## 5499-S.E AMC CONF H3179.2

## ESSB 5499 - CONF REPT

By Conference Committee

- 1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:
- 3 "Sec. 1. RCW 29A.04.008 and 2004 c 271 s 102 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

As used in this title:

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- 6 (1) "Ballot" means, as the context implies, either:
- 7 (a) The issues and offices to be voted upon in a jurisdiction or 8 portion of a jurisdiction at a particular primary, general election, or 9 special election;
- 10 (b) A facsimile of the contents of a particular ballot whether 11 printed on a paper ballot or ballot card or as part of a voting machine 12 or voting device;
- 13 (c) A physical or electronic record of the choices of an individual 14 voter in a particular primary, general election, or special election; 15 or
- 16 (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;
- 30 (5) "Provisional ballot" means a ballot issued ((to a voter)) at 31 the polling place on election day by the precinct election board((, for

- one of the following reasons)) to a voter who would otherwise be denied an opportunity to vote a regular ballot, for any reason authorized by the help America vote act, including but not limited to the following:
  - (a) The voter's name does not appear in the poll book;
  - (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;
  - (c) There is a question on the part of the voter concerning the issues or candidates on which the voter is qualified to vote;
    - (d) Any other reason allowed by law;
- 11 (6) "Party ballot" means a primary election ballot specific to a 12 particular major political party that lists all partisan offices to be 13 voted on at that primary, and the candidates for those offices who 14 affiliate with that same major political party;
- 15 (7) "Nonpartisan ballot" means a primary election ballot that lists 16 all nonpartisan races and ballot measures to be voted on at that 17 primary.
- 18 **Sec. 2.** RCW 29A.04.530 and 2003 c 111 s 151 are each amended to 19 read as follows:

The secretary of state shall:

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- (1) Establish and operate, or provide by contract, training and certification programs for state and county elections administration officials and personnel, including training on the various types of election law violations and discrimination, and training programs for political party observers which conform to the rules for such programs established under RCW 29A.04.630;
- (2) Establish guidelines, in consultation with state and local law enforcement or certified document examiners, for signature verification processes. All election personnel assigned to verify signatures must receive training on the guidelines;
- (3) Administer tests for state and county officials and personnel who have received such training and issue certificates to those who have successfully completed the training and passed such tests;
- $((\frac{3}{3}))$  (4) Maintain a record of those individuals who have received such training and certificates; and
- 36  $((\frac{4}{1}))$  (5) Provide the staffing and support services required by the board created under RCW 29A.04.510.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 29A.36 RCW to read as follows:
- All provisional and absentee ballots must be visually distinguishable from each other and must be either:
  - (1) Printed on colored paper; or

- 6 (2) Imprinted with a bar code for the purpose of identifying the 7 ballot as a provisional or absentee ballot. The bar code must not 8 identify the voter.
- 9 Provisional and absentee ballots must be incapable of being 10 tabulated by poll-site counting devices.
- 11 **Sec. 4.** RCW 29A.40.091 and 2004 c 271 s 135 are each amended to 12 read as follows:

13 The county auditor shall send each absentee voter a ballot, a security envelope in which to seal the ballot after voting, a larger 14 envelope in which to return the security envelope, and instructions on 15 16 how to mark the ballot and how to return it to the county auditor. The 17 instructions that accompany an absentee ballot for a partisan primary must include instructions for voting the applicable ballot style, as 18 provided in chapter 29A.36 RCW. The absentee voter's name and address 19 20 must be printed on the larger return envelope, which must also contain 21 a declaration by the absentee voter reciting his or her qualifications 22 and stating that he or she has not voted in any other jurisdiction at 23 this election, together with a summary of the penalties for any 24 violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. The declaration must clearly inform the voter that it is illegal to vote if he or she 25 26 is not a United States citizen; it is illegal to vote if he or she has been convicted of a felony and has not had his or her voting rights 27 restored; and, except as otherwise provided by law, it is illegal to 28 cast a ballot or sign an absentee envelope on behalf of another voter. 29 30 The return envelope must provide space for the voter to indicate the 31 date on which the ballot was voted and for the voter to sign the oath. It must also contain a space that the voter may include a telephone 32 number. A summary of the applicable penalty provisions of this chapter 33 34 must be printed on the return envelope immediately adjacent to the space for the voter's signature. The signature of the voter on the 35 36 return envelope must affirm and attest to the statements regarding the 37 qualifications of that voter and to the validity of the ballot.

return envelope must also have a secrecy flap that the voter may seal that will cover the voter's signature and optional telephone number. 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 the day of the election or primary for which the ballot was issued. 

