**Disclaimer:** This guide is designed for informational purposes only. It is not legal advice and is not intended to create an attorney-client relationship. The Election Protection Coalition does not warrant any information contained in this guide, nor does the Coalition suggest that the information in this guide should be used as a basis to pursue legal advice or decision-making.

**Note:** This FAQ is not exhaustive. Situations or inquiries may arise that are not answered below. In those circumstances, contact your hotline captain or command center for assistance. Please make sure to record all of the voter’s contact information should follow-up be necessary.

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**1. Am I registered to vote?**

A voter can determine whether they are registered to vote by checking the Arizona Secretary of State’s website ([https://voter.azsos.gov/VoterView/RegistrantSearch.do](https://voter.azsos.gov/VoterView/RegistrantSearch.do)). To check registration at this website, a voter will need to include the county, last name, birthdate, and either a voter ID number or driver’s license number.

**NOTE:** If the voter moved before December 8, 2004 (and was exempt from submitting evidence of citizenship) then they must submit valid documentary proof of citizenship in order to be registered as a “full-ballot” voter in the new county.¹
2. Where do I vote?

A voter can determine their proper polling place by checking the Arizona Secretary of State’s website (https://voter.azsos.gov/VoterView/PollingPlaceSearch.do;jsessionid=UuOomXeuMP4eM6SPpgkFFFDL.undefi). To check the polling place by this website, a voter will need to include the county, last name, birthday, and either a voter ID number or a driver’s license number.

If a voter has moved recently and has not updated their voter registration, refer to Question #6.

3. When do the polls open and close?

The polls must be open from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. local time on Election Day. If you are a hotline volunteer or a field volunteer and a polling place is not open at 6:00 a.m., advise voters to stay at the polling location and contact your hotline captain/command center. A voter waiting in line by 7:00 p.m. must be allowed to vote. If you are a hotline volunteer or a field volunteer and a polling place prohibits those who were in line before 7:00 p.m. from voting, advise voters to stay at the polling location and contact your hotline captain/command center.

4. When is/was the voter registration deadline?

Voters must apply to register to vote 29 calendar days before an election they intend to vote in. For the Presidential Preference Election, this deadline is February 18, 2020. The presidential primary in Arizona is “closed,” meaning that voters must be registered members of the party holding the primary to vote in the primary. Unaffiliated voters cannot participate in presidential primary elections. Voters have until 29 days before the presidential primary election to change their party affiliation.

However, the state primary elections are “open,” meaning that any voter who is registered as independent can cast a ballot for one of the officially recognized political parties in State Primary Elections. The registration deadline for the State Primary Election is July 6, 2020.

For the 2020 General Election on November 3, 2020, the registration deadline is October 5, 2020.

NOTE: If a “federal-only” voter has been issued an early ballot, but becomes a “full-ballot” voter prior to 5:00 p.m. on the Thursday before the election, the voter may either vote the early federal-only ballot or may vote a regular or provisional full ballot during early voting or on Election Day.

5. Can I vote without providing identification?

Arizona law requires voters to provide ID, but it does not have to be photo ID. Here is the list of acceptable forms of identification:

List #1 – Photo ID including name and the voter’s registered precinct address:

- Valid Arizona driver’s license;
- Valid Arizona non-operating identification card;
• Tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification; or
• Valid United States federal, state, or local government issued identification (not a U.S. passport, see below).

NOTE: Identification is deemed valid unless it can be determined on its face that it has expired.

List #2 – ID without a photograph that bears the voter’s name and registered precinct address (two forms are required):

• Utility bill of the voter that is dated within 90 days of the date of the election. A utility bill may be for electric, gas, water, solid waste, sewer, telephone, cellular phone, or cable television;
• Bank or credit union statement that is dated within 90 days of the date of the election;
• Valid Arizona vehicle registration;
• Arizona vehicle insurance card;
• Indian census card;
• Property tax statement of the voter’s residence;
• Tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification;
• Property tax statement;
• Recorder's Certificate;
• Valid United States federal, state, or local government issued identification, including a voter registration card issued by the County Recorder; or
• Any mailing to the voter marked “Official Election Material.”

NOTE: Identification is deemed valid unless it can be determined on its face that it has expired.

