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By Representative Hinkle

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:

"Sec. 1. RCW 29A.04.611 and 2004 c 271 s 151 are each amended to read as follows:

The secretary of state as chief election officer shall make reasonable rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW not inconsistent with the federal and state election laws to effectuate any provision of this title and to facilitate the execution of its provisions in an orderly, timely, and uniform manner relating to any federal, state, county, city, town, and district elections. To that end the secretary shall assist local election officers by devising uniform forms and procedures.

In addition to the rule-making authority granted otherwise by this section, the secretary of state shall make rules governing the following provisions:

- (1) The maintenance of voter registration records;
- (2) The preparation, maintenance, distribution, review, and filing of precinct maps;
- (3) Standards for the design, layout, and production of ballots, including standards that require provisional ballots to be distinguishable from the other ballots and incapable of being tabulated by the poll-site ballot counting device or mixed in and counted with regular ballots at counting facilities;
- (4) The examination and testing of voting systems for certification;
- (5) The source and scope of independent evaluations of voting systems that may be relied upon in certifying voting systems for use in this state;
- (6) Standards and procedures for the acceptance testing of voting systems by counties;

- (7) Standards and procedures for testing the programming of vote tallying software for specific primaries and elections;
- (8) Standards and procedures for the preparation and use of each type of certified voting system including procedures for the operation of counting centers where vote tallying systems are used;
- (9) Standards and procedures to ensure the accurate tabulation and canvassing of ballots;
- (10) Consistency among the counties of the state in the preparation of ballots, the operation of vote tallying systems, and the canvassing of primaries and elections;
- (11) Procedures to ensure the secrecy of a voter's ballot when a small number of ballots are counted at the polls or at a counting center;
- (12) The use of substitute devices or means of voting when a voting device at the polling place is found to be defective, the counting of votes cast on the defective device, the counting of votes cast on the substitute device, and the documentation that must be submitted to the county auditor regarding such circumstances;
- (13) Procedures for the transportation of sealed containers of voted ballots or sealed voting devices;
- (14) The acceptance and filing of documents via electronic facsimile;
  - (15) Voter registration applications and records;
- (16) The use of voter registration information in the conduct of elections;
- (17) The coordination, delivery, and processing of voter registration records accepted by driver licensing agents or the department of licensing;
- (18) The coordination, delivery, and processing of voter registration records accepted by agencies designated by the governor to provide voter registration services;
- (19) Procedures to receive and distribute voter registration applications by mail;
- (20) Procedures for a voter to change his or her voter registration address within a county by telephone;
- 37 (21) Procedures for a voter to change the name under which he 38 or she is registered to vote;

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- (22) Procedures for canceling dual voter registration records and for maintaining records of persons whose voter registrations have been canceled;
- (23) Procedures for the electronic transfer of voter registration records between county auditors and the office of the secretary of state;
  - (24) Procedures and forms for declarations of candidacy;
- (25) Procedures and requirements for the acceptance and filing of declarations of candidacy by electronic means;
- (26) Procedures for the circumstance in which two or more candidates have a name similar in sound or spelling so as to cause confusion for the voter;
  - (27) Filing for office;
  - (28) The order of positions and offices on a ballot;
- (29) Sample ballots;

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- (30) Independent evaluations of voting systems;
- (31) The testing, approval, and certification of voting 17 18 systems;
  - (32) The testing of vote tallying software programming;
  - (33) Standards and procedures to prevent fraud and to facilitate the accurate processing and canvassing of absentee ballots and mail ballots;
  - (34) Standards and procedures to guarantee the secrecy of absentee ballots and mail ballots;
  - (35) Uniformity among the counties of the state in the conduct of absentee voting and mail ballot elections;
  - (36) Standards and procedures to accommodate out-of-state voters, overseas voters, and service voters;
  - (37) The tabulation of paper ballots before the close of the polls;
  - (38) The accessibility of polling places and registration facilities that are accessible to elderly and disabled persons;
  - (39) The aggregation of precinct results if reporting the results of a single precinct could jeopardize the secrecy of a person's ballot;
    - (40) Procedures for conducting a statutory recount;
- 37 (41) Procedures for filling vacancies in congressional offices 38 if the general statutory time requirements for availability of

absentee ballots, certification, canvassing, and related procedures cannot be met;

- (42) Procedures for the statistical sampling of signatures for purposes of verifying and canvassing signatures on initiative, referendum, and recall election petitions;
- (43) Standards and deadlines for submitting material to the office of the secretary of state for the voters' pamphlet;
- (44) Deadlines for the filing of ballot titles for referendum bills and constitutional amendments if none have been provided by the legislature;
- (45) Procedures for the publication of a state voters' pamphlet;
- (46) Procedures for conducting special elections regarding nuclear waste sites if the general statutory time requirements for availability of absentee ballots, certification, canvassing, and related procedures cannot be met;
  - (47) Procedures for conducting partisan primary elections;
- (48) Standards and procedures for the proper conduct of voting during the early voting period to provide accessability for the blind or visually impaired;
- (49) Standards for voting technology and systems used by the state or any political subdivision to be accessible for individuals with disabilities, including nonvisual accessibility for the blind and visually impaired, in a manner that provides the same opportunity for access and participation, including privacy and independence, as other voters;
- (50) All data formats for transferring voter registration data on electronic or machine-readable media for the purpose of administering the statewide voter registration list required by the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252);
- (51) Defining the interaction of electronic voter registration election management systems employed by each county auditor to maintain a local copy of each county's portion of the official state list of registered voters;
- (52) Provisions and procedures to implement the state-based administrative complaint procedure as required by the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252); and
- (53) Facilitating the payment of local government grants to local government election officers or vendors.

