

Frequently Asked Questions

Arizona – General Election 2026

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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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VOTER REGISTRATION

1. **ELIGIBILITY:** [Can I register to vote?](#)

To register to vote in Arizona, the voter must be:

- A United States citizen and provide satisfactory evidence of citizenship (see below)
- A resident of Arizona for at least 29 days prior to the election
- 18 years of age or older by the day of the next regular General Election
- Able to write their own name or make a resident's mark (unless prevented by physical disability)

- Has not been found mentally incapacitated by a court¹
- If a voter is convicted of a felony, the voter must have their Civil Rights restored in order to be eligible to vote (please reference [Question 12](#) below)²

For additional information on identification requirements for registration, please reference [Questions 5.](#)

Proof of Citizenship

Residents of AZ must swear they are US citizens and present documentary proof of citizenship (DPOC) when registering to vote a full ballot (state, county, local, and federal races) using the state form.³ If the person does not have DPOC, they may only vote in federal races by registering using the Federal Form.⁴

A voter who was registered to vote before January 24, 2005 and has not moved to another county since they registered to vote does NOT have to provide DPOC to their county officials.⁵ If a voter who registered before January 24, 2005 moves to a new county, then they must submit valid DPOC in order to be registered as a “full-ballot” voter.⁶

What counts as DPOC: Arizona accepts the number of an Arizona driver license or identification card issued after October 1, 1996, as DPOC.⁷ If a voter has such a license or identification card, they should provide the license/identification number in Box 9 on the Arizona Voter Registration Form or register online [here](#).

If a person lists a number for an Arizona driver license or identification card that was issued before October 1, 1996 and the voter is not already a registered voter, a county recorder will request them to provide DPOC. If the person with a license number before October 1, 1996 registers to vote with a state form and does not provide DPOC, they will not be registered to vote at all. If they register with a Federal Form, they will be a federal-only voter and cannot vote a “full-ballot” without providing DPOC.⁸

If they do not have an Arizona license or are asked for DPOC, they need to provide one of the following documents to establish proof of citizenship:

1. Out-of-state license or identification card that indicates the applicant has provided proof of citizenship (e.g., Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Vermont, and Washington).
2. Indian Census Number, Bureau of Indian Affairs Card Number, Tribal Treaty Card Number, or fill in their Tribal Enrollment Number in Box 10 on the voter registration form.

¹ Guardianship does not automatically limit voting rights. To terminate the right to vote for a person under guardianship, the court must find “that the alleged incapacitated person cannot express his or her preference on a ballot.” In re Annette Wood, No. 257 Ariz. 549, 558 (Ct. App. 2024).

² Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-101.

³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-166 (F)-(J); <https://azsos.gov/node/85>.

⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-121.01(C) – (E); Federal form available at https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/6/Federal_Voter_Registration_ENG.pdf.

⁵ <https://www.azag.gov/opinions/i25-007-r25-009> (“The documentary proof of citizenship requirement became effective on January 24, 2005. . . The requirement did not apply retroactively. People who had already registered to vote in Arizona by that date are deemed to have provided satisfactory evidence of citizenship . . .”).

⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-166 (G); [State of Arizona Elections Procedures Manual 2025](#) (hereinafter referred to as the “*Election Procedures Manual*”) at 10- 11. A “full-ballot” voter may vote for all federal, state, and local races as well as state and local ballot measures for which the voter qualifies. A “federal-only” voter may vote only in races for federal office.

⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-166 (F)(1).

⁸ <https://www.azag.gov/opinions/i25-007-r25-009>.

3. Presentation of U.S. naturalization documents to the county recorder or fill in the Naturalization Certificate Number, Citizenship Certificate Number, or Alien Registration Number in Box 11 on the voter registration form.
4. A legible photocopy of a birth certificate that verifies citizenship and supporting legal documentation (i.e., marriage certificate) if the name on the birth certificate is not the same as their current legal name.
5. A legible photocopy of the pertinent pages of their U.S. passport.
6. A legible photocopy of their Tribal Certificate of Indian Blood or Bureau of Indian Affairs Affidavit of Birth.⁹

Proof of Location of Residence

New registrants must provide documentary proof of the location of their residence (DPOR) when registering to vote a full ballot (state, county, local, and federal races).¹⁰ If the person does not have DPOR, they may only vote in federal races by registering using the Federal Form¹¹ or registering using the state form without providing DPOR.¹²

Documents that can be used to satisfy DPOR include, but are not limited to:¹³

- A valid unexpired Arizona driver license or nonoperating ID number, even if the address on the ID does not match the voter's registration address, including if the ID lists a P.O. Box;
- Any Tribal identification document, including but not limited to a census card, an identification card issued by a tribal government, or a tribal enrollment card, regardless of whether the Tribal identification document contains a photo, a physical address, a P.O. Box, or no address;
- Any other valid form of identification that bears the photograph, name, and address of the voter;
- Two different items that contain the name and address of the voter, including but not limited to a utility bill, a bank or credit union statement that is dated within 90 days of an election, a valid Arizona vehicle registration, an Arizona vehicle insurance card, a property tax statement, or a recorder's certificate; a voter registration card; a valid United States federal, state or local government issued identification or any mailing that is labeled as "official election material"; or one of these documents and another form of identification that bears the photograph and name of the voter but lacks an address;
- [Written confirmation](#) signed by the registrant that they do not reside at a fixed, permanent, or private structure.
- Affirmation on the state form that the registrant is a resident of the State of Arizona, if the registrant does not have a standard street address.

Identification documents are presumed valid unless it is clear on its face that it has expired.¹⁴

Voters are not required to have a standard street address to satisfy DPOR.

⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-166(F); [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 4-7.

¹⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-123.

¹¹ Available at https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/6/Federal_Voter_Registration_ENG.pdf.

¹² [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 19.

¹³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-123. See [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 18-20.

¹⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(b).

2. **PRIMARY ELECTION:** Can I vote in the primary election? Do I need to be registered with a political party? Can I change my party registration to vote in another party's primary election? When I voted, the poll worker asked my party affiliation. Are they allowed to do that?

Starting in the 2026 Primary Election, Arizona primary elections will occur on the second to last Tuesday in July, instead of in August.

State Primary (all non-Presidential Offices): Arizona's primary is open to all registered voters 18 years or older that meet the eligibility criteria in [Question 1](#). Voters do not need to be registered with a political party.¹⁵

Voters that are not registered with a recognized political party (Independent / party not designated voters) are able to request a partisan ballot of their choice.¹⁶ (Note: Independent / party not designated voters on the Active Early Voting List must tell their County Recorder which ballot to send the voter if they wish to vote by mail. Doing so will not change the voter's party registration or affiliate the voter with any political party.)¹⁷

Voters registered with a political party must vote the ballot of the party they are registered with.

Voters wishing to change their party registration and vote in another party's primary election are able to do so by updating their voter registration by the voter registration deadline.

Note that many local jurisdictions will have nonpartisan elections on the same ballot as the state primary; independent voters in such jurisdictions who are on the AEVL and who do not request a party primary ballot will still receive a ballot with the nonpartisan races only.

Presidential Preference Election: Only voters registered with the participating parties can participate in the Presidential Preference Election (PPE). Independent / unaffiliated voters or voters registered with a party not participating in the PPE cannot participate unless they change their party registration or affiliation to that of a participating party or they request a one-time ballot for a participating party.¹⁸ Voters must be registered as a member of the party by the voter registration deadline to participate in that party's Presidential Preference Election.¹⁹

3. **STATUS:** Am I registered to vote? What do I need to do if my name has changed since I registered? I am listed as inactive, what does that mean and what do I need to do?

A voter can determine whether they are registered to vote by checking the Arizona Secretary of State's website [here](#). To check registration at this website, a voter will need to include the county, last name, birthdate, and either a Tribal ID number, the last 4 digits of their social security number, or their Arizona driver's license number. (**Maricopa County** voters should use the county registration lookup [here](#); **Pima County** voters should use the county registration lookup [here](#).)

¹⁵Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-467.

¹⁶Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-467.

¹⁷[Election Procedures Manual](#) at 62.

¹⁸See [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 62-63.

¹⁹The presidential preference election is not considered a primary, and therefore not subject to the open primary law. [I99-025.pdf \(azag.gov\)](#); <https://www.azcanelections.gov/arizona-elections/march-19-2024-election>

Name Change

Voters can update their existing voter registration using the same voter registration form used to register initially.²⁰ County recorders will update an existing voters' name on the voter roll if the voter updates their name after the voter registration deadline but before the finalization of signature rosters or e-pollbook rosters.²¹

Voters with name changes should keep in mind documentary proof of citizenship (DPOC) requirements when they submit applications with name changes. If a voter uses a birth certificate as DPOC, a registrant must provide documentation of a legal name change (e.g., a marriage certificate or a court order) if the name on their birth certificate does not match the registrant's current legal name. If the voter does not have documentation of their legal name change, county recorders will still accept a birth certificate or other document if the first name, middle name, place of birth, date of birth, and parents name on the birth certificate match the information on the voter registration application.²²

Voters who have legally changed their name but have not updated their voter registration to reflect that change are eligible to vote via a provisional ballot. The clerk should include both the voter's new name and former name on the provisional ballot envelope, which will be sent to the County Recorder to change the voter's name in the voter registration database. However, if the election board has real-time access to voter registration records, the voter's information may be updated at the voting location upon completion of a new voter registration or address update form, and the voter can vote a regular ballot.²³

Inactive

A voter's status will be changed to inactive if the County Board of Elections (1) mails the voter two pieces of mail and both are returned or (2) mails the voter a letter regarding a new address they received from the United States Postal Service that the voter does not return after 35 days.²⁴

If the address where the voter resides has changed, they should update their voter registration. If their new address is within the same county and they do not update their registration prior to the election, inactive voters are permitted to vote via provisional ballot at the polling place that corresponds to their current address. Following the election, the County Recorder may update the voter's registration to active status and issue them a regular ballot for future elections.²⁵ For more information on moves, see [Question 8](#).

