REFERENCE TITLE: election laws; revisions; appropriation

State of Arizona House of Representatives Fifty-sixth Legislature First Regular Session 2023

HB 2116

Introduced by Representatives Salman: De Los Santos

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 13-904 AND 16-407, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 16, CHAPTER 4, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 16-407.04; AMENDING TITLE 16, CHAPTER 4, ARTICLE 4, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 16-446.01; AMENDING SECTIONS 16-449, 16-542 AND 16-549, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTION 16-550, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2022, CHAPTER 271, SECTION 2; REPEALING SECTION 16-550, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS AMENDED BY LAWS 2022, CHAPTER 358, SECTION 1; AMENDING SECTIONS 16-552, 16-584 AND 16-622, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; APPROPRIATING MONIES; RELATING TO ELECTIONS.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 13-904, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

13-904. <u>Suspension of civil rights and occupational</u> disabilities

1. The right to vote.

- $\frac{2}{1}$. The right to hold public office of trust or profit.
- 3. 2. The right to serve as a juror.
- 4. 3. During any period of imprisonment any other civil rights the suspension of which is reasonably necessary for the security of the institution in which the person sentenced is confined or for the reasonable protection of the public.
 - 5. 4. The right to possess a firearm.
- B. Persons sentenced to imprisonment shall not thereby be rendered incompetent as witnesses on the trial of a criminal action or proceeding, or incapable of making and acknowledging a sale or conveyance of property.
- C. A person sentenced to imprisonment is under the protection of the law, and any injury to his person, not authorized by law, is punishable in the same manner as if the person was not convicted and sentenced.
- D. The conviction of a person for any offense shall not work forfeiture of any property, except if a forfeiture is expressly imposed by law. All forfeitures to the state, unless expressly imposed by law, are abolished.
- E. A person shall not be disqualified from employment by this state or any of its agencies or political subdivisions solely because of a prior conviction for a felony or misdemeanor within or without this state. A person may be denied employment by this state or any of its agencies or political subdivisions by reason of the prior conviction for a felony or misdemeanor if the offense has a reasonable relationship to the functions of the employment sought.
- F. Subsection E of this section is not applicable to any law enforcement or probation agency.
- G. Any complaints concerning a violation of subsection E of this section shall be adjudicated in accordance with the procedures set forth in title 41, chapter 6 and title 12, chapter 7, article 6.
- H. A person who is adjudicated delinquent under section 8-341 for a felony does not have the right to carry or possess a firearm.

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 Sec. 2. Section 16-407, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

16-407. Election officers; qualifications; certificates; certification programs; plan; exemption; election training fund

- A. Except as provided in subsection E of this section, a person may not perform the duties or exercise the authority of an election officer or of the clerk of the board of supervisors or the county recorder in performance of election duties in or on behalf of any county unless the person is the holder of an election officer's certificate issued by the secretary of state before January 1 of each general election year OR, FOR A PERSON ISSUED AN INTERIM CERTIFICATE, AN INTERIM CERTIFICATE ISSUED BEFORE AUGUST 1 OF THE GENERAL ELECTION YEAR.
- B. The secretary of state shall provide for the examination of applicants for election officer certificates AND INTERIM CERTIFICATES. The secretary of state may not issue a certificate to a person who has not demonstrated to the satisfaction of the secretary of state that the person is competent to perform the work of an election officer or of the clerk of the board of supervisors or the county recorder in the performance of election duties.
- C. The secretary of state shall provide for election officer certification programs, INCLUDING INTERIM CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS, of which successful completion by a person attests to the attendance at, participation in and completion of a course of instruction in the technical, legal and administrative aspects of conducting elections within this state.
- D. On or before December 31 of each year of a general election, the secretary of state shall submit an election officer education, training and certification plan to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives. The plan shall outline the achievements and problems of the previous two year period and specify the expected education, training and certification activities of the coming two year period.
- E. Subsection A of this section does not apply to elected officials, clerical and secretarial personnel, counting center personnel and precinct election board members and election officials in cities or towns.
- F. For city and town employees who work on elections, the city or town may train its own employees if the city or town training program is approved by the secretary of state or, if the city or town chooses to enroll the city or town employees in the certification program prescribed by this section, the city or town shall reimburse the secretary of state for the costs of conducting the training. An election training fund is established consisting of monies received pursuant to this subsection. The secretary of state shall administer the fund. Monies in the fund are

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44 45 continuously appropriated and the secretary of state shall use monies in the fund to pay the costs of training officials from cities and towns pursuant to this subsection.

