<u>SSB 5499</u> - S AMD **79** By Senator Roach

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PULLED 03/08/2005

- 1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:
- 3 "NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The joint select committee on election 4 reform is created, composed of twelve members as follows:
- 5 (a) Six members of the senate, three from each of the major 6 caucuses, to be appointed by the president of the senate; and
 - (b) Six members of the house of representatives, three from each of the major caucuses, to be appointed by the speaker of the house.
 - (2) Senate committee services and the house of representatives office of program research shall provide staff support as mutually agreed by the cochairs of the joint select committee. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house shall designate the cochairs, who must be from different political parties.
- 14 (3) The legislature shall pay the expenses of the committee members 15 under chapter 44.04 RCW.
- 16 (4) The committee shall seek advice from the secretary of state, 17 business and community representatives, and others during its 18 deliberations.
- 19 (5) The committee may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of 20 witnesses and the production of documents.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The joint select committee on election reform shall:
- 23 (1) Investigate the reasons why the secretary of state and county 24 auditors did not implement the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA);
- (2) Investigate whether the secretary of state and county auditors implemented chapter 111, Laws of 2003, which became effective July 1, 2004, and if the secretary of state and county auditors did not make such implementation, investigate the reasons why it did not occur;

(3) Investigate what changes need to be implemented by the secretary of state and county auditors to bring the Revised Code of Washington into compliance with HAVA and chapter 111, Laws of 2003;

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- (4) Investigate whether WAC 434-262-050 complies with RCW 29A.60.210, and if it does not comply, investigate the reasons why the secretary of state did not amend WAC 434-262-050 to comply with RCW 29A.60.210;
- (5) Investigate whether the report in 2003 by the secretary of state citing significant problems with the King County Records, Elections and Licensing Services Division were remedied, and if they were not remedied, investigate the reasons why;
- (6) Investigate whether the report in 2004 by the Citizens Advisory Committee citing significant problems with the King County Records, Elections and Licensing Services Division were remedied, and if they were not remedied, investigate the reasons why;
- (7) Investigate whether the secretary of state complied with the provisions of RCW 29A.04.235 in the 2004 general election;
 - (8) Investigate whether WAC 434-208-100 is in compliance with RCW 29A.04.151, 29A.08.230, and 29A.08.110, and if it is not, investigate whether WAC 434-208-100 is in compliance with any statute in the Revised Code of Washington;
 - (9) Investigate whether the secretary of state and county auditors complied with RCW 29A.08.510 in the 2004 general election, and if they did not comply, investigate the reasons why;
 - (10) Investigate, review, and comment upon the process, and successfulness of the process, by which the courts provide information to the secretary of state or county auditors relating to recently incapacitated individuals' removal from the registered voter list, and investigate whether this process was adhered to by the secretary of state and county auditors in the 2004 general election;
 - (11) Investigate, review, and comment upon the process, and successfulness of the process, found in RCW 29A.08.520, which requires that the county auditors cancel felons from the registered voter list upon receiving official notice of a felony conviction, and investigate whether this process was adhered to by the county auditors in the 2004 general election;
- 37 (12) Investigate whether county auditors treated provisional 38 ballots in accordance with RCW 29A.08.625, and specifically, review and

compare the approval rate of provisional ballots in each county, and determine whether inactive voters who cast provisional ballots had their provisional ballots counted in situations where their registration was not an error;

- (13) Investigate whether confirmation notices for provisional ballots issued by county auditors were on the form prescribed by or approved by the secretary of state;
- (14) Investigate and determine whether WAC 434-261-080 has any statutory authority, and formulate model statutes regarding ballot enhancement;
- (15) Investigate whether WAC 434-262-070 has any statutory authority, and determine whether and what statutory authority county canvassing boards have to correct errors in a recount;
- (16) Investigate, review, and make recommendations on improvements to statutes for making regular, absentee, and provisional ballots more distinguishable;
- (17) Investigate whether county election software was tested against federal election standards before the 2004 general election, and formulate model statutes requiring the testing of software against federal standards before each general election;
- (18) Investigate whether, in the past election cycle, the secretary of state and county auditors adhered to Title 29A RCW and Title 434 WAC with respect to requiring people registering to vote to provide photo identification, a Social Security number, or a driver's license as proof of identification;
- (19) Investigate whether necessary changes will be implemented to bring the Revised Code of Washington into full compliance with the Help America Vote Act by January 1, 2006; specifically:
- (a) Whether and how the secretary of state will conduct a verification check upon applicants registering to vote through the use of driver's license files from the department of licensing or the last four digits of Social Security numbers from the Social Security Administration, as contained in RCW 29A.08.107 and 29A.08.651;
- (b) Whether and how the secretary of state will obtain a signature attesting that the voter is a United States citizen, as contained in RCW 29A.08.010;
- 37 (c) Whether and how the secretary of state will review each 38 applicant registering to vote to ensure that driver's license numbers