If the voter's registration information has not changed, the voter should contact the county election clerk. If the voter does not contact the county election clerk prior to the election, they can affirm their information has not changed at the polling place and vote a regular ballot.

4. **HOW:** [How do I register to vote?](#) [Can I register online?](#) [Do I need a printer?](#) [Can I register to vote in person?](#)

Voters may register to vote in the following ways:

²⁰ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 2.

²¹ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 37.

²² [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 6.

²³ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 212-13.

²⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-166.

²⁵ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 212.

- **Online** by clicking [here](#).
 - NOTE: voter must have an AZ driver license or non-operating AZ identification to use on-line registration system.
- **By mail.** Request voter registration forms from the [county recorder](#) or print from the Secretary of State [website](#). Mail the completed voter registration form to the county recorder's office.
- **In person** at the [county recorder's office](#) or the Arizona Department of Transportation, Motor Vehicle Department (AZMVD) at an AZMVD or AZMVD affiliate's office.

The Arizona Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) helps victims of domestic violence, sexual offenses and/or stalking from being located by the perpetrator through public records. Participants should register or re-register to vote through the [ACP program](#) to ensure that their real address does not appear on any public registered voter lists.

5. IDENTIFICATION: What ID is required to register to vote?

Arizona law requires voters to provide documentary proof of citizenship (DPOC) for registration to vote a full ballot (state, county, local, and federal races),²⁶ but it does not have to be a photo ID. See [Question 1](#) for more information about DPOC.

Here is the list of acceptable forms of DPOC for registration²⁷:

- (a) The voter's Arizona driver license number or nonoperating identification license number originally issued after October 1, 1996.
- (b) Out-of-state license or identification card that indicates on the face of the license or card that the applicant has provided proof of citizenship (e.g., Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Vermont, and Washington).
- (c) Presentation of U.S. naturalization documents to the county recorder or fill in the Naturalization Certificate Number, Citizenship Certificate Number, or Alien Registration Number in Box 11 on the voter registration form.
- (d) A legible photocopy of a birth certificate that verifies citizenship and supporting legal documentation (i.e., marriage certificate) if the name on the birth certificate is not the same as their current legal name.
- (e) A legible photocopy of the pertinent pages of their U.S. passport.

Native Americans may submit tribal identification numbers as proof of citizenship when registering to vote in person or on printed forms. Native American voters may enter one of the following tribal identification numbers in Box 10 of the Arizona Voter Registration Form:

- Tribal Enrollment Number; or
- Indian Census Number; or
- Bureau of Indian Affairs Card Number; or
- Tribal Treaty Card Number

²⁶ If the person does not have DPOC, they may only vote in federal races by registering using the Federal Form (available at https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/6/Federal_Voter_Registration_ENG.pdf.) or registering using the state form without providing DPOC. [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 10.

²⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-166(F).

Native American voters may also submit a printed copy, NOT an original, of one of the following documents:

- Tribal Certificate of Indian Blood; or
- Indian Affairs Affidavit of Birth²⁸

Proof of Location of Residence

New registrants must provide documentary proof of the location of their residence (DPOR) when registering to vote a full ballot (state, county, local, and federal races).²⁹ If the person does not have DPOR, they may only vote in federal races by registering using the Federal Form³⁰ or registering using the state form without providing DPOR.³¹ See [Question 1](#) for more information about DPOR.

Documents that can be used to satisfy DPOR include, but are not limited to:³²

- A valid unexpired Arizona driver license or nonoperating ID number, even if the address on the ID does not match the voter's registration address, including if the ID lists a P.O. Box;
- Any Tribal identification document, including but not limited to a census card, an identification card issued by a tribal government, or a tribal enrollment card, regardless of whether the Tribal identification document contains a photo, a physical address, a P.O. Box, or no address;
- Any other valid form of identification that bears the photograph, name, and address of the voter;
- Two different items that contain the name and address of the voter, including but not limited to a utility bill, a bank or credit union statement dated within 90 days of the election, a valid Arizona vehicle registration, an Arizona vehicle insurance card, a property tax statement, or a recorder's certificate; or one of these documents and another form of identification that bears the photograph and name of the voter but lacks an address;
- [Written confirmation](#) signed by the registrant that they do not reside at a fixed, permanent, or private structure.
- Affirmation on the state form that the registrant is a resident of the State of Arizona, if the registrant does not have a standard street address.

Identification documents are presumed valid unless it is clear on its face that it has expired.

Voters are not required to have a standard street address to satisfy DPOR.

6. **DEADLINES:** [When is/was the voter registration deadline? Are there different deadlines whether I register by mail, in-person, online or on Election Day?](#)

Generally, voters must register to vote 29 calendar days before an election they intend to vote in (or the following business day if the 29th day falls on a weekend or state holiday).³³ The deadlines for in-person or online registration are **October 5, 2026** for the **November 3, 2026** general election.

²⁸ *Id.*; <https://azsos.gov/elections/voters/registering-vote/information-members-federally-recognized-tribes>

²⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-123.

³⁰ Available at https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/6/Federal_Voter_Registration_ENG.pdf.

³¹ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 19.

³² Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579; see [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 18-19.

³³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-120

Mail registration must be either (1) postmarked by the applicable voter registration deadline above and received by the applicable Election Day or (2) dated on or before the applicable registration deadline above and received by the County Recorder no later than five days after the deadline.³⁴

7. SAME DAY: Does my state have Same Day Registration? If so, what is the process?

No.

8. PERMANENT MOVE: I have moved permanently and I didn't update my voter registration, can I vote?

Refer to the table below. The answer to this question depends on whether and when the voter moved within the same county/election jurisdiction or moved to a new county.

Moved within the same precinct	Moved to a different precinct but within the same county	Moved to a different county	Moved to a different state
<p>Prior to Election Day, the voter can update their address in their registration online, by phone, or in person and vote a regular ballot on Election Day.</p> <p>If not corrected by Election Day, the voter should correct their registration address at the polling place (which will be the same for both addresses) or in their request for a mail ballot, by presenting 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</p>	<p>Prior to Election Day, the voter can update their address in their registration online, by phone, or in person and vote a regular ballot on Election Day.</p> <p>If not corrected by Election Day, the voter should correct their registration address at the polling place for their new address by presenting 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.³⁷</p>	<p>If a previously registered voter moved to a different county <u>less than twenty-nine days</u> before the election, they must vote at their old county and precinct.³⁹</p> <p>If the voter moved to a different county <u>more than twenty-nine days before the election</u> and has not registered to vote in their new county by election day, they may not vote in that election.⁴⁰</p>	<p>A voter who moves to AZ may vote only if properly registered by the deadline. A voter who is registered in Arizona but moved to another state <u>less than twenty-nine days</u> before election retains the right to vote in Arizona for President of the United States (and no other races).⁴¹</p> <p>If the voter moved to a different state <u>more than twenty-nine days before the election</u>, the voter has no right to vote in Arizona.</p>

³⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-134(C). **Note on postmarks:** effective December 24, 2025, USPS will postmark mail when it is first processed at a regional sorting facility, rather than when it was deposited in a mailbox or handed to a postal clerk.

³⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-135(B); 16-584(C).

³⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-125.

⁴⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-120(A).

⁴¹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-126.

<p>vote a provisional ballot.³⁵</p> <p>The provisional ballot will be counted if the County Recorder can determine that the voter is registered to vote in the state and did not previously vote in that election.³⁶</p>	<p>The provisional ballot will be counted if the County Recorder can determine that the voter is registered to vote in the state and did not previously vote in that election.³⁸</p>		
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9. TEMPORARY MOVE: [I have moved temporarily. How can I vote?](#)

A qualified person who is temporarily absent from the state may *register* to vote by filling out an affidavit of registration provided by the [county recorder](#) of the county in which the person ordinarily resides.⁴²

Registered voters may request a ballot-by-mail. Please refer to [HOW TO VOTE: VOTE BY MAIL](#) section for additional information and Question [33](#) for deadlines for requesting a ballot-by-mail.

10. STUDENT: [I am a college student. Can I register to vote where I go to school? What if I am taking classes remotely? Where can I vote?](#)

Yes. Students who are physically present in Arizona for college and have a present intent to remain in the state may register to vote.⁴³

11. LIVING ABROAD: [I am living abroad and/or serving in the military. How can I register and/or vote?](#)

A member of the Uniformed Services who is qualified to vote but stationed out-of-county may register to vote and/or request a ballot by mail by (1) going to the [Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Portal](#) or (2) filling out a printable [Federal Postcard Application](#) and mailing it to the county recorder. Completed ballots may also be uploaded through the secure online portal or faxed to the county recorder before 7:00 pm (Arizona time) on Election Day, or mailed to the county recorder.⁴⁴

12. CRIMINAL CONVICTION: [I have a felony criminal conviction. Can I register to vote? Does the type of conviction matter? Are there any restrictions after any misdemeanor convictions? What process \(if any\) is needed to restore my right to vote if it was impacted?](#)

The following individuals who otherwise meet the requirement in [Question 1](#) have the right to vote:

- A person awaiting trial;
- A person currently in a deferred prosecution program;⁴⁵

³⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-135(B); 16-584(C).

³⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-584(D)–(E).

³⁸ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-584(D)–(E).

⁴² Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-103; 16-593.

⁴³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-101.

⁴⁴ [Arizona Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Portal](#); A.R.S. § 16-103; A.R.S. § 16-543.02(B).

⁴⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 11-362 ; State v. Gill, 391 P.3d 1193, 1196 (Ariz. 2017) (distinguishing deferred prosecution programs as pretrial programs).