Sec. 2. RCW 29A.08.820 and 2003 c 111 s 254 are each amended to read as follows:

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When the right of a person has been challenged under RCW 29A.08.810 or 29A.08.830(2), the challenged person shall be permitted to vote a provisional ballot, which shall be placed in a sealed envelope separate from other voted ballots. In precincts where voting machines are used, any person whose right to vote is challenged under RCW 29A.08.810 or 29A.08.830(2) shall be furnished a provisional paper ballot, which shall be placed in a sealed envelope after being marked. Included with the ((challenged)) provisional ballot shall be (1) an affidavit filed under RCW 29A.08.830 challenging the person's right to vote or (2) an affidavit signed by the precinct election officer and any third party involved in the officer's challenge and stating the reasons the voter is being challenged. The sealed provisional ballots ((of challenged voters)) shall be transmitted at the close of the election to the canvassing board or other authority charged by law with canvassing the returns of the particular primary or election. The county auditor shall notify the challenger and the challenged voter, by certified mail, of the time and place at which the county canvassing board will meet to rule on ((challenged)) provisional ballots. If the challenge is made by a precinct election officer under RCW 29A.08.810, the officer must appear in person before the board unless he or she has received written authorization from the canvassing board to submit an affidavit supporting the challenge. If the challenging officer has based his or her challenge upon evidence provided by a third party, that third party must appear with the challenging officer before the canvassing board, unless he or she has received written authorization from the canvassing board to submit an affidavit supporting the challenge. If the challenge is filed under RCW 29A.08.830, the challenger must either appear in person before the board or submit an affidavit supporting the challenge. The challenging party must prove to the canvassing board by clear and convincing evidence that the challenged voter's registration is improper. If the challenging party fails to meet this burden, the ((challenged)) provisional ballot shall be accepted as valid and counted. The canvassing board shall give the challenged voter the opportunity to present testimony, either in person or by affidavit, and evidence to the canvassing board before

making their determination. All ((challenged)) provisional ballots
must be determined no later than the time of canvassing for the
particular primary or election. The decision of the canvassing
board or other authority charged by law with canvassing the returns
shall be final. Challenges of absentee ballots shall be determined
according to RCW 29A.40.140.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) Provisional or questionable ballots must not be tallied until the validity of the ballot or the voter has been confirmed and, if so, the ballots will be processed in similar manner to absentee ballots. A provisional ballot is issued to a person seeking to vote in a polling place under the following circumstances:

- (a) The name of the voter does not appear in the poll book and:
- (i) The voter's registration was canceled but the voter questions the validity of the cancellation;
- (ii) The status of the voter's registration cannot be determined at that time; or
- (iii) The voter is registered and assigned to another polling place or jurisdiction;
- (b) The voter's name is in the poll book but there is an indication that the voter was issued an absentee ballot, and the voter wishes to vote at the polls; or
- (c) Other circumstances as determined by the precinct election official.
- (2) The precinct election official shall issue a provisional ballot outer envelope and a security envelope to the voter eligible for a provisional ballot. The voter shall vote the ballot in secrecy and, when done, place the ballot in the security envelope, then place the security envelope with the ballot in it in the provisional ballot outer envelope and return it to the precinct election official. The precinct election official shall ensure that the required information is completed on the outside of the outer envelope and have the voter sign it in the appropriate space, and place it in a secure container designated for provisional ballots only.
- (3) When the provisional ballot, including provisional ballots from other counties or states, are received in the elections center, the circumstances surrounding the provisional ballot must

- be investigated before certification of the primary or election.
  A provisional ballot cannot be tallied if the registered voter did not sign either the poll book or the provisional ballot envelope.
  - (4) When it is determined that the ballot is to be counted, the ballot must be processed in a manner similar to an absentee ballot except the provisional ballot outer envelopes must be retained separately from the absentee ballot return envelopes. The manual inspection of the ballots as required in WAC 434-261-070 or its successor must also be carried out.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. At a minimum, the following information will be required to be printed on the outer provisional ballot envelope:
  - (1) An oath for the voter to sign, as required by the Help America Vote Act, which must be included in substantially the following form:
  - "I declare that the facts on this voter registration form are true. I am a citizen of the United States, I am not presently denied my civil rights as a result of being convicted of a felony, I will have lived in Washington at this address for thirty days before the next election at which I vote, and I will be at least eighteen years old when I vote.";
- 22 (2) Name and signature of voter (must be the same as on the oath);
  - (3) Voter's registered address both present and former, if applicable;
    - (4) Voter's date of birth;

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- (5) Reason for the provisional ballot;
- (6) Precinct and polling place at which voter has voted;
- 29 (7) Sufficient space to list disposition of the ballot after 30 review by the county auditor.
- No provisional ballot may be rejected for lack of the information described in this section as long as the voter provides a valid signature and sufficient information to determine eligibility.
- 35 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 5.** (1) Upon receipt of the provisional ballot, including provisional ballots from other counties or

states, the auditor must investigate the circumstances surrounding the provisional ballot before certification of the primary or election. A provisional ballot cannot be counted if the registered voter did not sign either the poll book or the provisional ballot envelope.