Sec. 3. Title 16, chapter 4, article 1, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 16-407.04, to read:

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16-407.04. <u>Secretary of state; international observers;</u> notice
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THE SECRETARY OF STATE SHALL ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO ISSUE CREDENTIALS TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS TO OBSERVE ELECTIONS IN THIS STATE. BEFORE ANY ELECTION FOR A STATEWIDE BALLOT MEASURE, FOR A FEDERAL OR STATEWIDE OFFICE OR FOR A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE, THE SECRETARY OF STATE SHALL PROVIDE A LIST OF CREDENTIALED INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS TO EVERY COUNTY RECORDER AND OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ELECTIONS.

Sec. 4. Title 16, chapter 4, article 4, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 16-446.01, to read:

16-446.01. Specifications for electronic pollbooks

AN ELECTRONIC POLLBOOK USED IN THIS STATE SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS IN THE INSTRUCTIONS AND PROCEDURES MANUAL ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-452. THESE REQUIREMENTS SHALL INCLUDE AT LEAST THE FOLLOWING:

- 1. HARDWARE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING MINIMUM PHYSICAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.
- 2. SOFTWARE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING ENCRYPTION AND AUDIT LOG REQUIREMENTS.
- Sec. 5. Section 16-449, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

16-449. Required test of equipment and programs; notice; procedures manual

A. Within the period of time before the election day prescribed by the secretary of state in the instructions and procedures manual adopted pursuant to section 16-452, the board of supervisors or other election officer in charge OF ELECTIONS, or for an election involving state or federal candidates, the secretary of state, shall have TEST the automatic tabulating equipment and programs tested to ascertain that the equipment and programs will correctly count the votes cast for all offices and on all measures. Public notice of the time and place of the test shall be given at least forty-eight hours prior thereto BEFORE THE TEST by publication once in one or more daily or weekly newspapers published in the town, city or village using such equipment, if a newspaper is published therein IN THE TOWN, CITY OR VILLAGE, otherwise in a newspaper of general circulation therein. The test shall be observed by at least two election inspectors, who shall not be of the same political party, and shall be open to representatives of the political parties, candidates, the press and the public. The test shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots so marked as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each measure and shall include

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 for each office one or more ballots that have votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the automatic tabulating equipment and programs to reject such votes. If any error is detected, the cause therefor FOR THE ERROR shall be ascertained and corrected and an errorless count shall be made before the automatic tabulating equipment and programs are approved. A copy of a revised program shall be filed with the secretary of state within forty-eight hours after the revision is made. If the error was created by automatic tabulating equipment malfunction, a report shall be filed with the secretary of state within forty-eight hours after the correction is made, stating the cause and the corrective action taken. The test shall be repeated immediately before the start of the official count of the ballots in the same manner as set forth above. After the completion of the count, the programs used and the ballots shall be sealed, retained and disposed of as provided for paper ballots.

- B. Electronic ballot tabulating systems shall be tested for logic and accuracy within seven TEN days before their use for early balloting pursuant to the instructions and procedures manual for electronic voting systems that is adopted by the secretary of state as prescribed by section 16-452. The instructions and procedures manual shall include procedures for the handling of ballots, the electronic scanning of ballots and any other matters necessary to ensure the maximum degree of correctness, impartiality and uniformity in the administration of an electronic ballot tabulating system.
- C. Notwithstanding subsections A and B of this section, if a county uses accessible voting equipment to mark ballots and that accessible voting equipment does not independently tabulate or tally votes, the secretary of state in cooperation with the county officer in charge of elections may designate a single date to test the logic and accuracy of both the accessible voting equipment and electronic ballot tabulating systems.
- Sec. 6. Section 16-542, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

16-542. Request for ballot; civil penalties; violation; classification

A. Within ninety-three days before any election called pursuant to the laws of this state, an elector may make a verbal or signed request to the county recorder, or other officer in charge of elections for the applicable political subdivision of this state in whose jurisdiction the elector is registered to vote, for an official early ballot. In addition to name and address, the requesting elector shall provide the date of birth and state or country of birth or other information that if compared to the voter registration information on file would confirm the identity of the elector. If the request indicates that the elector needs a primary election ballot and a general election ballot, the county recorder or