- A person convicted only of a misdemeanor offense;⁴⁶
- A person convicted of a felony offense in any court whose civil rights have been restored (see below);⁴⁷ and
- A person who was adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent.⁴⁸

The following individuals are ineligible to vote:

- A person convicted of a felony offense or treason in any court and has not had their civil rights restored.⁴⁹

Rights Restoration: The rights restoration process in Arizona is bifurcated based on the number of felony convictions a person has and where the convictions occurred (in-state or out-of-state).⁵⁰

- **One Felony Conviction by an Arizona Court:** Civil rights are automatically restored upon (1) the completion of all terms of incarceration, parole, and probation; and (2) payment of any restitution imposed.⁵¹ A person does not have to apply for their rights to be restored with their county's Superior Court, but if they do, courts will grant their application.⁵²
- **Multiple Felony Convictions by only Arizona Court(s):** Civil rights may be restored when a person completes all terms of incarceration, parole, and probation.⁵³ A person must apply to have their civil rights restored with the Superior Court where each conviction occurred.⁵⁴ This may require filing multiple applications to the Superior Court in each county where the person was convicted. A person does not have to pay back all restitution before applying. Courts are not required to grant applications. Applicants should not be charged a filing fee.⁵⁵
- **One Felony Conviction by an Out-of-State or Federal Court:** Civil rights may only be restored upon (1) the completion of all terms of incarceration, parole, and probation; and (2) payment of any restitution imposed.⁵⁶ A person must apply to have their civil rights restored with the Superior Court in their county of residence.⁵⁷ Rights restoration is only "automatic" to the extent that courts must grant the application. A person can still apply for rights restoration even if they have not paid all restitution, but the court may grant restoration discretionarily.⁵⁸
- **Multiple Felony Convictions by Out-of State and/or Federal Court(s):** Civil rights may be restored after a person has completed all terms of incarceration, parole, and probation. A person must apply to have their civil rights restored with the Superior Court in their county of residence.⁵⁹
- **Multiple Felony Convictions by at Least One Arizona Court and at Least One Out-of State or Federal Court:** Civil rights may be restored after a person has completed all terms of incarceration, parole, and probation. For out-of-state and federal convictions, a person must

⁴⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-101(A)(5).

⁴⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 13-907(A); 13-909.

⁴⁸ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 8-207(A); State v. Furlong, 473 P.3d 707, 711 (Ariz. 2020); <https://elections.maricopa.gov/voter-registration/voting-rights-restoration.html>.

⁴⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-101(A)(5).

⁵⁰ See Secretary of State, Restoration of Voting Rights in Arizona (2024); https://azsos.gov/sites/default/files/docs/AZ_Voting_Rights_Restoration_of_Rights_20241029.pdf.

⁵¹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-907(A).

⁵² Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-907(A).

⁵³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-908.

⁵⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-908(A).

⁵⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-908(B).

⁵⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-907(A).

⁵⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-907(B).

⁵⁸ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-907(B).

⁵⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-908(C).

apply to have their civil rights restored with the Superior Court in their county of residence.⁶⁰ For Arizona convictions, a person must apply to have their civil rights restored with the Superior Court where each conviction occurred.

Individuals may file applications to restore their civil rights by themselves, through an attorney, or with a legal services provider. Individuals seeking to file pro se applications may use [this packet](#) for Maricopa County,⁶¹ and [these forms](#) for all other counties. Several legal services providers also may support individuals. AZ Village Network can provide assistance and can be reached at roychelle@azvnet.org and (480) 386-4987.

13. INCARCERATED: [I am currently incarcerated. Can I register to vote? Can I vote from jail?](#)

Eligible voters (see Question 12) may register and vote from jail.

Incarcerated voters who register to vote at a jail should use the residence address they resided at prior to their incarceration. The Arizona Secretary of State instructs incarcerated voters not to use the jail's address as a residence.⁶² An eligible voter may also vote absentee from jail and should be able to request absentee ballot applications by completing an inmate request form. Because voters may receive mailed ballots automatically, incarcerated voters should update their mailing address to the jail's address if they anticipate being in the jail during the election period. Incarcerated voters should include their inmate number on the mailing address to expedite mailing processes.

Voters with in-depth questions about how they vote from jail should consult the Secretary of State's 2024 guidance: https://azsos.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2024_Jail_Voting_Guide.pdf.

14. REGISTRATION CHALLENGED: [My registration has been challenged, what should I do?](#)

A voter may orally challenge another voter's registration on the grounds that the challenged voter is not qualified to vote, that they are not the person whose name is on the voter rolls, that they have not resided in Arizona for the 29 days preceding the election, they are not registered at the proper address, or they have already voted in that election.⁶³

If a voter is challenged, they may take an oath prescribed in the "affidavit of registration". The voter may, if they choose to do so, be sworn to answer fully and truthfully all questions relating to the challenge by the inspector. Once questioned, if the majority of the board believes that the registration is in order, the voter will then be permitted to vote a regular ballot.⁶⁴

If a voter is challenged and refuses to be sworn or affirmed, or refuses to answer questions material to the challenge, or if the challenge is found to be valid, the voter shall be permitted to vote through a provisional ballot.⁶⁵

⁶⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-908(C)-(D).

⁶¹ <https://superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/media/h0whkc0m/crrr1z.pdf>.

⁶² Arizona Secretary of State, Recommended Procedures to Accommodate Voter Registration and Voting by Eligible Voters in Jail or Detention Facilities 2 (2024), https://azsos.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2024_Jail_Voting_Guide.pdf.

⁶³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-591.

⁶⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-592; [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 218-21.

⁶⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-592(C); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-584.

Voters have the right to speak with the inspector, who can answer questions about the process. Voters may not be harassed or intimidated by the person making the challenge.

HOW TO VOTE: ELECTION DAY

15. **HOURS:** When do the polls open/close on Election Day?

The polls must be open from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. local time on Election Day.⁶⁶ If the polling place is not open at 6:00 a.m., voters should stay at the polling location. Voters in line by 7:00 MST p.m. shall be permitted to vote.⁶⁷ They must stay in line.

NOTE: Arizona is in the Mountain Time Zone. Most of the state—except the Navajo Nation—does not observe daylight saving time.

16. **POLLING LOCATION:** Where do I vote on Election Day?

A voter can determine their proper voting location by checking the Arizona Secretary of State's website [here](#) ([Maricopa](#) and [Pima](#) county have separate tools) . A voter may determine their voting location by entering their address. If a voter has moved recently and has not updated their voter registration, please refer to [Questions 8 and 9](#).

Note: Many counties in Arizona use "Vote Centers" instead of precinct-based voting locations. Vote Centers differ from precinct-based voting locations in that a voter may vote at any Vote Center in their county rather than being limited to voting at a specific location. Some counties use both Vote Centers and precinct-based voting locations.

Native voters can use Arizona State University's Native Vote Arizona polling locator tool [here](#), if the tools above are not working.

17. **TIME OFF WORK:** Is my employer required to give me time off to vote? Is it paid or unpaid?

A voter may take time off to vote if there are less than 3 consecutive hours between the opening of the polls and the beginning of their regular work or between the end of their regular work and the closing of the polls. In such circumstances the voter may absent themselves for a period so that the voter has 3 consecutive hours at the beginning or end of their work shift to vote. The worker will not be subject to any penalty or have wages deducted.⁶⁸

To be permitted to take time off without penalty, the voter must submit an application to their employer prior to the day of election. The employer may specify which hours the voter may be absent.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-565(A).

⁶⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-565(D).

⁶⁸ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-402(A).

⁶⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-402(A). If an employer refuses to give an employee time off or penalizes or reduces the wages of an employee who takes time off as permitted by state law, the employer may commit a criminal offense. *Id.* § 16-402(B).

18. CLOSING: What if the polls close when I am already in line?

A voter waiting in line by 7:00 p.m. must be allowed to vote.⁷⁰ The voter must stay in line.

19. IDENTIFICATION: What identification is required to vote?

Arizona law requires voters to provide ID, but it does not have to be a photo ID. Here is the list of acceptable forms of identification:⁷¹

List #1 – Unexpired Photo ID including name and the voter’s address that reasonably matches the address in the pollbook (one required):

- Valid Arizona driver’s license (includes Arizona issued Mobile ID);
- Valid Arizona non-operating identification card;
- Tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification; or
- United States federal, state, or local government issued identification (U.S. passports require a second form of identification because they do not include the individual’s address, see below).

OR

List #2 – Unexpired ID without a photograph that bears the voter’s name and address; may present physical copy or electronically (e.g. on phone or tablet) (two forms are required):

- Utility bill that is dated within 90 days of the date of the election; a utility bill may be for cellular phone, electric, gas, water, solid waste, sewer, telephone, 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, tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification;
- Property tax statement of the voter’s residence;
- Recorder’s Certificate;
- Voter registration card;
- U.S. federal, state, or local government issued identification; or
- Any mailing to the voter marked “Official Election Material.”

OR

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 2.⁷²

⁷⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-565(D) (“Any qualified voter who at the moment of closing is in the line of waiting voters shall be allowed to vote.”); See [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 221.

⁷¹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579 (A).

⁷² Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(A); see [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 205-09.

Voters unable to provide identification at the polling place should be given a **conditional provisional ballot**.⁷³ The **conditional provisional ballot** will be valid and counted if the voter provides valid identification to their polling location before 7:00 pm on Election Day. Alternatively, the voter has up to 5:00 pm 5 calendar days after a general election that includes an election for a federal office and 3 business days after any other election to provide their identification to their county elections office.⁷⁴ (in contrast a **provisional** ballot does not require the voter to bring identification for the ballot to be counted.)⁷⁵ For the 2026 General Election, the cure period ends on **November 8, 2026**.