- (a) If there is no record of the voter ever having been registered, the voter must be offered the opportunity to register and the provisional ballot for the current election will not be counted.
- (b) If the voter was previously registered and later canceled and the auditor determines that the cancellation was in error, the voter's registration will be immediately restored and the provisional ballot counted.
- (c) If the auditor determines that the cancellation was not in error, the voter must be given the opportunity to reregister at the voter's correct address, and the provisional ballot for the current election will not be counted.
- (2) If the voter is a registered voter but has voted a ballot other than the one that the voter would have received at his or her designated polling place, the auditor must ensure that only those votes for the positions or measures for which the voter was eligible to vote are counted, which may require coordination with other county auditors.
- (3) If the voter is a registered voter in another county or state, the auditor shall forward the ballot and a corresponding voter guide, or other means by which the ballot can be interpreted including rotation if applicable, within five business days after election day to the supervisor of elections for the county for which the voter is resident. If the provisional ballot envelope is not signed by the voter, a copy of the poll book page must be included. If the county is not known, it shall be forwarded to the secretary of state, or counterpart, for the state in which the voter is resident.
- (4) If the auditor finds that an absentee voter who voted a provisional ballot at the polls has also voted an absentee ballot in that primary or election, the provisional ballot will not be counted.
- (5) The auditor shall prepare a tally displaying the number of provisional ballots received, the number found valid and counted,

1 the number rejected and not counted, and the reason for not 2 counting the ballots, as part of the canvassing process and presented to the canvassing board before the certification of the 3 4 primary or election.

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<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 6.** When the disposition of the provisional ballot determines that the provisional ballot is to be counted, the provisional ballot shall be processed in a manner similar to an absentee ballot as provided in chapters 29A.40 and 29A.60 RCW except the outer provisional ballot envelopes must be retained separately from the absentee ballot return envelopes. The manual inspection of the ballots as required in WAC 434-261-070 or its successor must also be carried out.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 7.** The secretary of state shall establish a free access system (such as a toll-free telephone number or an Internet web site) that any individual who casts a provisional ballot may access to discover whether the vote of that individual was counted, and, if the vote was not counted, the reason why the vote was not counted. The secretary of state shall establish and maintain reasonable procedures necessary to protect the security, confidentiality, and integrity of personal information collected, stored, or otherwise used by the free access system established Access to information about an individual under this section. provisional ballot must be restricted to the individual who cast the ballot.

Sec. 8. RCW 29A.12.080 and 2003 c 111 s 308 are each amended to read as follows:

No voting device shall be approved by the secretary of state unless it:

- (1) Secures to the voter secrecy in the act of voting;
- (2) Permits the voter to vote for any person for any office and upon any measure that he or she has the right to vote for;
- (3) Permits the voter to vote for all the candidates of one party or in part for the candidates of one or more other parties;
- (4) Correctly registers all votes cast for any and all persons and for or against any and all measures;

(5) Provides that a vote for more than one candidate cannot be cast by one single operation of the voting device or vote tally system except when voting for president and vice president of the United States; ((and))

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- (6) Except for functions or capabilities unique to this state, has been tested, certified, and used in at least one other state or election jurisdiction; and
- (7) Beginning on January 1, 2006, in the case of a poll-site based electronic voting system, produces a machine-countable paper record for each vote that may be reviewed and accepted or rejected by the voter before finalizing his or her vote, as a part of the voting process. Rejected records must either be destroyed or marked in order to clearly identify the record as rejected.
- Sec. 9. RCW 29A.40.050 and 2003 c 111 s 1005 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) As provided in this section, county auditors shall provide special ((absentee)) provisional ballots to be used for state primary or state general elections. An auditor shall provide a special ((absentee)) provisional ballot only to a registered voter who completes an application stating that she or he will be unable to vote and return ((a regular)) an absentee ballot by normal mail delivery within the period provided for ((regular)) absentee ballots.

The application for a special ((absentee)) provisional ballot may not be filed earlier than ninety days before the applicable state primary or general election. The special ((absentee)) provisional ballot will list the offices and measures, if known, scheduled to appear on the state primary or general election ballot. The voter may use the special ((absentee)) provisional ballot to write in the name of any eligible candidate for each office and vote on any measure.

(2) With any special ((absentee)) provisional ballot issued under this section, the county auditor shall include a listing of any candidates who have filed before the time of the application for offices that will appear on the ballot at that primary or election and a list of any issues that have been referred to the ballot before the time of the application.

- (3) Write-in votes on special ((absentee)) provisional ballots must be counted in the same manner provided by law for the counting of other write-in votes. The county auditor shall process and canvass the special ((absentee)) provisional ballots provided under this section in the same manner as ((other)) absentee ballots under ((this)) chapters 29A.40 and ((chapter)) 29A.60 RCW.
- (4) A voter who requests a special ((absentee)) provisional ballot under this section may also request an absentee ballot under RCW 29A.40.020(4). If the ((regular)) absentee ballot is properly voted and returned, the special ((absentee)) provisional ballot is void, and the county auditor shall reject it in whole when special ((absentee)) provisional ballots are canvassed.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. In addition to the material required by RCW 29A.40.091, each county auditor shall include with any special provisional ballot mailed the following information:
  - (1) Instructions for voting the ballot;