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. 5.** 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) All received absentee return envelopes must be placed in secure locations from the time of delivery to the county auditor until their subsequent opening. 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 1 2 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 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 stationed in the United States, the date on the return envelope 8 to which the voter has attested determines the validity as to the time 9 of voting for that absentee ballot. For any absentee ballot, a 10 variation between the signature of the voter on the return envelope and 11 the signature of that voter in the registration files due to the 12 13 substitution of initials or the use of common nicknames is permitted so 14 long as the surname and handwriting are clearly the same.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 29A.44 RCW to read as follows:

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Provisional ballots must be issued, along with a provisional ballot outer envelope and a security envelope, to voters as appropriate under RCW 29A.04.008. The provisional ballot outer envelope must include a place for the voter's name; registered address, both present and former if applicable; date of birth; reason for the provisional ballot; the precinct number and the precinct polling location at which the voter has voted; and a space for the county auditor to list the disposition of the provisional ballot. The provisional ballot outer envelope must also contain a declaration as required for absentee ballot outer envelopes under RCW 29A.40.091; a place for the voter to sign the oath; and a summary of the applicable penalty provisions of this chapter. The voter shall vote the provisional ballot in secrecy and, when done, place the provisional ballot in the security envelope, then place the security envelope into the outer envelope, and return it to the precinct election official. The election official shall ensure that the required information is completed on the outer envelope, have the voter sign it in the appropriate space, and place the envelope in a secure container. The official shall then give the voter written information advising the voter how to ascertain whether the vote was counted and, if applicable, the reason why the vote was not counted.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 29A.44 RCW to read as follows:

Any person desiring to vote at any primary or election is required to provide identification to the election officer before signing the poll book. The identification required in this section can be satisfied by providing a valid photo identification, such as a driver's license or state identification card, student identification card, or tribal identification card, a voter's voter identification issued by a county elections officer, or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, or government check or other government document. Any individual who desires to vote in person but cannot provide identification as required by this section shall be issued a provisional ballot.

The secretary of state may adopt rules to carry out this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. 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 by telephone and advise the voter of the correct procedures for updating his or her signature on the voter registration file. 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:

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- (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 copy of the affidavit provided by the auditor and return it to the auditor no later than the day before the certification of the primary or election. If the signature on the copy of the affidavit does not match the signature on file, the voter must appear in person and sign a new registration form no later than the day before the certification of the primary or election in order for the ballot to be counted.
- (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.
- 23 (3) A voter may not cure a missing or mismatched signature for 24 purposes of counting the ballot in a recount.
  - (4) A record must be kept of all ballots with missing and mismatched signatures. The record must contain 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. That record is a public record under chapter 42.17 RCW and may be disclosed to interested parties on written request.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 29A.60 RCW to read as follows:
- Before certification of the primary or election, the county auditor must examine and investigate all received provisional ballots to determine whether the ballot can be counted. The auditor shall provide the disposition of the provisional ballot and, if the ballot was not