Members of federally recognized Native American tribes who do 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.⁷⁶ No other identification is required. Acceptable forms of tribal identification include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Tribal identification card, tribal enrollment card, or Certificate of Indian Blood issued under the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or a federally recognized Native American tribe;
- Voter identification card issued under the authority of a federally recognized Native American tribe;
- Home site assignment lease, permit or allotment issued under the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or a federally recognized Native American tribe; or
- Grazing permit or allotment issued under the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or a federally recognized Native American tribe.

Starting in 2026, voters may choose to provide identification if they are presenting their mailed early ballot to an election official.⁷⁷

20. NO IDENTIFICATION: Can I vote without providing identification?

Voters unable to provide identification at the polling place should be provided with a conditional provisional ballot as indicated in [Question 19](#).

The conditional provisional ballot will be valid and counted if the voter provides valid identification to their polling location before 7:00 pm on Election Day. Alternatively, the voter has up to 5:00 pm 5 calendar days⁷⁸ after a general election that includes an election for a federal office and 3 business days after any other election to provide their identification to their county elections office.⁷⁹ A conditional provisional ballot is distinct from a provisional ballot, which does not require the voter to bring identification in order for the ballot to be counted.⁸⁰

⁷³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(A)(2).

⁷⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(A)(2); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-550 (For elections that include a federal election, the county recorder's and city clerks' offices must be open during regular business hours the Friday and weekend before and after the election).

⁷⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-584 (provisional ballot); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(A)(2) (conditional provisional ballot).

⁷⁶ *Id.*; [Election Procedures Manual](#) at p. 208.

⁷⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(A)(4).

⁷⁸ After the 2026 primary, general, and special elections, the voter will have up to 5:00 pm 5 *business* days after a primary, general, or special election, instead of 5 *calendar* days. Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-550(A).

⁷⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(A)(2); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-550 (For elections that include a federal election, the county recorder's and city clerks' offices must be open during regular business hours the Friday and weekend before and after the election).

⁸⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-584 (provisional ballot); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(A)(2) (conditional provisional ballot).

21. NOT ON ROLLS AT MY POLLING PLACE: I am at my polling place but am not showing up on the voter registration roll. Can I vote where I am?

In counties that use precinct-based polling locations, a voter must appear at their assigned precinct in order to receive and cast a regular ballot. If a voter believes they are at the correct polling place for their precinct or is at a vote center⁸¹ in the correct county 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.⁸²

If a voter is at the wrong polling precinct in their county, elections officials should look up a voter's address and direct the voter to the right polling place. If the voter declines to go to their correct polling place, depending on the county, the voter may be permitted to vote a provisional ballot using their correct ballot style for their correct precinct using an accessible voting device.⁸³

Voters can find out whether their provisional votes were counted by checking the [Secretary of State's website](#) using their provisional ballot number.

22. GIVEN PROVISIONAL BALLOT: I am being told I have to vote provisionally, what does that mean?

Provisional balloting is a fail-safe measure to ensure that the voter is still able to vote and have their ballot counted. No voter should be turned away from the polls without an opportunity to at least cast a provisional ballot.⁸⁴ If the voter is told they must vote provisionally it means that one of the following situations may apply to the voter:

- (a) The voter was sent an early ballot and did not surrender the ballot to the polling place.⁸⁵
- (b) The name of the voter does not appear on the signature roster.⁸⁶
- (c) The voter has an inactive voting status (see [Question 3](#) for more information)⁸⁷
- (d) The voter has changed their name.⁸⁸
- (e) The voter has moved to a new address within the county but did not update their voter registration.⁸⁹

⁸¹ Some counties use voting centers. A voter may visit any Vote Center in their county rather than being limited to voting at a specific location. Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-411(B)(4)

⁸² Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-584(B) & (E).

⁸³ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 213-14. Note since the publishing of the Election Procedures Manual, a court enjoined the Secretary of State's order mandating voters be allowed to cast ballots at the incorrect polling place. *Pinal County et al. v. Fontes*, CV2026-003106 (Ariz. Sup. Ct. May 1, 2026).

⁸⁴ <https://azsos.gov/elections/about-elections/elections-procedures/election-day-operations>

⁸⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-579(B); [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 211-12. Voters who appear at a voting location with a ballot-by-mail that has not been voted, along with the affidavit envelope, may vote this ballot in the privacy booth at the polling location and place the voted ballot-by-mail in its affidavit envelope, sign the affidavit envelope, and place the envelope in the early ballot drop-off container at the voting location.

⁸⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-584(B).

⁸⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-583.

⁸⁸ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-137; [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 212.

⁸⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-584(C).

- (f) The voter is out-of-precinct in a county that uses precinct-based polling locations, and the location has an accessible voting device that is programmed with all ballot styles in the county.⁹⁰
- (g) The voter provides identification that does not reasonably match the signature roster or e-pollbook.⁹¹
- (h) The voter is voting pursuant to a court order extending the time established for closing polls.⁹²

The voter must be provided with a receipt or number with which to electronically verify the status of their provisional ballot.⁹³ Voters can find out whether their provisional votes were counted by checking the Secretary of State's website [here](#) using their provisional ballot number.

Voters without identification may be issued a **conditional provisional ballot**. Voters issued a conditional provisional ballot must return a valid form of ID to their county voting location after they vote to confirm their identity. See [Question 19](#) for more information about conditional provisional ballots, including verification deadlines.

23. REQUESTING PROVISIONAL BALLOT: I am being told I can't vote, can I vote provisionally?

No voter should be turned away from the polls without an opportunity to at least cast a provisional ballot.⁹⁴

If a voter believes they are at the correct polling place for their precinct (or a vote center for their county) 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.⁹⁵

If a voter is at the wrong polling precinct in their county, elections officials should look up a voter's address and direct the voter to the right polling place. If the voter declines to go to their correct polling place, depending on the county, the voter may be permitted to vote a provisional ballot using their correct ballot style for their correct precinct using an accessible voting device.⁹⁶

Voters can find out whether their provisional votes were counted by checking the [Secretary of State's website](#) using their provisional ballot number.

Voters who do not have identification may be able to vote with a conditional provisional ballot. See [Question 19](#) for more information about conditional provisional ballots, including verification deadlines.

⁹⁰ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 213. Note since the publishing of the Election Procedures Manual, a court enjoined the Secretary of State's order mandating voters be allowed to cast ballots at the incorrect polling place. *Pinal County et al. v. Fontes*, CV2026-003106 (Ariz. Sup. Ct. May 1, 2026).

⁹¹ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 205-06.

⁹² [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 214.

⁹³ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 214.

⁹⁴ <https://azsos.gov/elections/about-elections/elections-procedures/election-day-operations>

⁹⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-584(B), (E).

⁹⁶ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 213-14. Note since the publishing of the Election Procedures Manual, a court enjoined the Secretary of State's order mandating voters be allowed to cast ballots at the incorrect polling place. *Pinal County et al. v. Fontes*, CV2026-003106 (Ariz. Sup. Ct. May 1, 2026).

24. PROVISIONAL BALLOT NEXT STEPS: I voted a provisional ballot, what now?

The voter shall be provided with a receipt or number with which to electronically verify the status of their provisional ballot. Voters can find out whether their provisional votes were counted by checking the Secretary of State's website [here](#) using their provisional ballot number.

If a voter votes via a **conditional** provisional ballot (used when a voter is unable to provide identification at the polling place), the voter must provide valid identification to their polling location before 7:00 pm on Election Day. Alternatively, the voter has up to 5:00 pm 5 calendar days after a general election that includes an election for a federal office and 3 business days after any other election to provide their identification to their county elections office⁹⁷ (in contrast a **provisional** ballot does not require the voter to bring identification for the ballot to be counted).⁹⁸ The county recorder's office must be open to allow for signature curing during the weekend before and the weekend after the election.

HOW TO VOTE: IN-PERSON EARLY VOTING

(in this state defined as: voting in-person before election day)

25. AVAILABILITY: Is there early voting in my state (whether called early voting or in person absentee voting)?

Yes. Arizona offers early voting beginning 27 days before every Election Day and ending at 7 pm the Friday before Election Day. Hours of operation may vary by location. Locations typically include the County Recorder's Office, as well as designated locations across the voter's county. The early voting period for the November 3, 2026 General Election is **October 7, 2026 to October 30, 2026**.

Emergency Early Voting: If the voter experiences an emergency after the early voting period ends, the voter may request to vote at an emergency voting center in the manner prescribed by the Board of Supervisors of their respective county. "Emergency" means any unforeseen circumstance that would prevent the voter from voting at the polls on Election Day. Check the [County Elections Department website](#) for more information about Emergency voting for a given election.⁹⁹ The voter must sign a statement stating that they are experiencing an emergency that will prevent them from voting at a polling place on Election Day.

26. ELIGIBILITY: Do I have to have a reason to vote early?

No. All registered Arizona voters are eligible for early voting, and no special circumstances are necessary.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(A)(2).

⁹⁸ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-584 (provisional ballot); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(A)(2) (conditional provisional ballot).

⁹⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-542(H).

¹⁰⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-541.

27. WHEN: When does early voting begin/end?

Arizona offers early voting beginning 27 days before every Election Day and ending at 7pm the Friday before Election Day. Hours of operation may vary by location. The early voting period for the November 3, 2026 General Election is **October 7, 2026** to **October 30, 2026**.

28. WHERE: Where do I vote during early voting?

Information about in-person early voting locations and hours of operation can be found by checking the [voter dashboard](#) using the voter's residential address or by checking the website of or calling the County Election office. A list of county websites and phone numbers are available online [here](#).

29. IDENTIFICATION: What identification is required for early voting? What if I don't have an ID?

See [Question 19](#) for more information about identification requirements. Arizona law requires voters to provide ID, but it does not have to be a photo ID. Here is the list of acceptable forms of identification:¹⁰¹

List #1 – Photo ID including name and the voter's address that reasonably matches the address in the pollbook (one required):

- Valid Arizona driver's license (includes Arizona issued Mobile ID);
- Valid Arizona non-operating identification card;
- Tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification; or
- United States federal, state, or local government issued identification (U.S. passports require a second form of identification because they do not include the individual's address, see below).