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44 45 other officer in charge of elections shall honor the request. partisan primary election, if the elector is not registered as a member of a political party that is entitled to continued representation on the ballot pursuant to section 16-804, the elector shall designate the ballot of only one of the political parties that is entitled to continued representation on the ballot and the elector may receive and vote the ballot of only that one political party, which also shall include any nonpartisan offices and ballot questions, or the elector shall designate the ballot for nonpartisan offices and ballot questions only and the elector may receive and vote the ballot that contains only nonpartisan offices and ballot questions. The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall process any request for an early ballot for a municipal election pursuant to this subsection. The county recorder may SHALL establish on-site early voting locations at the recorder's office, which shall be open and available for use beginning the same day that a county begins to send out the early ballots. The county recorder may SHALL also establish any other early voting locations in the county the recorder deems necessary AS PRESCRIBED IN THE INSTRUCTIONS AND PROCEDURES MANUAL ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-452. Any on-site early voting location or other early voting location shall require each elector to present identification as prescribed in section 16-579 before receiving a ballot. ON PRESENTATION OF PROPER IDENTIFICATION, FOR AN EARLY BALLOT THAT IS ISSUED AT AN EARLY VOTING LOCATION, THE COUNTY RECORDER MAY TABULATE THE ELECTOR'S BALLOT WITHOUT CONDUCTING SIGNATURE VERIFICATION ON THE BALLOT AFFIDAVIT. Notwithstanding section 16-579, subsection A, paragraph 2, at any on-site early voting location or other early voting location the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections may SHALL provide for a qualified elector to update the elector's voter registration information as provided for in the secretary of state's instructions and procedures manual adopted pursuant to section 16-452.

B. Notwithstanding subsection A of this section, a request for an official early ballot from an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter as defined in the uniformed and overseas citizens absentee voting act of 1986 (P.L. 99-410; 52 United States Code section 20310) or a voter whose information is protected pursuant to section 16-153 that is received by the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections more than ninety-three days before the election is valid. If requested by the absent uniformed services or overseas voter, or a voter whose information is protected pursuant to section 16-153, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall provide to the requesting voter early ballot materials through the next regularly scheduled general election for federal office immediately following receipt of the request unless a different period of time, which does not exceed the next two regularly scheduled general elections for federal office, is designated by the voter.

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- C. The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall mail the early ballot and the envelope for its return postage prepaid to the address provided by the requesting elector within five days after receipt of the official early ballots from the officer charged by law with the duty of preparing ballots pursuant to section 16-545, except that early ballot distribution shall not begin more than twenty-seven days before the election. If an early ballot request is received on or before the thirty-first day before the election, the early ballot shall be distributed not earlier than the twenty-seventh day before the election and not later than the twenty-fourth day before the election.
- D. Only the elector may be in possession of that elector's unvoted early ballot. If a complete and correct request is made by the elector within twenty-seven days before the election, the mailing must be made within forty-eight hours after receipt of the request. Saturdays, Sundays and other legal holidays are excluded from the computation of the forty-eight hour FORTY-EIGHT-HOUR period prescribed by this subsection. If a complete and correct request is made by an absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter before the election, the regular early ballot shall be transmitted by mail, by fax or by other electronic format approved by the secretary of state within twenty-four hours after the early ballots are delivered pursuant to section 16-545, subsection B, excluding Sundays.
- E. In order to be complete and correct and to receive an early ballot by mail, an elector's request that an early ballot be mailed to the elector's residence or temporary address must include all information prescribed by subsection A of this section and must be received by the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections no NOT later than 5:00 p.m. on the eleventh day preceding the election. elector who appears personally no NOT later than 5:00 p.m. on the Friday MONDAY preceding the election at an on-site early voting location that is established by the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall be given a ballot after presenting identification as prescribed in section 16-579 and shall be permitted ALLOWED to vote at the on-site Notwithstanding section 16-579, subsection A, paragraph 2, at any on-site early voting location the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections may provide for a qualified elector to update the elector's voter registration information as provided for in the secretary of state's instructions and procedures manual adopted pursuant to section 16-452. If an elector's request to receive an early ballot is not complete and correct but complies with all other requirements of this section, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall attempt to notify the elector of the deficiency of the request.