- or Social Security numbers match information provided by the department of licensing or Social Security Administration, and whether and how the secretary of state will correspond with the voter to resolve a discrepancy if a match does not exist;
 - (d) Whether and how the secretary of state or county auditors will screen registered voters and applicants registering to vote against the statewide registered voter data base to prevent duplication, as provided in RCW 29A.08.610;
- 9 (e) Whether and how the secretary of state or county auditors will 10 keep the statewide registered voter data base updated for last-minute 11 voter registrations in all counties;
- 12 (20) Clarify the language contained in RCW 29A.04.031, and 13 specifically answer the question of whether an unregistered voter who 14 voted with an absentee ballot could walk into an auditor's office after 15 the election and demand that the vote be counted;
 - (21) Clarify whether a canvassing board that rejects an absentee ballot because the signature on the envelope does not match the signature on file constitutes disenfranchisement, determine what indicia of fraud must be evident to forward the case to the county prosecutor for prosecution as election fraud, and determine which counties currently contact voters whose mismatched signatures have rendered their votes void; and
- 23 (22) Report its findings to the legislature no later than December 24 31, 2006.
- 25 **Sec. 3.** RCW 29A.04.008 and 2004 c 271 s 102 are each amended to 26 read as follows:

As used in this title:

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- (1) "Ballot" means, as the context implies, either:
- 29 (a) The issues and offices to be voted upon in a jurisdiction or 30 portion of a jurisdiction at a particular primary, general election, or 31 special election;
- 32 (b) A facsimile of the contents of a particular ballot whether 33 printed on a paper ballot or ballot card or as part of a voting machine 34 or voting device;
- 35 (c) A physical or electronic record of the choices of an individual 36 voter in a particular primary, general election, or special election; 37 or

1 (d) The physical document on which the voter's choices are to be recorded;

- (2) "Paper ballot" means a piece of paper on which the ballot for a particular election or primary has been printed, on which a voter may record his or her choices for any candidate or for or against any measure, and that is to be tabulated manually;
- (3) "Ballot card" means any type of card or piece of paper of any size on which a voter may record his or her choices for any candidate and for or against any measure and that is to be tabulated on a vote tallying system;
- (4) "Sample ballot" means a printed facsimile of all the issues and offices on the ballot in a jurisdiction and is intended to give voters notice of the issues, offices, and candidates that are to be voted on at a particular primary, general election, or special election;
- (5) "Provisional ballot" means a ballot issued to a voter at the polling place on election day by the precinct election board, for one of the following reasons:
- (a) The voter's name does not appear in the poll book <u>for the</u> <u>precinct at which the voter appears and who therefore cannot be verified as a registered voter;</u>
- (b) There is an indication in the poll book that ((the voter has requested)) an absentee ballot((, but the voter wishes to vote at the polling place)) has been issued;
- (c) There is a question on the part of the voter concerning the issues or candidates on which the voter is qualified to vote;
- (6) "Party ballot" means a primary election ballot specific to a particular major political party that lists all partisan offices to be voted on at that primary, and the candidates for those offices who affiliate with that same major political party;
- 30 (7) "Nonpartisan ballot" means a primary election ballot that lists 31 all nonpartisan races and ballot measures to be voted on at that 32 primary.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 29A.04.570 and 2003 c 111 s 155 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1)(a) The ((election review staff of the office of the secretary 36 of)) state <u>auditor</u> shall conduct a review of election-related policies, 37 procedures, and practices in an affected county or counties:

1 (i) If the unofficial returns of a primary or general election for 2 a position in the state legislature indicate that a mandatory recount 3 is likely for that position; or

(ii) If unofficial returns indicate a mandatory recount is likely in a statewide election or an election for federal office.

Reviews conducted under (ii) of this subsection shall be performed in as many selected counties as time and staffing permit. Reviews conducted as a result of mandatory recounts shall be performed between the time the unofficial returns are complete and the time the recount is to take place, if possible.