OR

List #2 – ID without a photograph that bears the voter's name and address; may present physical copy or electronically (e.g. on phone or tablet) (two forms are required):

- Utility bill that is dated within 90 days of the date of the election; a utility bill may be for cellular phone, electric, gas, water, solid waste, sewer, telephone, 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, tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification;
- Property tax statement of the voter's residence;
- Recorder's Certificate;
- Voter registration card;
- U.S. federal, state, or local government issued identification; or
- Any mailing to the voter marked "Official Election Material."

OR

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

¹⁰¹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579 (A).

- 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 2.¹⁰²

Voters unable to provide identification at the polling place should be given a **conditional provisional ballot**. The conditional provisional ballot will be valid and counted if the voter provides valid identification to their polling location before 7:00 pm on Election Day. Alternatively, the voter has up to 5:00 pm 5 calendar days after a general election that includes an election for a federal office and 3 business days after any other election to provide their identification to their county elections office.¹⁰³ (in contrast a **provisional** ballot does not require the voter to bring identification for the ballot to be counted.)¹⁰⁴ For the 2026 General Election, the cure period ends on **November 8, 2026**.

Members of federally recognized Native American tribes who do 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.¹⁰⁵ Acceptable forms of tribal identification include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Tribal identification card, tribal enrollment card, or Certificate of Indian Blood issued under the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or a federally recognized Native American tribe;
- Voter identification card issued under the authority of a federally recognized Native American tribe;
- Home site assignment lease, permit or allotment issued under the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or a federally recognized Native American tribe; or
- Grazing permit or allotment issued under the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or a federally recognized Native American tribe.

30. **ASSISTANCE:** What if I need assistance voting early in-person?

The voter may receive assistance at the early voting location by an individual the voter chooses (other than the voter's employer or union representative or a candidate appearing on the ballot) or by election board members of two different political parties.¹⁰⁶ Any voter may request assistance regardless of whether they have a disability.¹⁰⁷

Accessible voting devices are available at all early voting locations. Each county also offers different assistance and machinery to aid voters with disabilities or those that require assistance. If the voter has county-specific questions regarding assistance, they should reach out to their local [county elections department](#).

¹⁰² Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(A); see [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 205-09.

¹⁰³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(A)(2); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-550 (For elections that include a federal election, the county recorder's and city clerks' offices must be open during regular business hours the Friday and weekend before and after the election).

¹⁰⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-584 (provisional ballot); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(A)(2) (conditional provisional ballot).

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*; [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 208.

¹⁰⁶ <https://azsos.gov/elections/about-elections/elections-procedures/election-day-operations>; <https://www.azcleelections.gov/how-to-vote/voters-with-a-disability>; [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 209-10.

¹⁰⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-580(E).

HOW TO VOTE: VOTE BY MAIL

(in this state defined as: referred to as ballot-by-mail)

31. AUTOMATIC MAIL BALLOT: Will I automatically be sent a ballot in the mail?

It depends. Voters who are on the Active Early Voting List (AEVL) will automatically receive an absentee ballot to vote by mail. (Note: Independents on the Active Early Voting List must tell their County Recorder which ballot to send the voter if they wish to vote by mail in a party primary election. Doing so will not change the voter's party registration or affiliate the voter with any political party.)¹⁰⁸

Voters with an Arizona Driver's license or non-operating ID may sign up for the AEVL online by updating their voter registration [here](#) or by printing an AEVL request [form](#) and mailing, faxing or emailing the completed form to the county recorder's office.

A voter may be removed from AEVL if the voter does not cast a mail ballot in at least one election over the course of two consecutive federal election cycles and fails to respond to an official notice from the Elections Department. The voter would remain registered to vote and can sign up for AEVL again.

Voters who are not on the AEVL must affirmatively request an absentee ballot to vote by mail. Requests may be made:

- Online by clicking [here](#);
- By calling the [county recorder](#);
- By submitting a [written ballot-by-mail request](#) to the county recorder; or
- Sending an email to the [county recorder](#) indicating which election you are requesting a ballot for (i.e. Primary and/General Elections).

To request an early ballot, the voter must provide their name and address (registered address and mailing address if different), their date of birth, their telephone number, the election they are requesting a ballot and their 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.¹⁰⁹ If requesting by paper form, the voter must also provide their signature. Independent voters must also specify which party's ballot they are requesting for primary elections.

32. ELIGIBILITY: Do I need a specific reason to vote by mail?

No. Any registered full ballot Arizona voter is eligible to vote by mail, and no special circumstances are necessary.¹¹⁰

NOTE: First-time voters who registered by mail and did not provide DPOC or HAVA-compliant identification must prove identity before receiving a ballot-by-mail.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁸ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 62.

¹⁰⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-542; [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 61-62.

¹¹⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-541.

¹¹¹ 52 U.S.C. § 21083(b); [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 60.

33. APPLICATION DEADLINE: [What is the deadline for requesting a mail-in ballot?](#)

A voter may request a ballot-by-mail between 93 and 11 days before the election.¹¹² A voter may simultaneously request a ballot-by-mail for both a primary and general election as long as the request is made between 93 and 11 days before the primary election.

The mail-in ballot request must be received by the voter's county board of elections by 5:00 p.m. on the 11th day before the election, **October 23, 2026** for the **November 3, 2026** General Election.

34. APPLICATION ASSISTANCE: [Can someone assist me with filling out the application?](#)

If an individual is unable to sign or fully complete election materials such as a voter registration form, early ballot, and early ballot affidavit, they may be assisted by an individual who is willing to help at that person's direction.¹¹³

Additionally, voters with disabilities can request alternative formats for their mail-in ballots, including braille and large print.¹¹⁴

35. APPLICATION RETURN: [How do I submit my mail-in ballot application?](#) [Can someone return it for me?](#)
[Does it have to be postmarked by a specific date?](#)

Voters can request a ballot-by-mail orally, in-person or by phone. Voters can also request a ballot-by-mail in writing through email, mail, or through online forms provided by the county. The requests must be submitted to the voter's [county recorder](#) and must be made at least 11 days before an election.

A candidate, political committee or other organization may distribute early ballot request forms to voters. If the early ballot request forms include a printed address for return, the addressee shall be the *political subdivision* that will conduct the election. All early ballot request forms that are received by a candidate, political committee or other organization shall be submitted within six business days after receipt or eleven days before Election Day, whichever is earlier, to the political subdivision that will conduct the election.¹¹⁵

36. IDENTIFICATION: [Are there identification requirements when I return my mail-in ballot application and/or ballot?](#)

Ballot Application: In addition to name and address, the voter must provide the date of birth and state or country of birth or other information that if compared to the voter registration information on file would confirm the identity of the voter.

Ballot: The voter must complete and sign the affidavit accompanying the mail-in ballot to verify that they meet the Arizona voter identification requirements (see [Question 29](#) above), deposit the voted ballot in the provided envelope, and seal it.

¹¹² Arizona Rev. Stat. § 16-542(A), (E).

¹¹³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-547(a); <https://azsos.gov/elections/voters>

¹¹⁴ [Voters with a Disability | Citizens Clean Elections Commission \(azcleanelections.gov\)](#)

¹¹⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-542(J), (K).

Upon receipt of the completed ballot, the county recorder will compare the voter's signature with the signature on record. If the signature is inconsistent or missing,¹¹⁶ the county recorder will make reasonable efforts to contact the voter, advise the voter of the inconsistent or missing signature, and allow the voter to correct or confirm the signature.

Signatures may be corrected **5 calendar days** post Election-Day for any Federal Election and **3 business days** for any other election. For the **November 3, 2026 General Election**, signatures must be cured by **November 8, 2026**. The county recorder's office must be open to allow for signature curing during the weekend before and the weekend after the election.¹¹⁷

****New law for 2026:** When returning a mail-in ballot to a staffed drop-off location (e.g. early voting location, polling place, or election center), voters may present valid ID (see [Question 29](#) above) in order to satisfy the signature verification requirement. If a voter is able to do so, this will ensure they will not have to return to cure a signature issue.¹¹⁸

37. RECEIVING MAIL BALLOT: Does the ballot have to be sent to my home, or can I have it sent somewhere else? What if I don't have a home address or my address is a PO Box?

If a voter will be away from their permanent residence during the election, the voter may request to have their ballot sent to a temporary address by directly contacting their County Recorder.¹¹⁹ Voters can find their County Recorder contact information [here](#). For voters who have a mail forwarding request with USPS, NOTE that Official Election Mail cannot be forwarded automatically by the postal service to a voter.

38. MISSED THE APPLICATION DEADLINE: What if I have not requested a mail-in ballot by the deadline?

Voters who did not request an absentee ballot in time may vote early in-person or may vote in-person on Election Day.

39. STATUS OF APPLICATION AND/OR BALLOT: How can I check the status of my application and/or mail-in ballot?

Voters may [check the status](#) of their absentee ballot online.

Voters in **Maricopa County** may check the status of their absentee ballot online [here](#).

Voters in **Pima County** may check the status of their absentee ballot online [here](#).

40. APPLICATION OR BALLOT REJECTED: I learned my mail-in ballot application and/or ballot was rejected. What can I do to fix any errors or get another one?

¹¹⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-550(A).

¹¹⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-550(A).

¹¹⁸ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-550(A); [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 216-17.

¹¹⁹ <https://azsos.gov/votebymail>.

Upon receipt of the completed ballot, the county recorder will compare the voter's signature with the signature on record. If the signature is inconsistent or missing,¹²⁰ the county recorder will make reasonable efforts to contact the voter, advise the voter of the inconsistent or missing signature, and allow the voter to correct or confirm the signature.