- (2) Instructions for correcting a spoiled ballot;
- (3) The fact that political party designation should be included with all write-ins for partisan office;
- (4) A listing of all offices and measures that will appear upon the ballot, together with a listing of all persons who have filed for office or who have indicated their intention to file for office;
- (5) A copy of any applicable voters' guide available at that time;
- (6) The fact that the voter may vote for as many or as few offices or measures as he or she desires;
- (7) The fact that the voter is entitled to request, and subsequently vote a regular absentee ballot, and that if the regular absentee is received during the time period provided by law for the canvassing of absentee ballots it will be tabulated and the special provisional ballot will be voided.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. No special provisional ballot may be provided earlier than ninety days before a primary or election. An application received by a county auditor more than ninety days before a primary or general election may be either returned to the applicant with the explanation that the request is premature or may

- Sec. 12. RCW 29A.40.020 and 2003 c 111 s 1002 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Except as otherwise provided by law, a registered voter or out-of-state voter, overseas voter, or service voter desiring to cast an absentee ballot at a single election or primary must request the absentee ballot from his or her county auditor no earlier than ninety days nor later than the day before the election or primary at which the person seeks to vote. Except as otherwise provided by law, the request may be made orally in person, by telephone, electronically, or in writing. An application or request for an absentee ballot made under the authority of a federal statute or regulation will be considered and given the same effect as a request for an absentee ballot under this chapter.
- (2) A voter requesting an absentee ballot for a primary may also request an absentee ballot for the following general election. A request by an out-of-state voter, overseas voter, or service voter for an absentee ballot for a primary election will be considered as a request for an absentee ballot for the following general election.
- (3) In requesting an absentee ballot, the voter shall state the address to which the absentee ballot should be sent. A request for an absentee ballot from an out-of-state voter, overseas voter, or service voter must include the address of the last residence in the state of Washington ((and either a written application or the oath on the return envelope must include a declaration of the other qualifications of the applicant as an elector of this state)). A request for an absentee ballot from any other voter must state the address at which that voter is currently registered to vote in the state of Washington or the county auditor shall verify that information from the voter registration records of the county.
- (4) A request for an absentee ballot from a registered voter who is within this state must be made directly to the auditor of the county in which the voter is registered. An absentee ballot request from a registered voter who is temporarily outside this state or from an out-of-state voter, overseas voter, or service voter may be made either to the appropriate county auditor or to

the secretary of state, who shall promptly forward the request to the appropriate county auditor.

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(5) No person, organization, or association may distribute absentee ballot applications within this state that contain a return address other than that of the appropriate county auditor.

## **Sec. 13.** RCW 29A.40.091 and 2004 c 271 s 135 are each amended to read as follows:

The county auditor shall send each absentee voter a ballot, a security envelope in which to seal the ballot after voting, a larger envelope in which to return the security envelope, and instructions on how to mark the ballot and how to return it to the county auditor. The instructions that accompany an absentee ballot for a partisan primary must include instructions for voting the applicable ballot style, as provided in chapter 29A.36 RCW. larger return envelope must contain a declaration by the absentee voter reciting his or her qualifications and stating that he or she has not voted in any other jurisdiction at this election, together with a summary of the penalties for any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. The return envelope must provide space for the voter to indicate the date on which the ballot was voted and for the voter to sign the oath. A summary of the applicable penalty provisions of this chapter must be printed on the return envelope immediately adjacent to the space for the voter's signature. The signature of the voter on the return envelope must affirm and attest to the statements regarding the qualifications of that voter and to the validity of the ballot. ((For out-of-state voters, overseas voters, and service voters, the signed declaration on the return envelope constitutes the equivalent of a voter registration for the election or primary for which the ballot has been issued.)) The voter must be instructed to ((either)) return the ballot to the county auditor by whom it was issued ((or attach sufficient first class postage, if applicable, and mail the ballot to the appropriate county auditor no later than)) by 8:00 p.m. on the day of the election or primary for which the ballot was issued. Military ballots must have been signed by 8:00 p.m. on the day of the election or primary for which the ballot was issued and received by the appropriate county auditor by 5:00 p.m. on the day of the final county certification of the election or primary.

If the county auditor chooses to forward absentee ballots, he or she must include with the ballot a clear explanation of the qualifications necessary to vote in that election and must also advise a voter with questions about his or her eligibility to contact the county auditor. This explanation may be provided on the ballot envelope, on an enclosed insert, or printed directly on the ballot itself. If the information is not included, the envelope must clearly indicate that the ballot is not to be forwarded and that return postage is guaranteed.

- Sec. 14. RCW 29A.40.110 and 2003 c 111 s 1011 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) The opening and subsequent processing of return envelopes for any primary or election may begin ((on or after the tenth day before the primary or election)) upon receipt. The tabulation of absentee ballots must not commence until after 8:00 p.m. on the day of the primary or election.
- (2) After opening the return envelopes, the county canvassing board shall place all of the ballots in secure storage until after 8:00 p.m. of the day of the primary or election. Absentee ballots that are to be tabulated on an electronic vote tallying system may be taken from the inner envelopes and all the normal procedural steps may be performed to prepare these ballots for tabulation.
- (3) Before opening a returned absentee ballot, the canvassing board, or its designated representatives, shall examine the postmark, statement, and signature on the return envelope that contains the security envelope and absentee ballot. They shall verify that the voter's signature on the return envelope is the same as the signature of that voter in the registration files of the county. For registered voters casting absentee ballots, the date on the return envelope to which the voter has attested determines the validity, as to the time of voting for that absentee ballot if the postmark is missing or is illegible. For out-of-state voters, overseas voters, and service voters, the date on the return envelope to which the voter has attested determines the validity as to the time of voting for that absentee ballot. ((For any absentee ballot, a variation between the signature of the voter on the return envelope and the signature of that voter in the

1 registration files due to the substitution of initials or the use 2 of common nicknames is permitted so long as the surname and 3 handwriting are clearly the same.))