- (b) In addition to conducting reviews under (a) of this subsection, the ((election review staff)) state auditor shall also conduct such a review in a county ((periodically)) at least once in each four-year period, in conjunction with a county primary or special or general election((, at the direction of the secretary of state or at the request of the county auditor)). If staffing or budget levels do not permit a four-year election cycle for reviews, then reviews must be done as often as possible. If any resident of this state believes that an aspect of a primary or election has been conducted inappropriately in a county, the resident may file a complaint with the ((secretary of)) state auditor. The ((secretary)) auditor shall consider such complaints in scheduling periodic reviews under this section.
- (c) Before an election review is conducted in a county, the ((secretary of)) state <u>auditor</u> shall provide the county auditor of the affected county and the chair of the state central committee of each major political party with notice that the review is to be conducted. When a periodic review is to be conducted in a county ((at the direction of the secretary of state)) under (b) of this subsection, the ((secretary)) state auditor shall provide the affected county auditor not less than thirty days' notice.
- (2) Reviews shall be conducted in conformance with rules adopted ((under RCW 29A.04.630)) by the state auditor. In performing a review in a county under this chapter, the ((election review staff)) state auditor shall evaluate the policies and procedures established for conducting the primary or election in the county and the practices of those conducting it. As part of the review, the ((election review staff)) state auditor shall issue to the county auditor and the members of the county canvassing board a report of its findings and

recommendations regarding such policies, procedures, and practices. A review conducted under this chapter shall not include any evaluation, finding, or recommendation regarding the validity of the outcome of a primary or election or the validity of any canvass of returns nor does the ((election review staff)) state auditor have any jurisdiction to make such an evaluation, finding, or recommendation under this title.

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- (3) The county auditor or the county canvassing board shall respond to the review report in writing, listing the steps that will be taken to correct any problems listed in the report. The state auditor shall visit the county before the next state primary or general election to verify that the county has taken the steps they listed to correct the problems noted in the report.
- 13 (4) The county auditor of the county in which a review is conducted 14 under this section or a member of the canvassing board of the county 15 may appeal the findings or recommendations of the ((election review 16 staff)) state auditor regarding the review by filing an appeal with the 17 board created under RCW 29A.04.510.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 29A.08 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The registration of voters who registered to vote before July 1, 2005, is canceled effective July 1, 2007, and those persons must reregister in order to vote at an election held after that date. The registration of a person who first registers to vote or reregisters after June 30, 2005, continues to be valid after July 1, 2007, unless canceled or inactivated as otherwise provided by law.
 - (2) Reregistrations conducted under subsection (1) of this section must comply with the provisions contained in RCW 29A.08.010, including:
 - (a) The applicant's name must be his or her legal name;
 - (b) The complete residential address must be provided;
 - (c) The date of birth must be provided;
- 31 (d) The Washington state driver's license number, Washington state 32 identification card number, or the last four digits of the Social 33 Security number must be provided;
- 34 (e) A signature attesting to the truth of the information provided 35 on the application must be provided;
- 36 (f) A check or indication confirming the person is a United States
 37 citizen must be provided;

1 (g) If the person does not have a Social Security number or 2 driver's license number, a unique voter registration number must be 3 issued.

4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 29A.08 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) Short Title. This section may be cited as the "Washington Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act."
- (2) Findings and Declaration. The legislature finds that illegal immigration is causing economic hardship to this state, and that illegal immigration is encouraged by public agencies within this state that provide public benefits without verifying immigration status. The legislature further finds that illegal immigrants have been given a safe haven in this state with the aid of identification cards that are issued without verifying immigration status, and that this conduct contradicts federal immigration policy, undermines the security of our borders, and demeans the value of citizenship. Therefore, the legislature finds that the public interest of this state requires all public agencies within this state to cooperate with federal immigration authorities to discourage illegal immigration.
- (3) Form of Registration. In addition to the requirements of RCW 29A.08.010, the form of registration provided by the secretary of state or county auditor must include a statement that the applicant must submit evidence of United States citizenship with the application and that the county auditor or secretary of state shall reject the application if no evidence of citizenship is attached.
- (4) The county auditor or secretary of state shall reject any application for registration that is not accompanied by satisfactory evidence of United States citizenship. Satisfactory evidence of citizenship includes any of the following:
- (a) The number of the applicant's Washington state driver's license or Washington state identification card issued by the department of licensing, but only if the department indicates on the applicant's driver's license or identification card that the applicant has provided satisfactory proof of United States citizenship;
- 35 (b) A legible photocopy of the applicant's birth certificate that 36 verifies citizenship to the satisfaction of the county auditor or 37 secretary of state;

(c) A legible photocopy of pertinent pages of the applicant's United States passport identifying the applicant and the applicant's passport number or presentation to the county auditor or the secretary of state of the applicant's United States passport;