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- F. Unless an elector specifies that the address to which an early ballot is to be sent is a temporary address, the recorder may use the information from an early ballot request form to update voter registration records.
- G. The county recorder or other officer in charge of early balloting shall provide an alphabetized list of all voters in the precinct who have requested and have been sent an early ballot to the election board of the precinct in which the voter is registered not later than the day before the election.
- H. As a result of experiencing an emergency between 5:00 p.m. on the Friday preceding the election and 5:00 p.m. on the Monday preceding the election, qualified electors may request to vote in the manner prescribed by the board of supervisors of their respective county. Before voting pursuant to this subsection, an elector who experiences an emergency shall provide identification as prescribed in section 16-579 and shall sign a statement under penalty of perjury that states that the person is experiencing or experienced an emergency after 5:00 p.m. on the friday immediately preceding the election and before 5:00 p.m. on the Monday immediately preceding the election that would prevent the person from voting at the polls. Signed statements received pursuant to this subsection are not subject to inspection pursuant to title 39, chapter 1, article 2. For the purposes of this subsection, "emergency" means any unforeseen circumstances that would prevent the elector from voting at the polls.
- I. Notwithstanding section 16-579, subsection A, paragraph 2, for any voting pursuant to subsection H of this section, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections may allow a qualified elector to update the elector's voter registration information as provided for in the secretary of state's instructions and procedures manual adopted pursuant to section 16-452.
- distribute early ballot request forms to voters. If the early ballot request forms to voters. If the early ballot request forms include a printed address for return, the addressee shall be the political subdivision that will conduct the election. Failure to use the political subdivision as the return addressee is punishable by a civil penalty of up to three times the cost of the production and distribution of the request.
- K. I. All original and completed early ballot request forms that are received by a candidate, political committee or other organization shall be submitted within six business days after receipt by a candidate, political committee or other organization or eleven days before the election day, whichever is earlier, to the political subdivision that will conduct the election. Any person, political committee or other organization that fails to submit a completed early ballot request form within the prescribed time is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$25 per

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 day for each completed form withheld from submittal. Any person who knowingly fails to submit a completed early ballot request form before the submission deadline for the election immediately following the completion of the form is guilty of a class 6 felony.

t. J. Except for a voter who is on the active early voting list prescribed by section 16-544, a voter who requests a onetime early ballot pursuant to THIS section 16-542 or for an election conducted pursuant to section 16-409 or article 8.1 of this chapter, a county recorder, city or town clerk or other election officer may not deliver or mail an early ballot to a person who has not requested an early ballot for that election. An election officer who knowingly violates this subsection is guilty of a class 5 felony.

Sec. 7. Section 16-549, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

16-549. Special election boards; expenses; voting procedure for ill or confined electors or electors with disabilities

- A. The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections, for the purpose of making it possible for qualified electors who are ill, ARE PHYSICALLY CONFINED or have a disability to vote, may appoint such number of special election boards as needed. In a partisan election, each such board shall consist of two members, one from each of the two political parties that cast the highest number of votes in the state in the last preceding general election. The county chairman of each such party shall furnish, within sixty days before the election day, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections with a list of names of qualified electors within the chairman's political party, and such additional lists as may be required, from which the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall appoint members to such special election boards. The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections may refuse for cause to appoint or may for cause remove a member of this board. A person who is a candidate for an office other than precinct committeeman is not eligible to serve on the special election board for that election.
- B. Members of special election boards appointed under this section shall be reimbursed for travel expenses in the manner provided by law and shall also receive such compensation as the board of supervisors or the governing body prescribes, all of which shall be paid by the county or other political subdivision.
- C. In lieu of the mailed early ballot procedure, any qualified elector who is confined as the result of a continuing illness, or physical disability and OR PRETRIAL DETENTION, WHO is, therefore, not able to go to the polls on the day of the next election and who does not wish to vote by the mailed early ballot procedure, may make a verbal or a signed written request to the county recorder or other officer in charge of

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44 45 elections to have a ballot personally delivered to the elector by the special election board at the elector's place of confinement within the county or other political subdivision. The ballot shall be delivered to the elector in person by a special election board as provided in this section. Such requests must be made by 5:00 p.m. on the second Friday before the election.

