Action ALERT
How You Can Take Action

Please contact your House of Representative members today! Tell them to oppose SB 1485, SB 1003, and SB 1713.

To find your Legislators: Go to this link, and enter your address:
http://azredistricting.org/districtlocator/

- **Email:** Write a message of opposition to your legislators.

- **Social Media:** You can use Twitter and Facebook to post your opposition and tag your legislators.

- **Create:** an Request to Speak account and file your opposition.

Use Talking Points in this Alert to help when you speak to or email your Legislator.
SB 1003 Talking Points:

SB 1003 requires that an early ballot signature be "cured" (corrected) by 7:00 PM on election day, and would prohibit ballots with missing or unverified signatures from being counted if that deadline is not met.

- Current Arizona law allows voters five business days to cure a problem with their ballot signature.

This is a problem because:

SB 1003 disproportionately impacts voters with disabilities who have difficulty signing their ballots with a recognizable signature.

- For example, a person with a mobility disability may sign their ballot with an X or other mark that leads an election official to assume that the signature is missing.
- Another example: if an individual who is Deaf or Hard of Hearing and utilizes relay services, either traditional or video relay, and is contacting the county to cure their signature, and the county employee is unfamiliar with how relay services works, they may be hung up on not knowing the caller has hearing loss and is attempting to fix their signature.

- This could cause the early ballot of person with a disability to not be counted if they aren’t able to fix the issue by 7:00 PM on election day, instead of the voter being afforded the opportunity to cure their ballot by signature verification within 5 business days.
1) the voter’s Arizona driver license number, or the number from some other government-issued ID; or
2) the voter’s voter registration number and a copy of a document showing the name and address the voter, such as a utility bill, bank statement, or vehicle registration.

This is a problem because:
• This new voter ID hurdle to voting by mail disproportionately impacts voters with disabilities, the elderly, communities of color, and voters in rural areas.
• Voters from these groups frequently have difficulty obtaining government-issued ID because they face barriers in travel required to reach offices that issue ID, or cannot obtain the underlying documents that are required to get government-issued ID.
• Regardless of the type of ID the voter would have to submit, SB1713 adds a cost to voting by mail because most people do not have access to copiers to make copies of their government ID or secondary identifying documentation.
• This additional requirement is also unnecessary; Arizonans have been securely voting by mail without this requirement for 20+ years.
SB 1485 Talking Points

S.B. 1485 takes the “permanent” out of the Permanent Early Voting List (PEVL) and removes any voter from their county’s PEVL if they do not vote by mail for two consecutive election cycles.

This is a problem because:

- Automatically removing voters from the PEVL will cause voter confusion since many voters in Arizona are on the PEVL and rely on it to conveniently receive early ballots by mail for elections they are eligible to vote in.
- Requiring voters to sign up again for the PEVL if they have been removed adds an extra hurdle to early voting. This change would disproportionately impact people with disabilities and those with other barriers to accessing the voting process.
- People decide not to vote in a specific election for all kinds of reasons. For example, perhaps they do not like any of the candidates. This does not mean they don’t wish to vote in future elections, and this choice should not mean they are removed from the PEVL.