- (d) A presentation to the county auditor or secretary of state of the applicant's United States naturalization documents or the number of the certificate of naturalization. If only the number of the certificate of naturalization is provided, the applicant may not be included in the registration rolls until the number of the certificate of naturalization is verified with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service by the county auditor or secretary of state;
- 12 (e) Other documents or methods of proof that are established under 13 the federal Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986; or
 - (f) The applicant's Bureau of Indian Affairs card number, tribal treaty card number, or tribal enrollment number.
 - (5) Notwithstanding subsection (4) of this section, any person who is registered in this state on the effective date of this section is deemed to have provided satisfactory evidence of citizenship and may not be required to resubmit evidence of citizenship unless the person is changing voter registration from one county to another or reregistering to vote.
- 22 (6) Proof of voter registration from another state or county is not 23 satisfactory evidence of citizenship.
 - (7) After a person has submitted satisfactory evidence of citizenship, the county auditor or secretary of state shall indicate this information in the person's permanent voter file. After two years, the county auditor or secretary of state may destroy all documents that were submitted as evidence of citizenship.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 29A.08.510 and 2003 c 111 s 232 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- In addition to case-by-case maintenance under RCW 29A.08.620 and 29A.08.630 and the general program of maintenance of voter registration lists under RCW 29A.08.605, deceased voters will be canceled from voter registration lists as follows:
- 35 (1) Every month, the registrar of vital statistics of the state 36 shall prepare a separate list of persons who resided in each county,

for whom a death certificate was transmitted to the registrar and was not included on a previous list, and shall supply the appropriate list to each county auditor.

A county auditor, on a monthly basis, shall compare this list with the registration records and cancel the registrations of deceased voters ((within at least forty five days before the next primary or election held in the county)) after the auditor receives the list.

- (2) In addition, the county auditor ((may)), on a monthly basis, shall also use newspaper obituary articles as a source of information in order to cancel a voter's registration. The auditor must verify the identity of the voter by matching the voter's date of birth or an address. The auditor shall record the date and source of the obituary in the cancellation records.
- (3) In addition, any registered voter may sign a statement, subject to the penalties of perjury, to the effect that to his or her personal knowledge or belief another registered voter is deceased. This statement may be filed with the county auditor. Upon the receipt of such signed statement, the county auditor shall cancel the registration records concerned and so notify the secretary of state.
- **Sec. 8.** RCW 29A.08.510 and 2004 c 267 s 124 are each amended to 21 read as follows:

In addition to case-by-case maintenance under RCW 29A.08.620 and 29A.08.630 and the general program of maintenance of voter registration lists under RCW 29A.08.605, deceased voters will be canceled from voter registration lists as follows:

(1) ((Periodically)) Every month, the registrar of vital statistics of the state shall prepare a list of persons who resided in each county, for whom a death certificate was transmitted to the registrar and was not included on a previous list, and shall supply the list to the secretary of state.

The secretary of state shall, on a monthly basis, compare this list with the registration records and cancel the registrations of deceased voters ((within at least forty five days before the next primary or election)).

(2) In addition, each county auditor ((may)), on a monthly basis, shall also use newspaper obituary articles as a source of information in order to cancel a voter's registration from the official state voter

registration list. The auditor must verify the identity of the voter by matching the voter's date of birth or an address. The auditor shall record the date and source of the obituary in the cancellation records.

(3) In addition, any registered voter may sign a statement, subject to the penalties of perjury, to the effect that to his or her personal knowledge or belief another registered voter is deceased. This statement may be filed with the county auditor or the secretary of state. Upon the receipt of such signed statement, the county auditor or the secretary of state shall cancel the registration records concerned from the official state voter registration list.

Sec. 9. RCW 29A.08.605 and 2003 c 111 s 236 are each amended to read as follows:

In addition to the case-by-case maintenance required under RCW 29A.08.620 and 29A.08.630 and the canceling of registrations under RCW 29A.08.510, the county auditor shall establish a general program of voter registration list maintenance. This program must be a thorough review that is applied uniformly throughout the county and must be nondiscriminatory in its application. Any program established must be completed at least once every two years and not later than ninety days before the date of a primary or general election for federal office. The county may fulfill its obligations under this section in one of the following ways:

- (1) The county auditor ((may)) shall enter into one or more contracts with the United States postal service, or its licensee, which permit the auditor to use postal service change-of-address information. If the auditor receives change of address information from the United States postal service that indicates that a voter has changed his or her residence address within the county, the auditor shall transfer the registration of that voter and send a confirmation notice informing the voter of the transfer to the new address. If the auditor receives postal change of address information indicating that the voter has moved out of the county, the auditor shall send a confirmation notice to the voter and advise the voter of the need to reregister in the new county. The auditor shall place the voter's registration on inactive status;
- (2) A direct, nonforwardable, nonprofit or first-class mailing to every registered voter within the county bearing the postal endorsement