- D. Qualified electors who become ill OR PHYSICALLY CONFINED or WHO become a person with a disability after the second Friday before the election may nevertheless request personal ballot delivery pursuant to this section, and the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall when possible honor such requests up to and including the last day before the election. Qualified electors who are admitted to a hospital OR WHO BECOME PHYSICALLY CONFINED after 5:00 p.m. on the second Friday preceding the election and before 5:00 p.m. on election day may request the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections to provide a special election board with a ballot at the elector's place of confinement. If the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is able to accommodate the request, the voted ballot of the elector shall be sealed in an envelope and shall be processed as a provisional ballot pursuant to section 16-584. Before receiving a ballot this subsection, a qualified elector pursuant to shall identification as prescribed in section 16-579 and shall sign a statement under penalty of perjury that states that the person is experiencing or experienced an emergency after 5:00 p.m. on the second Friday preceding the election and before 5:00 p.m. on the Monday immediately preceding the election that would prevent the person from voting at the polls. Signed statements received pursuant to this subsection are not subject to inspection pursuant to title 39, chapter 1, article 2.
- E. The manner and procedure of voting shall be as provided in section 16-548, except that the marked ballot in the sealed envelope shall be handed by the elector to the special election board and shall be delivered by the board to the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections.
- Sec. 8. Section 16-550, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2022, chapter 271, section 2, is amended to read:

16-550. Receipt of voter's ballot; cure period; tracking system

A. Except for early ballots tabulated as prescribed in section 16-579.02, on receipt of the envelope containing the early ballot and the 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. If the signature is inconsistent with the elector's signature on the elector's registration record OR THE SIGNATURE IS MISSING, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall make reasonable

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efforts to contact the voter, advise the voter of the inconsistent OR MISSING signature and allow the voter to SIGN THE BALLOT AFFIDAVIT OR TO correct or the county to confirm the inconsistent signature. The county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall allow signatures to be corrected AND BALLOT AFFIDAVITS TO BE SIGNED 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 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, 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. FOR A COUNTY THAT USES EARLY BALLOTS, THE COUNTY RECORDER OR OTHER OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ELECTIONS SHALL PROVIDE AN EARLY BALLOT TRACKING SYSTEM THAT INDICATES WHETHER THE VOTER'S EARLY BALLOT HAS BEEN RECEIVED AND WHETHER THE EARLY BALLOT HAS BEEN VERIFIED AND SENT TO BE TABULATED OR REJECTED. THE COUNTY RECORDER OR OTHER OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ELECTIONS SHALL PROVIDE VOTERS WITH ACCESS TO THE EARLY BALLOT TRACKING SYSTEM ON THE COUNTY'S WEBSITE.
 - D. E. 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.
- 3. AN EARLY BALLOT THAT IS ISSUED AND CAST IN PERSON AT AN EARLY VOTING LOCATION THAT REQUIRES EACH ELECTOR TO PRESENT IDENTIFICATION AS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 16-579 BEFORE RECEIVING A BALLOT.
 - Sec. 9. Repeal

Section 16-550, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2022, chapter 358, section 1, is repealed.

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Sec. 10. Section 16-552, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

16-552. <u>Early ballots; processing; challenges</u>

- A. In a jurisdiction that uses optical scan ballots, the officer in charge of elections may use the procedure prescribed by this section or may request approval from the secretary of state for a different method for processing early ballots. The request shall be made in writing at least ninety days before the election for which the procedure is intended to be used. After the election official has confirmed with the secretary of state that all election equipment passes the logic and accuracy test, the election official may begin to count early ballots. No early ballot results may be released except as prescribed by section 16-551.
- B. The early election board shall check the voter's affidavit on the envelope containing the early ballot. If it is found to be sufficient, the vote shall be allowed. If the affidavit is insufficient, the vote shall not be allowed.
- C. The county chairman of each political party represented on the ballot, by written appointment addressed to the early election board, may designate party representatives and alternates to act as early ballot challengers for the party. No party may have more than the number of such representatives or alternates that were mutually agreed on by each political party to be present at one time. If such agreement cannot be reached, the number of representatives shall be limited to one for each political party.
- D. An early ballot may be challenged on any grounds set forth in section 16-591. All challenges shall be made in writing with a brief statement of the grounds before the early ballot is placed in the ballot box. A record of all challenges and resulting proceedings shall be kept in substantially the same manner as provided in section 16-594. If an early ballot is challenged, it shall be set aside and retained in the possession of the early election board or other officer in charge of early ballot processing until a time that the early election board sets for determination of the challenge, subject to the procedure in subsection E of this section, at which time the early election board shall hear the grounds for the challenge and shall decide what disposition shall be made of the early ballot by majority vote. If the early ballot is not allowed, it shall be handled pursuant to subsection G of this section.
- E. Within twenty-four hours of receipt of a challenge, the early election board or other officer in charge of early ballot processing shall mail, by first class mail, a notice of the challenge including a copy of the written challenge, and also including the time and place at which the voter may appear to defend the challenge, to the voter at the mailing address shown on the request for an early ballot or, if none was provided, to the mailing address shown on the registration rolls. Notice shall also be mailed to the challenger at the address listed on the written challenge