List #3 – Voters may present a hybrid form of ID that contains elements from both lists. Acceptable combinations include:

• Any valid photo identification from List 1 in which the address does not reasonably match the voter’s registered precinct address, accompanied by a non-photo identification from List 2 in which the address does reasonably match the precinct register;
• U.S. Passport without address and one valid item from List 2; or
• U.S. Military identification without address and one valid item from List 2.

An elector who identifies as a member of a federally recognized Native American tribe and who does not provide one form of identification from lists one, two, or three will receive a provisional ballot (not a conditional provisional ballot) upon presenting one form of tribal identification that bears the name of the elector.

Acceptable forms of tribal identification that can be used under any of the lists above include, but are not limited to, the following:
• Tribal identification or enrollment card issued under the authority of a federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, community, or band ("tribe"), a tribal subdivision or the Bureau of Indian Affairs;
• Certificate of Indian Blood issued under the authority of a tribe or by the Bureau of Indian Affairs;
• Voter registration card issued under the authority of a tribe;
• Home site assignment lease, permit or allotment issued under the authority of a tribe, tribal subdivision, or by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; or
• Grazing permit or allotment issued to a tribal member under the authority of a tribe, tribal subdivision, or by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Identification is valid unless it can be determined on its face that it has expired. If poll workers are turning voters away if they don’t have a photo ID, you should flag your hotline captain immediately.

Voters unable to provide identification should be provided with a conditional provisional ballot. The ballot will be valid and counted if the voter provides valid identification to his or her polling location before 7:00 pm on Election Day. Alternatively, the voter has up to 5 business days after a general election and 3 business days after any other election to provide his or her identification to his or her county elections office.

A conditional provisional ballot, which a voter receives if they cannot present any identification, and which requires the voter to bring identification in order for the ballot to be counted, is distinct from a provisional ballot, which does not require the voter to bring identification in order for the ballot to be counted, and which is given under the circumstances discussed in Question 11.

6. I have moved and I didn’t update my voter registration, can I vote?

The answer to this question depends on where the voter moved. Refer to the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moved within the same precinct</th>
<th>Moved to a different precinct but within the same county</th>
<th>Moved to a different county</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The voter should correct their registration address at the appropriate polling place (the polling place will be the same for both addresses). The voter must present a form of identification that has their full name and new address. The voter must also affirm the new address in writing. The voter will then be permitted to vote a provisional ballot. The provisional ballot will be counted if the County Recorder can determine that.</td>
<td>The voter should correct their registration address at the appropriate polling place for their new address. The voter must present a form of identification that has their full name and new address. The voter must also affirm the new address in writing. The voter will then be permitted to vote a provisional ballot. The provisional ballot will be counted if the County Recorder can determine that.</td>
<td>If the voter moved to a different county less than twenty-nine days ago, they may vote at their old precinct. If the voter moved to a different county more than twenty-nine days ago and has not registered to vote in their new county by election day, they may re-register to vote at their new address, but they cannot vote that election.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recorder can determine that you are registered to vote in the state, reside in the area covered by that polling place, and did not previously vote in that election.\textsuperscript{13} you are registered to vote in the state, reside in the area covered by that polling place, and have not previously voted in this election.\textsuperscript{15} cast a regular ballot in either their former or new county.\textsuperscript{17}

7. What should I do if there are equipment problems at my precinct?

Voters should immediately notify the election officers if the voting equipment breaks down. If the problem cannot be fixed in a timely manner, a voter should ask if an emergency paper ballot is available.\textsuperscript{18} If voting equipment is not functional, contact your hotline captain or command center. They will then contact local elections officials to attempt to resolve the issue.

8. I am a registered voter who is not on the rolls at the precinct where I currently am. Can I vote where I am?

Unless a voter lives in a county that is using vote centers for the election, a voter must cast their ballot at the assigned precinct for the ballot to be valid and counted. If a voter believes they are at the correct polling place for their precinct and cannot be located on the rolls, they may still vote a provisional ballot. The voter will need to give a sworn statement that they live in the precinct, are registered to vote, and have not previously voted in this election.\textsuperscript{19} If a voter casts a provisional ballot in a polling place other than their correct precinct, their vote won't be counted. Elections officials are supposed to look up a voter’s address and direct the voter to the right polling place.