- 1 "Return Service Requested." If address correction information for a
- 2 voter is received by the county auditor after this mailing, the auditor
- 3 shall place that voter on inactive status and shall send to the voter
- 4 a confirmation notice;

- 5 (3) Any other method approved by the secretary of state.
- **Sec. 10.** RCW 29A.08.605 and 2004 c 267 s 128 are each amended to read as follows:

In addition to the case-by-case maintenance required under RCW 29A.08.620 and 29A.08.630 and the canceling of registrations under RCW 29A.08.510, the secretary of state and the county auditor shall cooperatively establish a general program of voter registration list maintenance. This program must be a thorough review that is applied uniformly throughout the county and must be nondiscriminatory in its application. Any program established must be completed at least once every two years and not later than ninety days before the date of a primary or general election for federal office. This obligation may be fulfilled in one of the following ways:

- (1) The secretary of state ((may)) shall enter into one or more contracts with the United States postal service, or its licensee, which permit the use of postal service change-of-address information. If the change of address information is received from the United States postal service that indicates that a voter has changed his or her residence address within the state, the auditor shall transfer the registration of that voter and send a confirmation notice informing the voter of the transfer to the new address;
- (2) A direct, nonforwardable, nonprofit or first-class mailing to every registered voter bearing the postal endorsement "Return Service Requested." If address correction information for a voter is received by the county auditor after this mailing, the auditor shall place that voter on inactive status and shall send to the voter a confirmation notice;
- (3) Any other method approved by the secretary of state.
- **Sec. 11.** RCW 29A.08.625 and 2003 c 111 s 240 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1) A voter whose registration has been made inactive under this

chapter and who offers to vote at an ensuing election before two federal elections have been held must be allowed to vote a regular ballot and the voter's registration restored to active status.

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- (2) A voter whose registration has been properly canceled under this chapter shall vote a provisional ballot. The voter shall mark the provisional ballot in secrecy, the ballot placed in a security envelope, the security envelope placed in a provisional ballot envelope, and the reasons for the use of the provisional ballot noted.
- (3) Upon receipt of such a voted provisional ballot the auditor shall investigate the circumstances surrounding the original cancellation. If he or she determines that the cancellation was in error, the voter's registration must be immediately reinstated, and the voter's provisional ballot must be counted. If the original cancellation was not in error, the voter must be afforded the opportunity to reregister at his or her correct address, and the voter's provisional ballot must not be counted.
- (4) The names and addresses of provisional voters is not a matter of public record, and no one other than an election officer may contact an individual provisional voter. The election officer shall contact the voter by first class mail within forty-eight hours of discovery and shall inform the voter of relevant deadlines.
- **Sec. 12.** RCW 29A.08.820 and 2003 c 111 s 254 are each amended to 23 read as follows:

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 1 shall notify the challenger and the challenged voter, by certified 2 mail, of the time and place at which the county canvassing board will 3 meet to rule on ((challenged)) provisional ballots. 4 If the challenge is made by a precinct election officer under RCW 29A.08.810, the 5 officer must appear in person before the board unless he or she has 6 7 received written authorization from the canvassing board to submit an affidavit supporting the challenge. If the challenging officer has 8 9 based his or her challenge upon evidence provided by a third party, 10 that third party must appear with the challenging officer before the canvassing board, unless he or she has received written authorization 11 12 from the canvassing board to submit an affidavit supporting the 13 challenge. If the challenge is filed under RCW 29A.08.830, the 14 challenger must either appear in person before the board or submit an affidavit supporting the challenge. The challenging party must prove 15 to the canvassing board by clear and convincing evidence that the 16 17 challenged voter's registration is improper. If the challenging party fails to meet this burden, the ((challenged)) provisional ballot shall 18 be accepted as valid and counted. The canvassing board shall give the 19 challenged voter the opportunity to present testimony, either in person 20 21 or by affidavit, and evidence to the canvassing board before making their determination. All ((challenged)) provisional ballots must be 22 determined no later than the time of canvassing for the particular 23 24 primary or election. The decision of the canvassing board or other 25 authority charged by law with canvassing the returns shall be final. Challenges of absentee ballots shall be determined according to RCW 26 27 29A.40.140.