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 and provided to the county chairman of each political party represented on the ballot. The board shall meet to determine the challenge at the time specified by the notice but, in any event, not earlier than ninety-six hours after the notice is mailed, or forty-eight hours if the notifying party chooses to deliver the notice by overnight or hand delivery, and not later than 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the election. The board shall provide the voter with an informal opportunity to make, or to submit, brief statements regarding the challenge. The board may decline to permit comments, either in person or in writing, by anyone other than the voter, the challenger and the party representatives. The burden of proof is on the challenger to show why the voter should not be permitted to vote. The fact that the voter fails to appear shall not be deemed to be an admission of the validity of the challenge. The early election board or other officer in charge of early ballot processing is not required to provide the notices described in this subsection if the written challenge fails to set forth at least one of the grounds listed in section 16-591 as a basis for the challenge. In that event, the challenge will be summarily rejected at the meeting of the board. Except for election contests pursuant to section 16-672, the board's decision is final and may not be appealed.

- F. If the vote is allowed, the board shall open the envelope containing the ballot in such a manner that the affidavit thereon is not destroyed, take out the ballot without unfolding it or permitting it to be opened or examined and show by the records of the election that the elector has voted.
- G. If the vote is not allowed, the affidavit envelope containing the early ballot shall not be opened and the board shall mark across the face of such envelope the grounds for rejection. The affidavit envelope and its contents shall then be deposited with the opened affidavit envelopes and shall be preserved with official returns. If the voter does not enter an appearance, the board shall send the voter a notice stating whether the early ballot was disallowed and, if disallowed, providing the grounds for the determination. The notice shall be mailed by first class mail to the voter's mailing address as shown on the registration rolls within three days after the board's determination.
- H. Party representatives and alternates may be appointed as provided in subsection C of this section to be present and to challenge the verification of questioned ballots pursuant to section 16-584 on any grounds permitted ALLOWED by this section. Questioned ballots that are challenged shall be presented to the early election board for decision under the provisions of this section.
- I. THIS SECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO AN EARLY BALLOT THAT IS ISSUED AND CAST IN PERSON AT AN EARLY VOTING LOCATION THAT REQUIRES EACH ELECTOR TO PRESENT IDENTIFICATION AS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 16-579 BEFORE RECEIVING A BALLOT.

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 Sec. 11. Section 16-584, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

16-584. Qualified elector not on precinct register; recorder's certificate; verified ballot; procedure

- A. A qualified elector whose name is not on the precinct register and who presents a certificate from the county recorder showing that the elector is entitled by law to vote in the precinct shall be entered on the signature roster on the blank following the last printed name and shall be given the next consecutive register number, and the qualified elector shall sign in the space provided.
- B. A qualified elector whose name is not on the precinct register, on presentation of identification verifying the identity of the elector that includes the voter's given name and surname and the complete residence address that is verified by the election board to be in the precinct or on signing an affirmation that states that the elector is a registered voter in that jurisdiction and is eligible to vote in that jurisdiction, shall be allowed to vote a provisional ballot.
- C. If a voter has moved to a new address within the county and has not notified the county recorder of the change of address before the date of an election, the voter shall be permitted ALLOWED to correct the voting records for purposes of voting in future elections at the appropriate polling place for the voter's new address. The voter shall be permitted ALLOWED to vote a provisional ballot. The voter shall present a form of identification that includes the voter's given name and surname and the voter's complete residence address. The residence address must be within the precinct in which the voter is attempting to vote, and the voter shall affirm in writing that the voter is registered in that jurisdiction and is eligible to vote in that jurisdiction.
- D. On completion of the ballot, the election official shall place the ballot in a provisional ballot envelope and shall deposit the envelope in the ballot box. Within ten calendar days after a general election that includes an election for a federal office and within five business days after any other election or no NOT later than the time at which challenged early voting ballots are resolved, the signature shall be compared to the precinct signature roster of the former precinct where the voter was registered. If the voter's name is not signed on the roster and if there is no indication that the voter voted an early ballot, the provisional ballot envelope shall be opened and the ballot shall be counted. If there is information showing the person did vote, the provisional ballot shall remain unopened and shall not be counted. When provisional ballots are confirmed for counting, the county recorder shall use the information supplied on the provisional ballot envelope to correct the address record of the voter.
- E. When a voter is allowed to vote a provisional ballot, the elector's name shall be entered on a separate signature roster page at the