Signatures may be corrected **5 calendar days** post Election-Day for any Federal Election and **3 business days** for any other election. For the **November 3, 2026 General Election**, signatures must be cured by **November 8, 2026**. The county recorder's office must be open to allow for signature curing during the weekend before and the weekend after the election.¹²¹

****New law for 2026:** When returning a mail-in ballot to a staffed drop-off location (e.g. early voting location, polling place, or election center), voters may present valid ID (see [Question 29](#) above) in order to satisfy the signature verification requirement. If a voter is able to do so, this will ensure they will not have to return to cure a signature issue.¹²²

41. **COMPLETING BALLOT:** [How do I complete the mail-in ballot?](#)

The voter must complete and sign the affidavit accompanying the absentee ballot, deposit the voted ballot in the provided envelope, and seal it. All early ballots come with a postage-paid return envelope. There is no need to add postage. Voters should remember to sign and date the return envelope, and to include a phone number in case election officials need to follow up with the voter regarding curing (see Question 40 above).

42. **ASSISTANCE COMPLETING BALLOT:** [Can someone assist me in filling out my ballot?](#)

Yes. If a voter is unable to sign or fully complete election materials such as a voter registration form, early ballot, and early ballot affidavit, they may be assisted by an individual who is willing to help at that person's direction.

If a voter is assisted in completing a mail-in ballot, the person assisting them should put their name and address, and complete the following oath:¹²³

I declare the following under penalty of perjury: At the registered voter's request I assisted the voter identified in this affidavit with marking the voter's ballot, I marked the ballot as directly instructed by the voter, I provided the assistance because the voter was physically unable to mark the ballot solely due to illness, injury or physical limitation and I understand that there is no power of attorney for voting and that the voter must be able to make the voter's selection even if the voter cannot physically mark the ballot.

43. **DEADLINE TO RETURN BALLOT:** [What is the deadline for the ballot to be received? Does it have to be postmarked by a specific date? Can I drop it off in person?](#)

All mail-in ballots must be **received by 7:00 pm on Election Day**.¹²⁴

¹²⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-550(A).

¹²¹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-550(A).

¹²² Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-550(A); [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 216-17.

¹²³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-547(a); <https://azsos.gov/elections/voters>

¹²⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-548(A).

44. BALLOT DROP OFF LOCATIONS: What are the locations for dropping off a ballot (instead of mailing it)?

Voters have the option to return their mail-in ballot by mail, drop them off at a secure ballot drop box or voting location, or vote a replacement ballot in-person.

Ballots may be dropped off at any ballot drop-box, drop-off location, early voting location, or polling place located in their county. Locations are available on the [voter's dashboard](#) or on the [county recorder's website](#) or by calling the county recorder. You can also use the [Arizona Native Vote Polling Locator Tool](#). **Note that most drop boxes are not open 24 hours, so it is important to check the hours.

****New law for 2026:** When returning a mail-in ballot to a staffed drop-off location (e.g. early voting location, polling place, or election center), voters may present valid ID (see [Question 29](#) above) in order to satisfy the signature verification requirement. If a voter is able to do so, this will ensure they will not have to return to cure a signature issue.¹²⁵

45. ASSISTANCE DROPPING OFF BALLOT: Can someone else drop off my completed ballot for me?

No. 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.¹²⁶

46. LOST OR SPOILED BALLOT: What if I lost my mail-in ballot, made a mistake on it (spoiled it), or I received an incorrect ballot?

If the deadline to request a mail in ballot has not passed (see [Question 33](#)), the voter may contact the County recorder to request a new ballot be mailed. If the deadline has passed, county recorders must establish a central location for obtaining replacement ballots. A voter may obtain a replacement ballot until **7:00 pm** on Election Day on presentation of a signed, sworn statement that the ballot was lost, spoiled, destroyed, or not received.¹²⁷ Find the replacement ballot location by checking the [county recorder's website](#) or by calling the county recorder. The County recorder may limit the total number of mail in ballots to three per voter per election.¹²⁸

47. NON-RECEIPT OF BALLOT: What if I requested a mail-in ballot but have not received it? What are my options for voting?

If the deadline to request a mail in ballot has not passed (see [Question 33](#)), the voter may contact the County recorder to request a new ballot be mailed. If the deadline has passed, county recorders must establish a central location for obtaining replacement ballots. A voter may obtain a replacement ballot until **7:00 pm** on Election Day on presentation of a signed, sworn statement that the ballot was lost, spoiled, destroyed, or not received.¹²⁹ Find the replacement ballot location by checking the [county](#)

¹²⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-550(A); [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 216-17.

¹²⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-1005(H), (I).

¹²⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-558.02.

¹²⁸ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 74.

¹²⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-558.02.

[recorder's website](#) or by calling the county recorder. The County recorder may limit the total number of mail in ballots to three per voter per election.¹³⁰

48. IN PERSON OPTION: What if I requested or received a mail-in ballot but I want to vote in person on Election Day?

Any voter who requested an absentee ballot but wants to vote in person may cast a provisional ballot or regular ballot (depending on the county) after (1) stating that the voter did not vote and will not vote an absentee ballot or (2) surrendering the absentee ballot to the precinct inspector on Election Day.¹³¹ See FAQ [22](#) and [24](#) for more information about provisional ballots and making sure they are counted.

HOW TO VOTE: ABSENTEE

(in this state defined as: ballot-by-mail. No special reason is required to vote by mail.)

49. ELIGIBILITY: Am I eligible to request an early ballot?

See [Question 32](#).

50. APPLICATION DEADLINE: What is the deadline for requesting an early ballot?

See [Question 33](#).

51. IDENTIFICATION: Are there any identification requirements?

See [Question 36](#).

52. EMERGENCY: Is there an emergency early ballot? If so, am I eligible?

Yes. Qualified voters who become ill or become a person with a disability after the second Friday before the election (**October 23, 2026** for the **November 3, 2026** election) may request personal ballot delivery from their county recorder.¹³² County recorders or election officers have a duty to honor this request, when possible. If the county recorder is able to accommodate the request, the voted ballot of the elector shall be sealed in an envelope and shall be processed as a provisional ballot.

¹³⁰ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 74.

¹³¹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(B); [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 199. Voters who appear at a voting location with a ballot-by-mail that has not been voted, along with the affidavit envelope, may vote this ballot in the privacy booth at the polling location and place the voted ballot-by-mail in its affidavit envelope, sign the affidavit envelope, and place the envelope in the early ballot drop-off container at the voting location.

¹³² Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-549; [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 130.

To request an emergency ballot, voters should contact their local [county recorder](#). Before receiving this type of ballot, a voter must provide identification (refer to the list in [Question 19](#)) and sign a sworn statement that they are experiencing an emergency during the time period set forth above.¹³³

If the voter experiences an emergency after the early voting period ends that would prevent them from voting on election day but is still physically able to vote in-person, the voter may request to vote at an emergency voting center in the manner prescribed by the Board of Supervisors of their respective county. “Emergency” means any unforeseen circumstance that would prevent the voter from voting at the polls on Election Day. Check the [County Elections Department website](#) for more information about Emergency voting for a given election.¹³⁴

53. APPLICATION RETURN: Where and how can I return my early ballot application? Can someone return it for me?

See [Question 35](#).

54. STATUS OF APPLICATION AND/OR BALLOT: How can I check the status of my early ballot application and/or early ballot return?

See [Question 39](#).

55. APPLICATION OR BALLOT REJECTED: I learned my early ballot application and/or ballot was rejected. How can I confirm this and what can I do to fix any errors or get another one?

See [Question 40](#).

56. COMPLETING BALLOT: How do I complete the early ballot?

See [Question 41](#).

57. ASSISTANCE COMPLETING BALLOT: Can someone assist me filling out the ballot?

See [Question 42](#).

58. BALLOT DEADLINES: What is the deadline for the ballot to be postmarked and/or received by, including dropping it off in person?

See [Question 43](#).

59. BALLOT DROP OFF LOCATIONS: Where can I drop off a ballot (instead of mailing it)?

See [Question 44](#).

60. ASSISTANCE DROPPING OFF: Can someone else drop off my completed ballot for me?

See [Question 45](#).

61. LOST OR SPOILED: What if I lost my absentee ballot or it is spoiled or I received an incorrect one?

¹³³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-549.

¹³⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §16-542(H).

See [Question 46](#).

62. **NON-RECEIPT OF BALLOT:** What if I requested an absentee ballot but have not received it? Can I do anything?

See [Question 47](#).

63. **IN PERSON OPTION:** What if I requested an absentee ballot but I want to vote in person on Election Day?

See [Question 48](#).

64. **IN PERSON ABSENTEE:** Where do I vote in-person absentee? When can I do this?

See [Questions 25-30](#) above. Voters can contact the County Recorder's Office for information about in-person early voting locations and hours of operation. A list of county websites and phone numbers are available online [here](#).

POLLING PLACE ISSUES

65. **POLLING PLACE NOT OPEN:** The polling place is not open. What should I do?

The polls must be open from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. local time on Election Day.¹³⁵ If the polling place is not open at 6:00 a.m., voters should stay at the polling location. A voter waiting in line by 7:00 p.m. must be allowed to vote.¹³⁶ Voters must stay in line.

66. **LONG LINES:** There are long lines at the polling place. What should I do? What if the polls are closing while I'm in line?

See [Question 65](#) if a voter is in line when polls are closing.

For counties that use Vote Centers, the voter may wish to go to a different Vote Center in the county, if they would arrive well in advance of the center closing. However, if the voter has already checked in, advise the voter they must check out with a poll worker before leaving.