28 **Sec. 13.** RCW 29A.08.830 and 2003 c 111 s 255 are each amended to 29 read as follows:

(1) Any registered voter may request that the registration of another voter be canceled if he or she believes that the voter does not meet the requirements of Article VI, section 1 of the state Constitution or that voter no longer maintains a legal voting residence at the address shown on his or her registration record. The challenger shall file with the county auditor a signed affidavit subject to the penalties of perjury, to the effect that to his or her personal knowledge and belief another registered voter does not actually reside

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at the address as given on his or her registration record or is otherwise not a qualified voter and that the voter in question is not protected by the provisions of Article VI, section 4, of the Constitution of the state of Washington. ((The person filing the challenge must furnish the address at which the challenged voter actually resides.))

(2) Any such challenge of a voter's registration and right to vote made less than thirty days before a primary or election, special or general, shall be administered under RCW 29A.08.820. The county auditor shall notify the challenged voter and the precinct election officers in the voter's precinct that a challenge has been filed, provide the name of the challenger, and instruct both the precinct election officers and the voter that, in the event the challenged voter desires to vote at the ensuing primary or election, a ((challenged)) provisional ballot will be provided. The voter shall also be informed that the status of his or her registration and the disposition of any ((challenged)) provisional ballot will be determined by the county canvassing board in the manner provided by RCW 29A.08.820. If the challenged voter does not vote at the ensuing primary or election, the challenge shall be processed in the same manner as challenges made more than thirty days prior to the primary or election under RCW 29A.08.840.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. A new section is added to chapter 29A.36 RCW to read as follows:

All provisional ballots and related materials, including the inner security envelope and the outer return envelope, must be materially distinguishable from regular ballots, absentee ballots, and their related materials.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. (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 a manner similar 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:
- 35 (i) The voter's registration was canceled but the voter questions 36 the validity of the cancellation;

1 (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
- 8 (c) Other circumstances as determined by the precinct election 9 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. 16. At a minimum, the following information will be required to be printed on the outer provisional ballot envelope:
- 35 (1) An oath for the voter to sign, as required by the Help America 36 Vote Act, which must be included in substantially the following form:

- "I affirm that I am a registered voter in the jurisdiction in which I am appearing and in which I wish to vote; and that I am eligible to vote in this election.";
 - (2) Name and signature of voter (must be the same as on the oath);
- 5 (3) Voter's registered address both present and former, if 6 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;
- 10 (7) Sufficient space to list disposition of the ballot after review 11 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.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. (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 both the poll book and the provisional ballot envelope.
- 21 (a) If there is no record of the voter ever having been registered, 22 the voter must be offered the opportunity to register, but the 23 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, but 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 in which the voter resides. 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 resides.

- (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, the number rejected and not counted, and the reason for not counting the ballots, as part of the canvassing process and presented to the canvassing board before the certification of the primary or election.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. When the disposition of the provisional ballot determines that the provisional ballot is to be counted, the provisional ballot must be processed in a manner similar to an absentee ballot as provided in chapters 29A.40 and 29A.60 RCW, except that 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.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. The secretary of state shall establish a free access system (such as a toll-free telephone number or an Internet web site) that a person who casts a provisional ballot may access to discover whether the vote of that person was counted, and, if the vote was not counted, the reason why the vote was not counted. 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 under this section. Access to information about an individual provisional ballot must be restricted to the person who cast the ballot.

Sec. 20. 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. 21. 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 (1) Instructions for voting the ballot;

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- (2) Instructions for correcting a spoiled ballot;
- 3 (3) The fact that political party designation should be included 4 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;
- 9 (6) The fact that the voter may vote for as many or as few offices or measures as he or she desires;
- 11 (7) The fact that the voter is entitled to request, and 12 subsequently vote a regular absentee ballot, and that if the regular 13 absentee is received during the time period provided by law for the 14 canvassing of absentee ballots it will be tabulated and the special 15 provisional ballot will be voided.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. 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 held by the auditor until the appropriate time and then processed.
- 22 **Sec. 23.** 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. 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.
- 34 (3) Before opening a returned absentee ballot, the canvassing 35 board, or its designated representatives, shall examine the postmark, 36 statement, and signature on the return envelope that contains the

security envelope and absentee ballot. They shall verify that the 1 voter's signature on the return envelope is the same as the signature 2 of that voter in the registration files of the county. For registered 3 voters casting absentee ballots, the date on the return envelope to 4 5 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 6 7 For out-of-state voters, overseas voters, and service voters, the date on the return envelope to which the voter has attested 8 determines the validity as to the time of voting for that absentee 9 10 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 11 12 registration files due to the substitution of initials or the use of 13 common nicknames is permitted so long as the surname and handwriting 14 are clearly the same.