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Sec. 15. RCW 29A.40.140 and 2003 c 111 s 1014 are each amended to read as follows:

The qualifications of any absentee voter may be challenged at the time the signature on the return envelope is verified and the ballot is processed by the canvassing board. The board has the authority to determine the legality of any absentee ballot challenged under this section. Challenged ballots must be handled in accordance with ((chapter 29A.08 RCW-))sections 3-7, 9 and 10 of this act).

- Sec. 16. RCW 29A.44.201 and 2004 c 271 s 136 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) A voter desiring to vote shall give his or her name and photo identification to the precinct election officer who has the precinct list of registered voters. This officer shall announce the name to the precinct election officer who has the copy of the inspector's poll book for that precinct. The election officers together shall compare the photograph on the identification with the appearance of the voter before them and compare the signature on the identification with the signature the voter has written in the poll book. If they agree that there are obvious discrepancies between the photograph on the identification and the appearance of the voter before them or between the signature on the identification and the signature the voter has written in the poll book, they shall treat the ballot as a provisional ballot, note the discrepancies in a written record, and transmit this record to the county auditor along with the voted ballot.
- (2) The only acceptable forms of identification are either a Washington state driver's license or identicard or a United States passport. The identification must contain a photograph of the voter and the voter's signature.
- (3) If the right of this voter to participate in the primary or election is not challenged, the voter must be issued a ballot or permitted to enter a voting booth or to operate a voting device. For a partisan primary in a jurisdiction using the physically

- 1 separate ballot format, the voter must be issued a nonpartisan 2 ballot and each party ballot. The number of the ballot or the voter must be recorded by the precinct election officers. If the 3 4 right of the voter to participate is challenged, RCW 29A.08.810 and 5 29A.08.820 apply to that voter.
  - **Sec. 17.** RCW 29A.44.330 and 2003 c 111 s 1131 are each amended to read as follows:

The programmed memory pack for each poll-site ballot counting device must be sealed into the device during final preparation and logic and accuracy testing. Except in the case of a device breakdown, the memory pack must remain sealed in the device until after the polls have closed and all reports and telephonic or electronic transfer of results are completed. After all reporting is complete the precinct election officers responsible for transferring the sealed voted ballots under RCW 29A.60.110 shall ensure that the memory pack is returned to the elections If the entire poll-site ballot counting device is department. returned, the memory pack must remain sealed in the device. If the poll-site ballot counting device is to remain at the polling place, the precinct election officer shall break the seal on the device and remove the memory pack and seal and return it along with the irregularly voted ballots and ((special)) provisional ballots to the elections department on election day.

Sec. 18. RCW 29A.44.340 and 2003 c 111 s 1132 are each amended to read as follows:

Each poll-site ballot counting device must be programmed to return all blank ballots and overvoted ballots to the voter for private reexamination. The election officer shall take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that the secrecy of the ballot is maintained. The precinct election officer shall provide information and instruction on how to properly mark the ballot. The voter may remark the original ballot, may request a new ballot under RCW 29A.44.040, or may choose to complete a ((special)) provisional ballot envelope and return the ballot as a ((special)) provisional ballot.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. A new section is added to chapter 29A.60 RCW to read as follows:

A voter's signature on an absentee or provisional ballot is considered a match if at least three of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The capital letters match;
- (2) Letters tail off alike;

- (3) Letter spacing is the same;
- (4) The space between the signature and the line is the same;
- (5) The beginning and ending of the signature and the slant are consistent;
  - (6) Unique letters in the signature match;
  - (7) The overall appearances match.

In determining whether a signature on an absentee or provisional ballot matches the signature on the registration file, the age of the voter and the date of the signature on the registration file may also be considered.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. A new section is added to chapter 29A.60 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) If the voter neglects to sign the outside envelope of an absentee or provisional ballot, the auditor shall notify the voter by telephone and advise the voter of the correct procedures for completing the unsigned affidavit. If the auditor is not able to provide the information personally to the voter by telephone, then the voter must be contacted by first class mail and advised of the correct procedures for completing the unsigned affidavit. Leaving a voice mail message for the voter is not to be considered as personally contacting the voter. In order for the ballot to be counted, the voter must either:
- (a) Appear in person and sign the envelope no later than the day before the certification of the primary or election; or
- (b) Sign a copy of the envelope provided by the auditor, and return it to the auditor no later than the day before the certification of the primary or election.
- (2)(a) If the handwriting of the signature on an absentee or provisional ballot envelope is not the same as the handwriting of the signature on the registration file, the auditor shall notify the voter, either by telephone or by first class mail, and advise

the voter of the correct procedures for updating his or her signature on the voter registration file. In order for the ballot to be counted, the voter must either:

- (i) Appear in person and sign a new registration form no later than the day before the certification of the primary or election; or
- (ii) Sign a new registration form provided by the auditor, and return it to the auditor no later than the day before the certification of the primary or election.
- (b) If the signature on an absentee or provisional ballot envelope is not the same as the signature on the registration file because the name is different, the ballot may be counted as long as the handwriting is clearly the same. The auditor shall send the voter a change-of-name form under RCW 29A.08.440 and direct the voter to complete the form.
- (c) If the signature on an absentee or provisional ballot envelope is not the same as the signature on the registration file because the voter used initials or a common nickname, the ballot may be counted as long as the surname and handwriting are clearly the same.
- (3) A voter may not cure a missing or mismatched signature for purposes of counting the ballot in a recount.
- (4) A record must be kept of the date on which the voter was contacted or the notice was mailed, as well as the date on which the voter signed the envelope, a copy of the envelope, a new registration form, or a change-of-name form. The records are public records under chapter 42.17 RCW once the election is certified by the county canvassing board under RCW 29A.60.190. That record is a public record under chapter 42.17 RCW and may be disclosed to interested parties on written request.
- Sec. 21. RCW 29A.60.021 and 2004 c 271 s 147 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) For any office at any election or primary, any voter may write in on the ballot the name of any person for an office who has filed as a write-in candidate for the office in the manner provided by RCW 29A.24.311 and such vote shall be counted the same as if the name had been printed on the ballot and marked by the voter. ((For a partisan primary in a jurisdiction using the physically separate

ballot format, a voter may write in on a party ballot only the names of write-in candidates who affiliate with that major political party.)) No write-in vote made for any person who has not filed a declaration of candidacy pursuant to RCW 29A.24.311 is valid if that person filed for the same office, either as a regular candidate or a write-in candidate, at the preceding primary. Any abbreviation used to designate office((-,)) or position((-,-)) political party shall)) will be accepted if the canvassing board can determine, to ((their)) its satisfaction, the voter's intent.

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- (2) The number of write-in votes cast for each office must be recorded and reported with the canvass for the election.
- (3) A write-in vote for an individual candidate for an office whose name appears on the ballot for that same office is a valid vote for that candidate as long as the candidate's name is clearly discernible, even if other requirements of RCW 29A.24.311 are not satisfied and even if the voter also marked a vote for that candidate such as to register an overvote. These votes need not be tabulated unless (a) the difference between the number of votes cast for the candidate apparently qualified to appear on the general election ballot or elected and the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes is less than the sum of the total number of write-in votes cast for the office plus the overvotes and undervotes recorded by the vote tabulating system; or (b) a manual recount is conducted for that office;
- (4) Write-in votes cast for an individual candidate for an office whose name does not appear on the ballot need not be tallied ((if)) unless the total number of write-in votes and undervotes recorded by the vote tabulation system for the office is ((not)) greater than the number of votes cast for the candidate apparently ((nominated)) qualified to appear on the general election ballot or elected((, and the write-in votes could not have altered the outcome of the primary or election. In the case of write-in votes for statewide office or for any office whose jurisdiction encompasses more than one county, write-in votes for an individual candidate must be tallied whenever the county auditor is notified by either the office of the secretary of state or another auditor in a multicounty jurisdiction that it appears that the write-in votes could alter the outcome of the primary or election)).

 $((\frac{4}{1}))$  (5) In the case of write-in votes for statewide office((s)) or any office whose jurisdiction((s that)) encompasses more than one county, ((if the total number of write-in votes and under votes recorded by the vote tabulation system for an office within a county is greater than the number of votes cast for a candidate apparently nominated or elected in a primary or election, the auditor shall tally all write-in votes for individual candidates for that office and notify the office of the secretary of state and the auditors of the other counties within the jurisdiction, that the write-in votes for individual candidates should be tallied)) write-in votes for an individual candidate must be tallied when the county auditor is notified by either the secretary of state or another county auditor in the multicounty jurisdiction that it appears that the write-in votes must be tabulated under the terms of this section. In all other cases, the county auditor determines when write-in votes must be tabulated. Any abstract of votes must be modified to reflect the tabulation and certified by the canvassing board. Tabulation of write-in votes may be performed simultaneously with a recount.

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Sec. 22. RCW 29A.60.050 and 2003 c 111 s 1505 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever the precinct election officers or the counting center personnel have a question about the validity of a ballot or the votes for an office or issue that they are unable to resolve, they shall prepare and sign a concise record of the facts in question or dispute. These ballots shall be delivered to the canvassing board for processing. Only the canvassing board has authority to reject a ballot, or a vote for an office or issue on a ballot, as invalid. The canvassing board may not delegate this authority. All ballots shall be preserved in the same manner as valid ballots for that primary or election.

Sec. 23. RCW 29A.60.070 and 2003 c 111 s 1507 are each amended to read as follows:

The county auditor shall produce cumulative and precinct returns for each primary and election and deliver them to the canvassing board for verification and certification. The precinct

and cumulative returns of any primary or election are public records under chapter 42.17 RCW.

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Cumulative returns for state offices, judicial offices, the United States senate, and congress must be electronically transmitted to the secretary of state immediately.

Sec. 24. RCW 29A.60.160 and 2003 c 111 s 1516 are each amended to read as follows:

((At least every third day after a primary or election and before certification of the election results,)) Except Sundays and legal holidays, the county auditor, as delegated by the county canvassing board, shall process absentee ballots and canvass the votes cast at that primary or election on a daily basis in counties with a population of seventy-five thousand or more, or at least every third day for counties with a population of less than seventy-five thousand, if the county auditor is in possession of more than twenty-five ballots that have yet to be canvassed. county auditor, as delegated by the county canvassing board, may use his or her discretion in determining when to process the remaining absentee ballots and canvass the votes during the final four days before the certification of election results in order to protect the secrecy of any ballot. In counties where this process has not been delegated to the county auditor, the county auditor shall convene the county canvassing board to process absentee ballots and canvass the votes cast at the primary or election as set forth in this section.