67. **EQUIPMENT FAILURE:** 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.¹³⁷

68. **CAMPAIGNING:** What rules apply to people campaigning or "hanging around" my polling place? What counts as campaigning or electioneering? Can people approach me?

¹³⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-565(A).

¹³⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-565(D).

¹³⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-574.

No electioneering can take place or be audible within 75 feet of the main outside entrance of a polling location.¹³⁸ This includes handing out campaign literature, talking to voters or poll workers about candidates or issues, or otherwise attempting to influence the election. A voter is permitted to wear clothing with a political message inside the 75-foot limit, but poll workers, observers, and election officials may not.¹³⁹

No photography or video recording is permitted within the 75-foot limit, including by members of the media.¹⁴⁰ “[T]aking photos or videos outside the 75-foot-limit may have an intimidating effect on voters entering or exiting the voting location if done in an aggressive, threatening, or harassing way. Filming voters based on race, ethnicity, religion, or political affiliation is inappropriate.”¹⁴¹

Any activity, directly or indirectly, that is intended to or does threaten to make use of force or violence or to restrain, harass, or coerce voters, whether inside or outside of the 75-foot limit, is prohibited.¹⁴²

No guns are permitted within the 75-foot area or inside the polling place.¹⁴³ “Openly carrying a firearm outside the 75-foot limit is also problematic and likely to result in unlawful voter intimidation. Additionally, any aggressive or ostentatious display of a weapon will almost certainly constitute an act of intimidation.”¹⁴⁴

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:¹⁴⁵

- Election officials;
- Authorized political party observers;
- Challengers allowed by law;
- Voter assistants (selected by the voter); and
- Minors accompanying a voter.

A voter who has finished casting their ballot must move promptly outside the 75-foot limit.¹⁴⁶

All political party observers are subject to removal by the County Recorder or other officer in charge of elections for failure to comply with a request to cease an activity that interferes with the election process or violates tribal (if the voting location is on a tribal reservation), state, or federal law.¹⁴⁷

Additionally, tribal laws related to firearms, COVID-19 precautions, etc. apply fully to non-tribal members who are on tribal lands for election purposes.

¹³⁸ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-515(A).

¹³⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-515(F).

¹⁴⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-515(G).

¹⁴¹ [azsos website: voting-location-conduct](#)

¹⁴² Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-1013.

¹⁴³ [azsos website: voting-location-conduct](#)

¹⁴⁴ *Id.*

¹⁴⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-515(A) (E); § 16-580.

¹⁴⁶ *Id.*

¹⁴⁷ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 202-05.

Note: The County Recorder may grant emergency designations to polling places/vote centers prohibiting all electioneering on the property of the hosting facility, even outside the 75-foot limit.¹⁴⁸ If a caller reports they are not being allowed to electioneer outside the 75-foot limit, first check to make sure an emergency designation is not in place for the polling place/vote center.

69. **VOTER CONDUCT:** What am I prohibited from wearing or doing in a polling place? Can I take photos inside?

There are generally no restrictions on clothing for voters. They may wear clothing with political messages, providing they are not poll workers, observers, or election officials.¹⁴⁹

While within the 75-foot limit, voters are not permitted to behave in a way that may intimidate, coerce, or threaten a person to vote or not vote.¹⁵⁰ Voters are prohibited from electioneering within the 75-foot limit, intentionally tampering with a voting machine or record, showing another voter's ballot to another without authorization, knowingly soliciting voters to show their ballots, delivering to or receiving from another person a ballot when such person is not an election official, or failing to return the ballot to the election official before leaving the polling location.¹⁵¹

Taking photos or videos within the 75-foot limit is prohibited and punishable as a misdemeanor.¹⁵² The Arizona Secretary of State's website further states:

Taking photos or videos outside the 75-foot-limit may have an intimidating effect on voters entering or exiting the voting location if done in an aggressive, threatening, or harassing way. Filming voters based on race, ethnicity, religion, or political affiliation is inappropriate. If you find it necessary to film to document the commission of a crime or other election-related violation, please consider informing a poll worker first.¹⁵³

All political party observers are subject to removal by the County Recorder or other officer in charge of elections for failure to comply with a request to cease an activity that interferes with the election process or violates tribal (if the voting location is on a tribal reservation), state, or federal law.¹⁵⁴ Additionally, tribal laws related to firearms, COVID-19 precautions, etc. apply fully to non-tribal members who are on tribal lands for election purposes.

70. **POLL WORKER CONDUCT:** What is a poll worker prohibited from wearing or doing in a polling place?

Poll workers are prohibited from wearing clothing or displaying material with political messages within the 75-foot limit.¹⁵⁵

¹⁴⁸ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-411(I).

¹⁴⁹ <https://azsos.gov/elections/about-elections/guidance-voting-location-conduct>

¹⁵⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-1013.

¹⁵¹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-1018.

¹⁵² Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-515(G)-(H).

¹⁵³ <https://azsos.gov/elections/about-elections/guidance-voting-location-conduct>

¹⁵⁴ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 202-05.

¹⁵⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-515(F).

Poll workers are also prohibited from behaving in the way indicated in [Question 69](#).

71. **INTIMIDATION:** Are there any other specific restrictions on conduct outside of a polling place? What should I do if I feel unsafe or uncomfortable outside the polling place?

While within the 75-foot limit, persons are not permitted to behave in a way that may intimidate, coerce, or threaten a person to vote or not vote.¹⁵⁶ Examples of activity that may amount to intimidation, whether in or outside the 75-foot limit, include:

- Aggressive or ostentatious display of weapons;
- Aggressive behavior, such as raising one's voice or taunting a voter or poll worker;
- Using threatening, insulting, or offensive language to a voter or poll worker;
- Blocking the entrance to a voting location or disrupting voting lines;
- Intentionally disseminating false or misleading information at a voting location, such as flyers or communications that misstate the date of the election, hours of operation for voting locations, addresses for voting locations, or similar efforts intended to disenfranchise voters;
- Impersonating a law enforcement officer, or otherwise wearing clothing, uniforms or official-looking apparel, intended to deter, intimidate, or harass voters (see also A.R.S. § 26-170, prohibiting unauthorized wearing of national guard or U.S. armed forces uniform);
- Directly confronting or questioning voters in a harassing or intimidating manner, including asking voters for "documentation" or other questions that only poll workers should perform; or
- Raising repeated frivolous voter challenges to poll workers without any good faith basis, or raising voter challenges solely based on race, ethnicity, national origin, language, religion or disability

If a voter feels unsafe or uncomfortable they should not attempt to resolve the situation themselves. The voter should inform a poll worker to resolve the issue, call the Secretary of State hotline at 1-877-THE-VOTE, or, if they are in immediate danger, call 911.¹⁵⁷

Voters are also entitled to be free from intimidation or harassment when dropping off their ballots at a ballot drop box. Examples of activity that may constitute intimidation or harassment include:

- Watching or monitoring voters who are delivering ballots;
- Following voters delivering ballots to the drop box;
- Yelling at a voter returning ballots to the drop box;
- Openly carrying firearms or wearing body armor within 250 feet of a ballot drop box.¹⁵⁸

72. **CHALLENGE:** Someone is formally challenging my vote. What should I do?

Voters are presumed to be properly registered to vote on completion of a registration form that contains at least the name, the residence address or the location, the date of birth, the signature or other statement of the voter, and a checkmark or other appropriate indicator that the person answered "yes" to the question regarding citizenship.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-1013.

¹⁵⁷ <https://azsos.gov/elections/about-elections/guidance-voting-location-conduct>

¹⁵⁸ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 80 n. 11.

¹⁵⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-121.01(A).

A designated challenger¹⁶⁰ may challenge a voter by presenting clear and convincing evidence that:

- The voter has voted before in that election;
- The voter is not the person whose name appears on the voter roll;
- The voter has not resided in this state for twenty-nine days (or there are other residency concerns);
- The voter is not registered at a proper address; or
- The voter is not a qualified voter (e.g. not 18 years old, does not live within the district).¹⁶¹

A qualified voter registered in the relevant county may challenge a voter on any of the grounds above.¹⁶²

Challenges must be directed to poll workers, and challengers shall not directly confront voters or question voters about their voting qualifications.

If the challenged voter appears to be registered, the voter must take and sign an oath stating that the information they provided to the election officials is correct. If a majority of the election board is satisfied that the challenge is not valid, the voter shall be permitted to vote a regular ballot. If the challenged voter refuses to be sworn or affirmed, refuses to answer material questions, or if a majority of the election board finds that the challenge is valid, the voter shall be permitted to vote a provisional ballot.¹⁶³

73. **POLICE/MILITARY PRESENCE:** There are police/members of the military at the polling place. Is this okay? What should I do?

Generally, law enforcement officers, whether uniformed or plain-clothes, should not be stationed within the 75-foot limit of a voting location. Exceptions may apply if the officer is voting, if the voting location is located within a public safety building, or if an officer is called to respond to a specific threat or emergency.¹⁶⁴

74. **THOUGHT WAS REGISTERED:** My name isn't on the voter registration roll, but I thought I was registered. What should I do?

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,
- If the County Recorder obtains information that the voter is not a U.S. citizen,

¹⁶⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-590.

¹⁶¹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-121.01(B); <https://azsos.gov/elections/about-elections/guidance-voting-location-conduct>

¹⁶² Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-591.

¹⁶³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-592.

¹⁶⁴ <https://azsos.gov/elections/about-elections/guidance-voting-location-conduct>

- If the County Recorder receives confirmation that the voter has registered to vote in another county, 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.¹⁶⁵

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 3](#))
- Has the voter moved recently? Could they be registered at an old address? Check that address in the registration lookup tool. (see [Question 3](#) and [Question 8 or 9](#))
- 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 3](#))
- When/where did the voter register to vote? Was that before the deadline?
- Ask poll workers to check the add-on, inactive, suspense, and other lists for the voter's name.