(4) All absentee ballots that are in the process of being tallied and canvassed must be placed in a secure storage at the end of each day, and daily counts of the number of returned and tallied or canvassed absentee ballots must be made public at the end of each day.

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- 19 (5) After canvassing has commenced, a daily total of net absentee 20 ballots must be made public at the end of each day. This must include 21 the beginning number of absentee ballots, the number received in the 22 mail that day, the number processed that day, the number rejected that 23 day, and the number remaining to be canvassed.
- 24 Sec. 24. RCW 29A.40.140 and 2003 c 111 s 1014 are each amended to 25 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)) 29A.-- RCW (sections 15 through 22 of this act).

- 32 **Sec. 25.** RCW 29A.44.201 and 2004 c 271 s 136 are each amended to read as follows:
- 34 (1) A person desiring to vote at a primary or election must show 35 both a picture and signature identification to be compared with the 36 signature on the poll register. If the signature or photo do not

match, the person must be given a provisional ballot, with a notation 1 2 made by the precinct election officer that the person's identification could not be verified. 3

(2) A voter desiring to vote shall give his or her name to the 4 precinct election officer who has the precinct list of registered 5 voters. This officer shall announce the name to the precinct election 6 7 officer who has the copy of the inspector's poll book for that precinct. If the right of this voter to participate in the primary or 8 election is not challenged, the voter must be issued a ballot or 9 permitted to enter a voting booth or to operate a voting device. For 10 a partisan primary in a jurisdiction using the physically separate 11 12 ballot format, the voter must be issued a nonpartisan ballot and each 13 party ballot. The number of the ballot or the voter must be recorded by the precinct election officers. If the right of the voter to 14 participate is challenged, RCW 29A.08.810 and 29A.08.820 apply to that 15 16 voter.

- 17 (3) Provisional ballots issued under this section must be processed with all other provisional ballots. 18
- 19 NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. A new section is added to chapter 29A.44 20 RCW to read as follows:
- 21 Precinct election officers shall actively monitor applicants in possession of provisional ballots to ensure that applicants do not 22 23 insert provisional ballots directly into vote counting devices.
- 24 Sec. 27. RCW 29A.44.330 and 2003 c 111 s 1131 are each amended to read as follows: 25

The programmed memory pack for each poll-site ballot counting 26 device must be sealed into the device during final preparation and 27 logic and accuracy testing. Except in the case of a device breakdown, 28 the memory pack must remain sealed in the device until after the polls 29 30 have closed and all reports and telephonic or electronic transfer of results are completed. After all reporting is complete the precinct 31 election officers responsible for transferring the sealed voted ballots 32 under RCW 29A.60.110 shall ensure that the memory pack is returned to 33 34 the elections department. If the entire poll-site ballot counting 35 device is returned, the memory pack must remain sealed in the device. 36

- 1 place, the precinct election officer shall break the seal on the device
- 2 and remove the memory pack and seal and return it along with the
- 3 irregularly voted ballots and ((special)) provisional ballots to the
- 4 elections department on election day.

ballot as a ((special)) provisional ballot.

- 5 **Sec. 28.** RCW 29A.44.340 and 2003 c 111 s 1132 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
- 7 Each poll-site ballot counting device must be programmed to return 8 all blank ballots and overvoted ballots to the voter for private reexamination. The election officer shall take whatever steps are 9 necessary to ensure that the secrecy of the ballot is maintained. 10 11 precinct election officer shall provide information and instruction on how to properly mark the ballot. The voter may remark the original 12 ballot, may request a new ballot under RCW 29A.44.040, or may choose to 13 complete a ((special)) provisional ballot envelope and return the 14
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 29. A new section is added to chapter 29A.60 RCW to read as follows:
- Before a county auditor may make a final certification of election 18 returns, the county auditor shall reconcile by precinct the number of 19 ballots counted from the precinct and the number of voters credited 20 with having cast a counted ballot. The number of ballots counted and 21 22 the number of voters who cast those ballots will always be equal in a 23 properly administered election. The county auditor shall report by precinct any variance between the number of ballots and the number of 24 25 voters. If the total number of ballots without voters, or voters without ballots, exceeds the winning margin in an election or primary, 26 the election or primary as to that position is void. No certificate of 27 28 election may be issued. A revote for that position must be held within 29 sixty days.
- 30 **Sec. 30.** RCW 29A.60.140 and 2003 c 111 s 1514 are each amended to read as follows:
- 32 (1) Members of the county canvassing board are the county auditor, 33 who is the chair, the county prosecuting attorney, and the chair of the 34 county legislative body. If a member of the board is not available to 35 carry out the duties of the board, then the auditor may designate a

deputy auditor, the prosecutor may designate a deputy prosecuting attorney, and the chair of the county legislative body may designate another member of the county legislative body. Any such designation may be made on an election-by-election basis or may be on a permanent basis until revoked by the designating authority. Any such designation must be in writing, and if for a specific election, must be filed with the county auditor not later than the day before the first day duties are to be undertaken by the canvassing board. If the designation is permanent until revoked by the designating authority, then the designation must be on file in the county auditor's office no later than the day before the first day the designee is to undertake the duties of the canvassing board.