Arizona law does not prevent counties from setting up “vote centers” and counting ballots that are cast out-of-precinct. Some counties have vote centers that allow voters to cast a ballot at any vote center located in the county. These counties may also have specific polling locations that do not allow out-of-precinct voting.\textsuperscript{20}

Voters can find out whether their provisional votes were counted by checking the Secretary of State’s website, https://voter.azsos.gov/VoterView/ProvisionalBallotSearch.do. If it is later determined that the voter was at the wrong precinct, then the provisional ballot will not count.\textsuperscript{21}

9. My name isn’t popping up on the list of registered voters – could it have been removed?

Yes. A voter’s name can only be removed from the list of registered voters in the case of:

- Their written request,
- A felony conviction that has not been reversed or set aside,
- Court order,
- Incapacitation that results in guardianship,
- Death,
- A judgment that directs a cancellation to be made,
- Change of residency outside the jurisdiction,
- If the voter has remained on the inactive voter list for four consecutive years and has not voted in two federal general elections, or
• When a voter notifies the County Recorder that they have moved within the county but fails to complete a new registration form within twenty-nine days.

Any voter whose name was removed in one of the above ways and who subsequently becomes eligible to vote must re-register in order to have their name restored to the rolls. If a voter’s name has been removed from the rolls and the voter registration deadline has passed, offer to call the jurisdiction with the voter in an attempt to resolve the situation if time allows. Otherwise, provide the jurisdiction’s phone number to the voter.

You can take steps to help to determine why a voter’s name is not on the list of registered voters:

• Check the voter’s registration status using the registration lookup tool to make sure they are registered to vote and at the right place. (see Question 1)
• Has the voter moved recently? Could they be registered at an old address? Check that address in the registration lookup tool. (see Question 1 and Question 6)
• Has the voter changed their name recently, or could they be registered under a different name? Check that name (and any variations of the voter’s name, especially for hyphenated names, which sometimes trip up databases) in the registration lookup tool. (see Question 1)
• When/where did the voter register to vote? Was that before the deadline?
• Ask poll workers to check the add-on, inactive, and other lists for the voter’s name.

10. I have a criminal conviction. Can I vote?

For individuals who have committed a single felony, Arizona courts automatically restore civil rights upon (1) completion of the term of probation or receipt of an absolute discharge from imprisonment, and (2) payment of any fines or restitution imposed.

For those who have committed more than one felony, after completing their period of probation they must apply to have their voting rights restored by the judge who discharged their probation.

11. I have been offered a provisional ballot. What should I do?

Ask why the voter was offered a provisional ballot. Voters should be offered a provisional ballot if:

• The voter has not provided sufficient identification at the polling location;
• The voter’s name does not appear on the signature roster or inactive list, and the voter has not moved (if the voter’s name does not appear on the signature roster, but the voter presents a certificate from the County Recorder showing that they are entitled to vote at that location, they should be able to vote a regular ballot);
• The voter has moved;
• The voter has been issued an early ballot but did not vote that ballot;
• The voter has changed his/her name; or
• The voter is challenged at the polling place as not qualified to vote or on the basis that the person has voted before in that election and that challenge is upheld by the election judges.
Other than for these reasons, the voter should be able to cast a regular ballot. A provisional ballot should be a last resort. If the voter needs to cast a conditional provisional ballot because s/he did not present valid ID, s/he should be given instructions on how, when, and where to provide proof of identification (see Question 5).

The polling station should have notices informing voters of their rights when using a provisional ballot. If the voter casts a provisional ballot remind the voter to ask the poll worker if any additional steps will be needed to make sure the ballot is counted. Voters who cast provisional ballots may check the status of their provisional ballots on the Arizona Secretary of State’s website, https://voter.azsos.gov/VoterView/ProvisionalBallotSearch.do.

12. I am a college student. Can I register to vote where I go to school?

Yes. Students in Arizona for college who want to vote in Arizona must have a present intent to remain in the state and must register to vote at least twenty-nine (29) days before the next election.

13. I am physically disabled and need assistance. Will my polling place be accessible?

Yes. Each polling place will be accessible to persons with disabilities, including handicap parking and curbside voting. If a polling place is inaccessible to elderly persons or persons with disabilities, the board of supervisors will provide alternative voting arrangements. Each polling place will have at least one device that is certified by the Secretary of State for use by voters with disabilities.

Additionally, a voter who cannot travel due to continuing illness or disability can make a verbal or signed written request to the county recorder for a ballot to be personally delivered to the voter. This ballot will be a regular ballot if the request is made by 5:00 p.m. on the second Friday before Election Day and a provisional ballot if not.