If a voter believes they are registered and at the correct voting location, they should request and cast a provisional ballot.

75. **PROVISIONAL BALLOT:** I have been offered a provisional ballot. What should I do?

See [Questions 22-24](#) in the [How to Vote: Election Day](#) Section.

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

- The voter's name does not appear on the signature roster or inactive list but the voter (1) provides identification verifying their name and address within the precinct and (2) signs an affirmation stating that they are a registered and eligible to vote in that jurisdiction;¹⁶⁶
- If a voter moved to a new address within the county but did not notify the county recorder before the date of the election. The voter must present identification that includes their name and address, which must be within the precinct in which they are attempting to vote, and the voter must affirm that they are registered and eligible to vote in the jurisdiction;¹⁶⁷
- The voter is challenged at the polling place, and the voter refuses to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer material questions, or the challenge is upheld by the election judges;¹⁶⁸
- The voter has changed their name;¹⁶⁹
- The voter requested an absentee ballot but wants to vote in-person instead;¹⁷⁰
- The voter has an inactive voting status (see [Question 3](#) for more information)¹⁷¹.

¹⁶⁵ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-165(A)(1)-(11).

¹⁶⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-584(B).

¹⁶⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §§ 16-584(C), 16-135.

¹⁶⁸ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-592.

¹⁶⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-137.

¹⁷⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-579(B); [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 199.

¹⁷¹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-583.

- The voter is Native American and only provided one form of Tribal Identification that lacks a photo or address.

See [Question 20](#) for information regarding voters who do not have identification at the polls. If the voter needs to cast a conditional provisional ballot because they did not present valid ID, they should be given instructions on how, when, and where to provide proof of identification.

Other than for these reasons, the voter should be able to cast a regular ballot.¹⁷² **A provisional ballot should be a last resort.**

In some cases, in particular for voters in rural areas or on tribal land, the county may have placed the voter in the incorrect precinct. The voter should attempt to verify that they live within the boundaries for the specific precinct they are at the voting location for before casting a provisional ballot.

The polling station should have notices informing voters of their rights when using a provisional ballot.¹⁷³ 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 using their provisional ballot number.

ACCESSIBILITY/ASSISTANCE

76. EQUIPMENT ASSISTANCE: I don't know how to use the voting equipment. Can I get help?

Yes. Any voter may, at their option, be accompanied and assisted by **any person of the voter's own choice** or be assisted by two election officials, one from each major political party, during any process relating to voting or during the actual process of voting.¹⁷⁴

77. PHYSICAL DISABILITY: I have a physical disability and need assistance. Is my polling place ADA compliant? Does my voting location have an accessible voting system?

Yes. Each polling place will be accessible to persons with disabilities, including handicap parking and be able to accommodate individuals in wheelchairs, as well as individuals with visual or hearing limitations.¹⁷⁵ Curbside voting **may** be available depending on the county and polling place. If a polling place is inaccessible to persons over 65 years old or persons with disabilities, the board of supervisors will provide alternative voting arrangements.¹⁷⁶ Each polling place will have at least one device that is certified by the Secretary of State for use by voters with disabilities.¹⁷⁷ In addition, each polling place will

¹⁷² Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-584.

¹⁷³ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-513.01.

¹⁷⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-580; <https://azsos.gov/elections/voters/voting-elections/accessible-voting>.

¹⁷⁵ <https://azsos.gov/elections/voters/voting-elections/accessible-voting>.

¹⁷⁶ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-581. 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."

¹⁷⁷ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-447.

have magnifying instruments, large print versions of the publicity pamphlets and trained poll workers to assist the voter.

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.¹⁷⁸ This ballot will be a regular ballot if the request is made by 5:00 p.m. on the second Friday before Election Day (**October 23, 2026** for the **November 3, 2026** election) and a provisional ballot if not.¹⁷⁹ See [Question 52](#) for more information.

On Election Day, voters can also contact Disability Rights Arizona to address any questions or concerns related to persons with disabilities at: 602-274-6287 or 1-800-927-2260.

78. READING/LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE: I am blind, have a physical disability, or cannot read English and require assistance in order to vote. Can I get assistance at the polls?

Yes. Any voter may, at their option, be accompanied and assisted by **any person of the voter's own choice** or be assisted by two election officials, one from each major political party, during any process relating to voting or during the actual process of voting.¹⁸⁰

Counties are strongly encouraged, but not required, to make voting materials available in Spanish.¹⁸¹ The following counties are also required to provide voting materials and assistance in languages other than English:¹⁸²

County	Language
Apache	Navajo, Pueblo
Coconino	Hopi, Navajo, Paiute
Gila	Apache
Graham	Apache
Maricopa	Spanish
Mohave	Paiute
Navajo	Hopi, Navajo
Pima	Spanish
Pinal	Apache
Santa Cruz	Spanish
Yuma	Spanish

If a voter resides in one of these counties and needs assistance, they may ask for assistance from election poll workers or a person of their choice. Because most Native American languages are

¹⁷⁸ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-549(C).

¹⁷⁹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-549(C)–(D).

¹⁸⁰ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-580(E).

¹⁸¹ [Election Procedures Manual](#), at 179-80.

¹⁸² *Id.*; see also Voting Rights Act Amendments of 2006, Determinations Under Section 203, 81 Fed. Reg. 87532 (Dec. 5, 2016), <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-12-05/pdf/2016-28969.pdf>. See 52 U.S.C. § 10503(b).

unwritten, the counties listed above for Native American languages are required to transmit the information orally.¹⁸³

79. LANGUAGE ACCESS: I am not an English speaker. What language resources are available? Can I bring someone in the booth to help me understand the ballot?

Yes. Any voter may, at their option, be accompanied and assisted by **any person of the voter's own choice** or be assisted by two election officials, one from each major political party, during any process relating to voting or during the actual process of voting.¹⁸⁴

Counties are strongly encouraged, but not required, to make voting materials available in Spanish.¹⁸⁵ The following counties are also required to provide voting materials and assistance in languages other than English:¹⁸⁶

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Maricopa	Spanish
Mohave	Paiute
Navajo	Hopi, Navajo
Pima	Spanish
Pinal	Apache
Santa Cruz	Spanish
Yuma	Spanish

If a voter resides in one of these counties and needs assistance, they may ask for assistance from election poll workers or a person of their choice. Because most Native American languages are unwritten, the counties listed above for Native American languages are required to transmit the information orally.¹⁸⁷

80. CURBSIDE VOTING: Is curbside voting available? How do I request it?

Whenever practicable, curbside voting should be made available. 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.¹⁸⁸

81. VOTER GUIDE: Can I bring a voting guide or reference notes with me into the voting booth?

¹⁸³ 52 U.S.C. § 10503(c); [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 180-81.

¹⁸⁴ Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-580(E).

¹⁸⁵ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 179-80.

¹⁸⁶ *Id.*; see also Voting Rights Act Amendments of 2006, Determinations Under Section 203, 81 Fed. Reg. 87532 (Dec. 5, 2016), <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-12-05/pdf/2016-28969.pdf>. See 52 U.S.C. § 10503(b).

¹⁸⁷ 52 U.S.C. § 10503(c); [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 180-81.

¹⁸⁸ [Election Procedures Manual](#) at 129.

Voters can bring their notes, a voter's guide, or a sample ballot into the voting booth. Some polling places do restrict cell phone use, so voters should bring paper copies instead of using their phone.¹⁸⁹

STATE SPECIFIC SUPPLEMENT

82. **VOTING WHILE UNHOUSED:** I do not have a permanent address, can I still vote?

Yes. A voter who does not have a fixed permanent address but otherwise meets the registration requirements can register to vote using one of the following addresses:

- a. A shelter for the unhoused where the voter regularly returns.
- b. A temporary place for living that the voter is a resident (e.g., a halfway house)
- c. A county courthouse in the county where the voter resides.
- d. A general delivery address for a post office covering the location where the voter is a resident.¹⁹⁰

The voter also needs to fill out a [No Residence Address](#) form and send it in with their voter registration.

*Note: Unhoused veterans are able to obtain free ID from the Motor Vehicle Divisions.¹⁹¹

83. **GUNS AT THE POLLING PLACE:** Are guns allowed at the polling place?

No guns are permitted within the 75-foot area or inside the polling place.¹⁹² Since many polling places are located in schools, it may be unlawful to bring a firearm on school property, even outside the 75-foot-limit.

According to the Arizona Secretary of State webpage: "Openly carrying a firearm outside the 75-foot limit is also problematic and likely to result in unlawful voter intimidation. Additionally, any aggressive or ostentatious display of a weapon will almost certainly constitute an act of intimidation."¹⁹³

Additionally, tribal laws related to firearms, COVID-19 precautions, etc. apply fully to non-tribal members who are on tribal lands for election purposes.

84. **UNDERVOTING / OVERVOTING:** Do I need to vote in every race for my ballot to count? If I marked too many candidates, does this invalidate my whole ballot?

No. If the voter does not vote in one race, all races voted in will still be counted. If the voter marks fewer candidates than allowed for a race, only the marked ovals are counted.

¹⁸⁹ <https://www.azcleelections.gov/how-to-vote/election-day/polling-place>.

¹⁹⁰ <https://www.azcleelections.gov/how-to-vote/voters-without-an-address>

¹⁹¹ Ariz. Rev. Stat. §28-3002 (14.B).

¹⁹² <https://azsos.gov/elections/about-elections/guidance-voting-location-conduct>

¹⁹³ *Id.*

If the voter marks more ovals than what is allowed in a race, no vote will count for that contest, but all other votes will count.

85. **QUESTIONS:** Who should I contact if I have questions about any of the above?

Voters should contact their county recorder's office. Contact information is available online [here](#). Alternatively, voters may contact the Election Services Division at the Arizona Secretary of State's Office at elections@azsos.gov or 1-877-THE-VOTE.