(2) The county canvassing board may adopt rules that delegate in writing to the county auditor or the county auditor's staff the performance of any task assigned by law to the canvassing board.

- (3) The county canvassing board may not delegate the responsibility of certifying the returns of a primary or election, of determining the validity of challenged ballots, or of determining the validity of provisional ballots referred to the board by the county auditor.
- (4) The county canvassing board shall adopt administrative rules to facilitate and govern the canvassing process in that jurisdiction.
- (5) Meetings of the county canvassing board are public meetings under chapter 42.30 RCW. All rules adopted by the county canvassing board must be adopted in a public meeting under chapter 42.30 RCW, and once adopted must be available to the public to review and copy under chapter 42.17 RCW.
- 27 (6) Delegation of county canvassing board duties, including ballot
 28 handling, ballot processing, enhancing ballots, or duplicating ballots
 29 are public meetings under chapter 42.30 RCW.
- **Sec. 31.** 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, 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 and correct any error and document the correction

- 1 of any error that it finds. The canvassing board shall not recanvass
- 2 the returns of a primary or general election for any reason during a
- 3 recount.
- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 32.** A new section is added to chapter 29A.64
- 5 RCW to read as follows:
- 6 The county canvassing board shall not recanvass the returns of a
- 7 primary or general election for any reason during a recount.
- 8 Sec. 33. RCW 29A.84.720 and 2003 c 111 s 2138 are each amended to
- 9 read as follows:
- 10 Every ((person)) elections officer, precinct election official, and
- 11 poll site employee, whether temporary, permanent, or volunteer, charged
- 12 with the performance of any duty under the provisions of any law of
- 13 this state relating to elections, including primaries, or the
- 14 provisions of any charter or ordinance of any city or town of this
- 15 state relating to elections who willfully neglects or refuses to
- 16 perform such duty, or who, in the performance of such duty, or in his
- 17 or her official capacity, knowingly or fraudulently violates any of the
- 18 provisions of law relating to such duty, is guilty of a class C felony
- 19 punishable under RCW 9A.20.021 and shall forfeit his or her office.
- 20 The county prosecuting attorney shall vigorously enforce violations
- 21 <u>under this section</u>.
- 22 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 34.** (1) Sections 15 through 19, 21, and 22 of
- 23 this act constitute a new chapter in Title 29A RCW, to be captioned
- 24 "Provisional ballots."
- 25 (2) RCW 29A.40.050, as amended by section 20 of this act, is
- 26 recodified as a section in the new chapter created in subsection (1) of
- 27 this section.
- 28 NEW SECTION. Sec. 35. (1) Section 5 of this act is necessary for
- 29 the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or
- 30 support of the state government and its existing public institutions,
- 31 and takes effect June 30, 2005.
- 32 (2) Sections 8 and 10 of this act take effect January 1, 2006.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 36. (1) Sections 7 and 9 of this act expire 2 January 1, 2006.
- 3 (2) Sections 1 and 2 of this act expire December 31, 2006."

<u>SSB 5499</u> - S AMD **79** By Senator Roach

PULLED 03/08/2005

In line 1 of the title, after "reform;" strike the remainder of the 4 title and insert "amending RCW 29A.04.008, 29A.04.570, 29A.08.510, 5 29A.08.510, 29A.08.605, 29A.08.605, 29A.08.625, 29A.08.820, 29A.08.830, 6 29A.40.050, 29A.40.110, 29A.40.140, 29A.44.201, 29A.44.330, 29A.44.340, 7 8 29A.60.140, 29A.60.210, and 29A.84.720; adding new sections to chapter 29A.08 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 29A.36 RCW; adding a new 9 section to chapter 29A.44 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 29A.60 10 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 29A.64 RCW; adding a new chapter 11 to Title 29A RCW; creating new sections; recodifying RCW 29A.40.050; 12 13 prescribing penalties; providing effective dates; providing expiration 14 dates; and declaring an emergency."

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