- 1 counted, the reason why it was not counted, on a free access system
- 2 such as a toll-free telephone number, web site, mail, or other means.
- 3 The auditor must notify the voter in accordance with section 8 of this
- 4 act when the envelope is unsigned or when the signatures do not match.
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 10.** A new section is added to chapter 29A.60 6 RCW to read as follows:
- 7 If inspection of the ballot reveals a physically damaged ballot or 8 ballot that may be otherwise unreadable or uncountable by the tabulating system, the county auditor may refer the ballot to the 9 county canvassing board or duplicate the ballot if so authorized by the 10 county canvassing board. The voter's original ballot may not be 11 altered. A ballot may be duplicated only if the intent of the voter's 12 marks on the ballot is clear and the electronic voting equipment might 13 not otherwise properly tally the ballot to reflect the intent of the 14 15 Ballots must be duplicated by teams of two or more people 16 working together. When duplicating ballots, the county auditor shall 17 take the following steps to create and maintain an audit trail of the action taken: 18
  - (1) Each original ballot and duplicate ballot must be assigned the same unique control number, with the number being marked upon the face of each ballot, to ensure that each duplicate ballot may be tied back to the original ballot;
- 23 (2) A log must be kept of the ballots duplicated, which must at least include:
- 25 (a) The control number of each original ballot and the 26 corresponding duplicate ballot;
- 27 (b) The initials of at least two people who participated in the 28 duplication of each ballot; and
- 29 (c) The total number of ballots duplicated.
- Original and duplicate ballots must be sealed in secure storage at all times, except during duplication, inspection by the canvassing
- 32 board, or tabulation.

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- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** A new section is added to chapter 29A.60 RCW to read as follows:
- 35 (1) The county auditor shall prepare, make publicly available at

- 1 the auditor's office or on the auditor's web site, and submit at the
- 2 time of certification an election reconciliation report that discloses
- 3 the following information:

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- 4 (a) The number of registered voters;
- 5 (b) The number of ballots counted;
- 6 (c) The number of provisional ballots issued;
- 7 (d) The number of provisional ballots counted;
- 8 (e) The number of provisional ballots rejected;
  - (f) The number of absentee ballots issued;
- 10 (g) The number of absentee ballots counted;
  - (h) The number of absentee ballots rejected;
- 12 (i) The number of federal write-in ballots counted;
- 13 (j) The number of out-of-state, overseas, and service ballots 14 issued;
- 15 (k) The number of out-of-state, overseas, and service ballots 16 counted; and
- 17 (1) The number of out-of-state, overseas, and service ballots 18 rejected.
  - (2) The county auditor shall prepare and make publicly available at the auditor's office or on the auditor's web site within thirty days of certification a final election reconciliation report that discloses the following information:
  - (a) The number of registered voters;
    - (b) The total number of voters credited with voting;
    - (c) The number of poll voters credited with voting;
- 26 (d) The number of provisional voters credited with voting;
- 27 (e) The number of absentee voters credited with voting;
- 28 (f) The number of federal write-in voters credited with voting;
- 29 (g) The number of out-of-state, overseas, and service voters 30 credited with voting;
- 31 (h) The total number of voters credited with voting even though 32 their ballots were postmarked after election day and were not counted; 33 and
- 34 (i) Any other information the auditor deems necessary to reconcile 35 the number of ballots counted with the number of voters credited with 36 voting.
- 37 (3) The county auditor may also prepare such reports for 38 jurisdictions located, in whole or in part, in the county.

**Sec. 12.** RCW 29A.60.021 and 2004 c 271 s 147 are each amended to 2 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 writein 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((¬ or political party shall)) will be accepted if the canvassing board can determine, to ((their)) its satisfaction, the voter's intent.
- (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 ((not))

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)).

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 $((\frac{4}{1}))$  (5) In the case of write-in votes for a statewide office((s)) or any office whose jurisdiction((s that)) encompasses more than one county, ((if the total number of write in votes and undervotes 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.

Sec. 13. 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. A ballot is not considered rejected until the canvassing board has rejected the ballot individually, or the ballot was included in a batch or on a report of ballots that was rejected in its entirety

- 1 <u>by the canvassing board.</u> All ballots shall be preserved in the same
- 2 manner as valid ballots for that primary or election.

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3 **Sec. 14.** RCW 29A.60.070 and 2003 c 111 s 1507 are each amended to 4 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.