14. I am blind, physically disabled, or cannot read English and require assistance in order to vote. Can I get assistance at the polls?

Yes. Any voter may be accompanied and assisted by any person of their choice, including a minor, other than the voter’s employer, an agent of the employer, or an officer or agent of the voter’s union. The voter assistant may mark the voter’s choices or assist the voter in marking their choices on the ballot. A voter can also request that two election officials (not of the same political party) instruct them how to operate the voting equipment, assist them in marking their choices on the ballot, or mark their choices on the ballot. The assisting election officers are not allowed to influence the voter by recommending or suggesting any candidate or political party for any office. Voter assistance is not limited to voters who are blind, have physical disabilities, or are limited English proficient.
Every polling place should have ballots and instructions available in Spanish. The following counties are also required to provide voting materials and assistance in languages other than English:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apache</td>
<td>Navajo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconino</td>
<td>Navajo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gila</td>
<td>Apache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham</td>
<td>Apache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navajo</td>
<td>Navajo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinal</td>
<td>Apache</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a voter resides in one of these counties and needs assistance, he or she may ask for assistance from election poll workers or a person of his or her choice. Because most Native American languages are unwritten, the counties listed above for Native American languages are required to transmit the information orally.

15. I don’t know how to use the voting equipment. Can I get help?

Yes. A voter may receive instructions or help voting from two election officials (not of the same political party) or a person of the voter’s choice.

16. Can I vote absentee or vote in person before Election Day?

Arizona offers early voting. Voters are able to vote by mail or visit an on-site early voting location. Any registered Arizona voter is eligible for early voting and no special circumstances are necessary.

Requests for early ballots may be made in person, by mail, by telephone, by fax, by e-mail, or online. To request an early ballot, the voter must provide their name and address, and either their date of birth and state or country of birth, or other information that, if compared to the voter registration information on file, would confirm the identity of the voter, alongside a mailing address for the ballot to be sent to. Voters can also request to be placed on the list of permanent early voters and will automatically receive an early ballot for future elections. The early ballot request must be received by the voter’s county board of elections by 5:00 p.m. on the eleventh day before the election. However, an elector who appears personally before 5:00 p.m. on the Friday preceding the election at an on-site early voting location should be given a ballot and permitted to vote at the on-site location. Information on how to request an early ballot or permanent early ballot status can be found on the Arizona Secretary of State’s website (http://www.arizona.vote).

When the ballot is sent to the voter it will be accompanied by an affidavit that the voter must complete and mail with the ballot in order for the ballot to be counted. Ballots can be dropped off at any polling place within the voter’s county of residence before 7:00 p.m. on Election Day.
Counties may offer on-site early voting at the County Recorder’s office and other sites in the county.\footnote{51}

Under Arizona law, it is illegal for a person to collect voted or unvoted early ballots from a voter, unless the person is an election official, postal worker, or the voter’s family member, caregiver, or household member of the voter.\footnote{52}

Absent uniformed service members (and their eligible dependents) and U.S. citizens living outside of the United States may request an absentee (early) ballot under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA).\footnote{53} The voter can get step-by-step assistance and forms at \url{http://www.fvap.gov/}.

17. What if I requested an early ballot but I want to vote in person on election day?

As long as the voter has not already submitted the early ballot, the voter will be allowed to cast a provisional ballot.\footnote{54}

Residents of Maricopa County wishing to vote in person should vote a regular ballot (\emph{not} a provisional ballot) even if they have requested an early ballot.\footnote{55}

18. Does my state have same-day registration? If so, what is the process?

No, Arizona does not have same-day registration.

19. Someone is formally challenging my right to vote. What do I do?

Voters are presumed to be eligible.\footnote{56} However, a qualified voter registered in that county\footnote{57} or a designated challenger\footnote{58} may present evidence (using the “clear and convincing evidence standard”\footnote{59}) that:

\begin{itemize}
  \item[(1)] the individual is not the person whose name appears on the voter roll;
  \item[(2)] the individual has not resided in this state for twenty-nine days (or there are other residency concerns);
  \item[(3)] the individual is not properly registered at a proper address; or
  \item[(4)] the individual is not a qualified voter.\footnote{60}
\end{itemize}

If, after the challenge, the election officials determine that the voter appears to be registered, the voter will have to take and sign an oath stating that the information they provided to the election officials is correct.\footnote{61} If a majority of the election officials at the polling place (the “election board”) agree that the voter is qualified, the voter will be allowed to vote a regular ballot.\footnote{62}

If the person challenged refuses to answer questions in response to the challenge, sign a statement that they are registered, or if a majority of the election board finds that the challenge is valid, the person challenged will be allowed to vote a provisional ballot.\footnote{53}
20. What rules apply to people campaigning or “hanging around” my polling place? Can people approach me?