Each absentee ballot previously not canvassed that was received by the county auditor two days or more before processing absentee ballots and canvassing the votes as delegated by or processed by the county canvassing board, that either was received by the county auditor before the closing of the polls on the day of the primary or election for which it was issued, or that bears a postmark on or before the primary or election for which it was issued, must be processed at that time. The tabulation of votes that results from that day's canvass must be made available to the general public immediately upon completion of the canvass.

36 **Sec. 25.** RCW 29A.60.190 and 2004 c 266 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) On the tenth day after a special election or primary and on the ((fifteenth)) twentieth day after a general election, the county canvassing board shall complete the canvass and certify the results. Each absentee ballot that was returned before the closing of the polls on the date of the primary or election for which it was issued, and each absentee ballot with a postmark on or before the date of the primary or election for which it was issued and received on or before the date on which the primary or election is certified, must be included in the canvass report.

- (2) At the request of a caucus of the state legislature, the county auditor shall transmit copies of all unofficial returns of state and legislative primaries or elections prepared by or for the county canvassing board to either the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the house of representatives.
- Sec. 26. RCW 29A.60.210 and 2003 c 111 s 1521 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever the canvassing board finds that there is an apparent discrepancy or an inconsistency in the returns of a primary or election caused by an error by the county auditor or his or her staff, the board may recanvass the ballots or voting devices in any precincts of the county. The canvassing board shall conduct any necessary recanvass activity on or before the last day to certify the primary or election under RCW 29A.60.190, and correct any error and document the correction of any error that it finds.

- Sec. 27. RCW 29A.60.230 and 2003 c 111 s 1523 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Immediately after the official results of a state primary or general election in a county are ascertained, the county auditor or other election officer shall make an abstract of the number of registered voters in each precinct and of all the votes cast in the county at such state primary or general election for and against state measures and for each candidate for federal, state, and legislative office or for any other office which the secretary of state is required by law to canvass. The cumulative report of the election and a copy of the certificate of the election must be transmitted to the secretary of state immediately( $(\tau)$ ) through electronic means, and mailed with the abstract of votes no later

than the next business day following the certification by the county canvassing board.

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- (2) After each general election, the county auditor or other election officer shall provide to the secretary of state a report of the number of absentee ballots cast in each precinct for and against state measures and for each candidate for federal, state, and legislative office or for any other office which the secretary of state is required by law to canvass. The report may be included in the abstract required by this section or may be transmitted to the secretary of state separately, but in no event later than March 31st of the year following the election. Absentee ballot results may be incorporated into votes cast at the polls for each precinct or may be reported separately on a precinct-by-precinct basis.
- (3) If absentee ballot results are not incorporated into votes cast at the polls, the county auditor or other election official may aggregate results from more than one precinct if the auditor, pursuant to rules adopted by the secretary of state, finds that reporting a single precinct's absentee ballot results would jeopardize the secrecy of a person's ballot. To the extent practicable, precincts for which absentee results are aggregated must be contiquous.
- Sec. 28. RCW 29A.60.250 and 2003 c 111 s 1525 are each amended to read as follows:

As soon as the returns have been received from all the counties of the state, but not later than the thirtieth day after the election, the secretary of state shall ((make a)) canvass ((of such of the returns as are not required to be canvassed by the legislature and make out a statement thereof, file it in his or her office, and transmit a certified copy to the governor)) and certify the returns of the general election as to candidates for state offices, the United States senate, congress, and all other candidates whose districts extend beyond the limits of a single county. The secretary of state shall transmit a copy of the certification to the governor, president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives.

36 Sec. 29. RCW 29A.64.030 and 2003 c 111 s 1603 are each amended 37 to read as follows:

An application for a recount shall state the office for which a recount is requested and whether the request is for all or only a portion of the votes cast in that jurisdiction of that office. The person filing an application for a manual recount shall, at the same time, deposit with the county canvassing board or secretary of state, in cash or by certified check, a sum equal to twenty-five cents for each ballot cast in the jurisdiction or portion of the jurisdiction for which the recount is requested as security for the payment of any costs of conducting the recount. If the application is for a machine recount, the deposit must be equal to fifteen cents for each ballot. These charges shall be determined by the county canvassing board or boards under RCW ((29A.64.080)) 29A.64.081.

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The county canvassing board shall determine ((a)) the date, time, and ((a)) place or places at which the recount will be conducted. ((This time shall be less than three business days after the day upon which: The application was filed with the board; the request for a recount or directive ordering a recount was received by the board from the secretary of state; or the returns are certified which indicate that a recount is required under RCW 29A.64.020 for an issue or office voted upon only within the county.)) Not less than two days before the date of the recount, the county auditor shall mail a notice of the time and place of the recount to the applicant or affected parties and, if the recount involves an office, to any person for whom votes were cast for that office. The county auditor shall also notify the affected parties by either telephone, fax, e-mail, or other electronic means at the time of mailing. At least three attempts must be made over a two-day period to notify the affected parties or until the affected parties have received the notification. Each attempt to notify affected parties must request a return response indicating that the notice has been received. Each person entitled to receive notice of the recount may attend, witness the recount, and be accompanied by counsel.

Proceedings of the canvassing board are public under chapter 42.30 RCW. Subject to reasonable and equitable guidelines adopted by the canvassing board, all interested persons may attend and witness a recount.

Sec. 30. RCW 29A.64.061 and 2004 c 271 s 180 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon completion of the canvass of a recount, the canvassing board shall prepare and certify an amended abstract showing the votes cast in each precinct for which the recount was conducted. Copies of the amended abstracts must be transmitted to the same officers who received the abstract on which the recount was based.