10 <u>Cumulative returns for state offices, judicial offices, the United</u>
11 <u>States senate, and congress must be electronically transmitted to the</u>
12 <u>secretary of state immediately.</u>

13 **Sec. 15.** RCW 29A.60.160 and 2003 c 111 s 1516 are each amended to 14 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. The 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

- 1 which it was issued, or that bears a postmark on or before the primary
- 2 or election for which it was issued, must be processed at that time.
- 3 The tabulation of votes that results from that day's canvass must be
- 4 made available to the general public immediately upon completion of the
- 5 canvass.

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- 6 **Sec. 16.** RCW 29A.60.190 and 2004 c 266 s 18 are each amended to 7 read as follows:
- 8 (1) ((On the tenth day after a special election or primary and on 9 the fifteenth day)) Ten days after a primary or special election and twenty-one days after a general election, the county canvassing board 10 11 shall complete the canvass and certify the results. Each absentee 12 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 13 ballot with a postmark on or before the date of the primary or election 14 for which it was issued and received on or before the date on which the 15 16 primary or election is certified, must be included in the canvass 17 report.
- 18 (2) At the request of a caucus of the state legislature, the county 19 auditor shall transmit copies of all unofficial returns of state and 20 legislative primaries or elections prepared by or for the county 21 canvassing board to either the secretary of the senate or the chief 22 clerk of the house of representatives.
  - Sec. 17. RCW 29A.60.210 and 2003 c 111 s 1521 are each amended to read as follows:

25 Whenever the canvassing board finds during the initial counting process, or during any subsequent recount thereof, that there is an 26 apparent discrepancy or an inconsistency in the returns of a primary or 27 election, or that election staff has made an error regarding the 28 treatment or disposition of a ballot, the board may recanvass the 29 ballots or voting devices in any precincts of the county. 30 canvassing board shall conduct any necessary recanvass activity on or 31 before the last day to certify or recertify the results of the primary 32 ((<del>or</del>)), election, or subsequent recount and correct any error and 33 34 document the correction of any error that it finds.

**Sec. 18.** 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.

- **Sec. 19.** RCW 29A.64.021 and 2004 c 271 s 178 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) If the official canvass of all of the returns for any office at any primary or election reveals that the difference in the number of votes cast for a candidate apparently nominated or elected to any office and the number of votes cast for the closest apparently defeated opponent is less than two thousand votes and also less than one-half of one percent of the total number of votes cast for both candidates, the county canvassing board shall conduct a recount of all votes cast on that position.
  - (a) Whenever such a difference occurs in the number of votes cast for candidates for a position the declaration of candidacy for which was filed with the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall, within three business days of the day that the returns of the primary or election are first certified by the canvassing boards of those counties, direct those boards to recount all votes cast on the position.
- 31 (b)(i) For statewide elections, if the difference in the number of 32 votes cast for the apparent winner and the closest apparently defeated 33 opponent is less than one ((hundred fifty)) thousand votes and also 34 less than one-fourth of one percent of the total number of votes cast 35 for both candidates, the votes shall be recounted manually or as 36 provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(ii) For elections not included in (b)(i) of this subsection, if the difference in the number of votes cast for the apparent winner and the closest apparently defeated opponent is less than one hundred fifty votes and also less than one-fourth of one percent of the total number of votes cast for both candidates, the votes shall be recounted manually or as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

- (2) A mandatory recount shall be conducted in the manner provided by RCW 29A.64.030, 29A.64.041, and 29A.64.061. No cost of a mandatory recount may be charged to any candidate.
- (3) The apparent winner and closest apparently defeated opponent for an office for which a manual recount is required under subsection (1)(b) of this section may select an alternative method of conducting the recount. To select such an alternative, the two candidates shall agree to the alternative in a signed, written statement filed with the election official for the office. The recount shall be conducted using the alternative method if: It is suited to the balloting system that was used for casting the votes for the office; it involves the use of a vote tallying system that is approved for use in this state by the secretary of state; and the vote tallying system is readily available in each county required to conduct the recount. If more than one balloting system was used in casting votes for the office, an alternative to a manual recount may be selected for each system.

## **Sec. 20.** RCW 29A.64.030 and 2003 c 111 s 1603 are each amended 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.