No electioneering can take place or be audible within 75 feet of the main outside entrance of a polling location. This prohibition applies to everybody, and it covers any activity expressing support for or opposition to any current candidate or party with a current candidate in order to influence someone’s vote. Any activity that is intended to or does threaten, harass, or coerce voters, whether inside or outside of the 75-foot limit, is prohibited. No photography or video recording is permitted within the 75-foot limit, including by members of the media.

Except for members of the public who are using the voting location for its normal purpose (for example, children going to school), Arizona law limits who may be inside of the 75-foot limit. The following may be inside the 75-foot limit:

- Members of the Election Board;
- Election officials;
- Voters and minor children accompanying them;
- Voter assistants (selected by the voter);
- Authorized political party observers;
- United States Department of Justice observers; and
- Tribal Election Boards when a tribal election is held on the same day and time.

The following people may not be inside of the 75-foot limit:

- Members of the media;
- Political party checkers; or
- Persons that conduct exit polls.

The draft Election Procedures Manual 2019 also prohibits researchers from entering the 75-foot limit, explicitly provides that non-DoJ federal government observers are permitted in and does not explicitly provide for Tribal Election Boards.

21. I registered to vote using the Federal Form, can I still vote in state and local elections?

In early 2018, Arizona settled LULAC v. Reagan, a lawsuit challenging the state’s proof of citizenship voter registration procedures. Although Arizona will continue to enforce its documentary proof of citizenship requirement for state elections, as a result of the settlement, the state must check the motor vehicles database for citizenship documentation before limiting voters to federal-only elections. This is meant to ensure that voters will not be turned away from any election when the state already has the information it says it needs. If the state does not have
proof of citizenship for the voter on file, and if the voter does not provide proof of citizenship and registered using a state form, they may eligible to vote in federal elections only.

22. What happens if I haven’t finished voting, but I am told to leave the voting booth?

Under previous versions of Arizona law, voters were not permitted to occupy a voting booth for more than five minutes when there are other voters waiting in line to cast a ballot. However, this was changed in August of 2018. If poll workers believe the five minute rule still applies, inform them that the law was changed and notify the hotline. Please call the hotline if any voter is interrupted from voting due to this law.

23. Can I vote in the primary election?

The presidential primary in Arizona is “closed,” meaning that voters must be registered members of the party holding the primary to vote in the primary. Unaffiliated voters cannot participate in presidential primary elections. Voters have until 29 days before the presidential primary election to change their party affiliation. The deadline for registered voters to change party affiliation is February 18, 2020.

However, the state primary is “open.” Arizona has an open primary law which allows any voter who is registered as independent to cast a ballot for one of the officially recognized political parties in State Primary Elections. Independent voters on the Permanent Early Voting List (PEVL) will receive a postcard in the mail asking them to choose which party ballot they wish to receive for the Primary Election. The corresponding primary ballot will then be sent by mail to the voter to complete approximately 27 days prior to the election. Independent voters who go to the polls on Election Day will be given the option to choose a party ballot at that time.

8 Id.
12 Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-135(B); 16-584(C).
14 Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-135(B); 16-584(C).
Generally, voter challengers can question the eligibility of a voter on election day before a voter completes and casts a ballot. Under Arizona law, challengers might be appointed by political parties. Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-590.

[http://www.azsos.gov/elections/voting-election](http://www.azsos.gov/elections/voting-election) (“Each location will provide handicap parking and be able to accommodate individuals in wheelchairs, as well as, individuals with visual or hearing impairments. ... Voters who are unable to enter the polling location or voting center may ask that a ballot be brought to them by an election poll worker.”).

In addition, under Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-442.01 some jurisdictions are required to provide “persons who are blind or visually impaired with access to voting that is equivalent to that provided to persons who are not blind or visually impaired.”
65 Election Procedures Manual at 156.
73 A.R.S. § 16-580.