elections beginning not later than the 2024 primary election.

#### Sec. 11. <u>Severability</u>

If a provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

2. The Secretary of State shall submit this proposition to the voters at the next general election as provided by article IV, part 1, section 1. Constitution of Arizona.

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