The county canvassing board shall determine ((a)) the date, time, 1 2 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 3 which: The application was filed with the board; the request for a 4 5 recount or directive ordering a recount was received by the board from the secretary of state; or the returns are certified which indicate 6 7 that a recount is required under RCW 29A.64.020 for an issue or office 8 voted upon only within the county.)) Not less than two days before the 9 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 10 the recount involves an office, to any person for whom votes were cast 11 for that office. The county auditor shall also notify the affected 12 parties by either telephone, fax, e-mail, or other electronic means at 13 the time of mailing. At least three attempts must be made over a two-14 day period to notify the affected parties or until the affected parties 15 16 have received the notification. Each attempt to notify affected 17 parties must request a return response indicating that the notice has been received. Each person entitled to receive notice of the recount 18 may attend, witness the recount, and be accompanied by counsel. 19

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.

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**Sec. 21.** 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

- 1 an amended abstract with the original results of that election. The
- 2 <u>secretary of state may require that the amended abstracts be certified</u>
- 3 by each canvassing board on a uniform date. An amended abstract
- 4 certified under this section supersedes any prior abstract of the
- 5 results for the same offices or issues at the same primary or election.
- **Sec. 22.** 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
- 21 (3) The name of any person has been or is about to be wrongfully 22 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
- 29 (6) An error or omission has occurred or is about to occur in the 30 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

- 1 filed with the appropriate court no later than three days following the
- 2 official certification of the primary election returns and shall be
- 3 heard and finally disposed of by the court not later than five days
- 4 after the filing thereof. An affidavit of an elector under subsection
- 5 (6) of this section shall be filed with the appropriate court no later
- 6 than ten days following the ((issuance of a certificate of election))
- 7 official certification of the election as provided in RCW 29A.60.190,
- 8 29A.60.240, or 29A.60.250 or, in the case of a recount, ten days after
- 9 the official certification of the amended abstract as provided in RCW
- 10 29A.64.061.
- 11 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 23.** A new section is added to chapter 29A.84
- 12 RCW to read as follows:
- 13 A person who knowingly destroys, alters, defaces, conceals, or
- 14 discards a completed voter registration form or signed absentee or
- 15 provisional ballot signature affidavit is guilty of a gross
- 16 misdemeanor. This section does not apply to (1) the voter who
- 17 completed the voter registration form, or (2) a county auditor or
- 18 registration assistant who acts as authorized by voter registration
- 19 law.
- 20 **Sec. 24.** RCW 29A.84.650 and 2003 c 111 s 2131 are each amended to
- 21 read as follows:
- 22 (1) Any person who <u>intentionally</u> votes or attempts to vote <u>in this</u>
- 23 <u>state</u> more than once at any ((<del>primary or general or special</del>)) election,
- 24 or who intentionally votes or attempts to vote in both this state and
- 25 <u>another state at any election</u>, is guilty of a ((gross misdemeanor,
- 26 punishable to the same extent as a gross misdemeanor that is punishable
- 27 under RCW 9A.20.021)) class C felony.
- 28 (2) Any person who recklessly or negligently violates this section
- 29 <u>commits a class 1 civil infraction as provided in RCW 7.80.120.</u>
- 30 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 25.** The secretary of state shall study the
- 31 feasibility of requiring that the names of the top two vote-getters in
- 32 primary elections of justices of the state supreme court, judges of the
- 33 courts of appeals, superior courts, and district courts, and the
- 34 superintendent of public instruction shall appear on the general
- 35 election ballot. The study shall include a survey of how many times a

judicial candidate and a candidate for superintendent of public 1 2 instruction have appeared without opposition on the general election ballot from 1985 to present; the number of voters voting for these 3 races in the primary election as opposed to voting for the same races 4 in the general election; and if the differences in the numbers of 5 voters voting at the primary and voting at the general election may 6 have resulted in a different election result. The study shall also 7 include a financial analysis of the proposed changes. The secretary of 8 state shall report the results of the study to the appropriate 9 committees of the legislature no later than January 31, 2006." 10

11 Correct the title.

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