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signature roster. Voters' names shall be numbered the consecutively beginning with the number V-1. The elector shall sign in the space provided. The ballot shall be placed in a separate envelope, the outside of which shall contain the precinct name or number, a sworn or attested statement of the elector that the elector resides in the precinct, is eligible to vote in the election and has not previously voted in the election, the signature of the elector and the voter registration number of the elector, if available. The ballot shall be verified for proper registration of the elector by the county recorder before being counted. The verification shall be made by the county recorder within ten calendar days after a general election that includes an election for a federal office and within five business days following any other election. Verified ballots shall be counted by depositing the ballot in the ballot box and showing on the records of the election that the elector has voted. If registration is not verified the ballot shall remain unopened and shall be retained in the same manner as voted ballots.

F. IF THE COUNTY RECORDER OR OTHER OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ELECTIONS DETERMINES THAT A PROVISIONAL BALLOT VOTER IS NOT PROPERLY REGISTERED TO VOTE, THE COUNTY RECORDER OR OTHER OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ELECTIONS SHALL USE THE INFORMATION FROM THE PROVISIONAL BALLOT ENVELOPE TO REGISTER THE PERSON TO VOTE FOR SUBSEQUENT ELECTIONS. PROVISIONAL BALLOT ENVELOPES SHALL REQUEST ALL OF THE INFORMATION NECESSARY TO REGISTER TO VOTE.

F. G. For any person who votes a provisional ballot, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections shall provide for a method of notifying the provisional ballot voter at no cost to the voter whether the voter's ballot was verified and counted and, if not counted, the reason for not counting the ballot. The notification may be in the form of notice by mail to the voter, establishment of a toll free TOLL-FREE telephone number, internet access or other similar method to allow the voter to have access to this information. The method of notification shall provide reasonable restrictions that are designed to limit transmittal of the information only to the voter.

Sec. 12. Section 16-622, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

16-622. Official canvass; unofficial results

A. At any time following the close of the polls, except as provided in section 16-551, subsection C, unofficial returns may be released during the counting of the ballots by vote tabulating equipment, and upon ON completion of the count the unofficial results shall be open to the public. The result printed by the vote tabulating equipment, to which have been added write-in and early votes, shall, when certified by the board of supervisors or other officer in charge, SHALL constitute the official canvass of each precinct or election district.

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- B. In any election for a federal office, a statewide office or a member of the legislature or in any election for a statewide ballot measure:
- 1. All unofficial returns that are released during the counting of the ballots and all unofficial results that are open to the public shall when released to the public be transmitted by telephone, by telefacsimile FAX or by other electronic means to the secretary of state.
- 2. ALL UNOFFICIAL RETURNS THAT ARE TRANSMITTED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE SHALL INCLUDE AN ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF EARLY, ELECTION DAY AND PROVISIONAL BALLOTS THAT REMAIN UNCOUNTED.

Sec. 13. Appropriations; secretary of state; risk-limiting audits; report; exemption

- A. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated from the state general fund in each of fiscal years 2023-2023 and 2024-2025 to the secretary of state to provide risk-limiting audit grants to officers in charge of elections to conduct risk-limiting audits. On or before March 31, 2024, the secretary of state shall report to the joint legislative budget committee on its plan for distributing these grants.
- B. Notwithstanding any other statute, for the 2024 general election, an officer in charge of elections may conduct a risk-limiting audit instead of a hand count audit prescribed by section 16-602, Arizona Revised Statutes, as provided for in the secretary of state's instructions and procedures manual adopted pursuant to section 16-452, Arizona Revised Statutes.
- C. On or before March 31, 2025, the secretary of state shall report to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives on any findings and recommendations related to the use of risk-limiting audits.
- D. The appropriations made in subsection A of this section are exempt from the provisions of section 35-190, Arizona Revised Statutes, relating to lapsing of appropriations.

Sec. 14. Effective date

Section 16-550, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2022, chapter 271, section 2 and this act, and section 16-550, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by Laws 2022, chapter 358, section 1 and repealed by this act, are effective from and after December 31, 2023.

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