If the nomination, election, or issue for which the recount was conducted was submitted only to the voters of a county, the canvassing board shall file the amended abstract with the original results of that election or primary.

If the nomination, election, or issue for which a recount was conducted was submitted to the voters of more than one county, the secretary of state shall canvass the amended abstracts and shall file an amended abstract with the original results of that election. The secretary of state may require that the amended abstracts be certified by each canvassing board on a uniform date. An amended abstract certified under this section supersedes any prior abstract of the results for the same offices or issues at the same primary or election.

Sec. 31. RCW 29A.68.011 and 2004 c 271 s 182 are each amended to read as follows:

Any justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, or judge of the superior court in the proper county shall, by order, require any person charged with error, wrongful act, or neglect to forthwith correct the error, desist from the wrongful act, or perform the duty and to do as the court orders or to show cause forthwith why the error should not be corrected, the wrongful act desisted from, or the duty or order not performed, whenever it is made to appear to such justice or judge by affidavit of an elector that:

- (1) An error or omission has occurred or is about to occur in printing the name of any candidate on official ballots; or
- (2) An error other than as provided in subsections (1) and (3) of this section has been committed or is about to be committed in printing the ballots; or
- (3) The name of any person has been or is about to be wrongfully placed upon the ballots; or

- (4) A wrongful act other than as provided for in subsections (1) and (3) of this section has been performed or is about to be performed by any election officer; or
- (5) Any neglect of duty on the part of an election officer other than as provided for in subsections (1) and (3) of this section has occurred or is about to occur; or
- (6) An error or omission has occurred or is about to occur in the issuance of a certificate of election.

An affidavit of an elector under subsections (1) and (3) ((above)) of this section when relating to a primary election must be filed with the appropriate court no later than the second Friday following the closing of the filing period for nominations for such office and shall be heard and finally disposed of by the court not later than five days after the filing thereof. An affidavit of an elector under subsections (1) and (3) of this section when relating to a general election must be filed with the appropriate court no later than three days following the official certification of the primary election returns and shall be heard and finally disposed of by the court not later than five days after the filing thereof. An affidavit of an elector under subsection (6) of this section shall be filed with the appropriate court no later than ten days following the ((issuance of a certificate of election)) official certification of the election as provided in RCW 29A.60.190, 29A.60.240, or 29A.60.250 or, in the case of a recount, ten days after the official certification of the amended abstract as provided in RCW 29A.64.061.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 32.** A new section is added to chapter 29A.84 RCW to read as follows:

The secretary of state and the appropriate county auditor shall refer all cases of violations of the following statutes that they discover or suspect to have occurred to the local prosecuting attorney: RCW 29A.84.130, 29A.84.140, 29A.84.650, 29A.84.655, 29A.84.660, 29A.84.670, and 29A.84.680. The prosecutor to whom the violations were referred shall submit to the secretary of state a list of all such referrals, the basis of the referrals, and the final disposition of the referrals.

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1 Sec. 33. RCW 29A.84.650 and 2003 c 111 s 2131 are each amended 2 to read as follows:

Any person who votes or attempts to vote more than once at any primary or general or special election is guilty of a ((gross misdemeanor, punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is)) class C felony punishable under RCW 9A.20.021.

- Sec. 34. RCW 29A.84.670 and 2003 c 111 s 2134 and 2003 c 53 s 7 8 181 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
  - (1) It is unlawful for a voter to:
  - (a) Receive a ballot from any person other than the election officer having charge of the ballots;
- 12 (b) Vote or offer to vote any ballot except one received from the election officer having charge of the ballots; 13
  - (c) Fail to return to the election officers any ballot received from an election officer.
- (2) A violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor, 16 17 punishable ((by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, plus 18 costs of prosecution)) under RCW 9A.20.021.
- 19 NEW SECTION. Sec. 35. (1) Sections 3 through 7 and section 10 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 29A RCW, to be 20 captioned "Provisional ballots." 21
- 22 (2) RCW 29A.40.050, as amended by section 9 of this act, is 23 recodified as a section in the new chapter created in subsection 24 (1) of this section.
- 25 NEW SECTION. Sec. 36. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the 26 remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other 27 persons or circumstances is not affected." 28
- 29 Correct the title.

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**EFFECT:** Prescribes standards for distinguishing, validating, and counting provisional ballots; voters whose voting rights are challenged may vote provisional ballots; provisions ballots may not be counted until validity is confirmed; the Secretary of State is required to establish a free access system that provisional voters may access to determine if their vote was counted; poll-site electronic voting systems must produce a machine-countable paper record; "special absentee" ballots are changed to be referred to as "special provisional" ballots and may not be provided earlier than 90 days before an election; absentee ballots are due by 8 P.M. on the day of the election, except military ballots must be signed by 8 P.M. on the day of the election and received by 5 P.M. on the day of final certification; processing absentee ballots may begin upon receipt; requires voters to show photo identification at the polls and if identification and signature is questionable the ballot shall be treated as a provisional ballot; acceptable identifications include Washington driver's license identicard, or U.S. passport; prescribes standards processing absentee ballots, counting write-in ballots, manually inspecting ballots, and canvassing returns; requires counties with population of 75,000 or more to process ballots daily; errors caused by county auditor or his or her staff may be recanvassed prior to final certification; elections may be contested no later than 10 days after official certification or official certification of the amended abstract; violations concerning voting the ballot of another person, voting or offering to vote another's ballot, or failing to return a ballot received from an election officer are changed from a misdemeanor to a gross misdemeanor.