SENATE BILL NO. 275

March 24, 2021, Introduced by Senators RUNESTAD, LASATA, HORN, THEIS, ZORN, BIZON, DALEY, BUMSTEAD, OUTMAN, STAMAS, BARRETT and VANDERWALL and referred to the Committee on Elections.

A bill to amend 1954 PA 116, entitled "Michigan election law," by amending sections 31a and 765a (MCL 168.31a and 168.765a), section 31a as amended by 2018 PA 603 and section 765a as amended by 2020 PA 177, and by adding section 801b.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Sec. 31a. (1) In order to ensure compliance with the provisions of this act, after each election the secretary of state may audit election precincts.
(2) The secretary of state shall prescribe the procedures for election audits that include reviewing the documents, ballots, and procedures used during an election as required in section 4 of article II of the state constitution of 1963. The secretary of state and county clerks shall conduct election audits, including statewide election audits, as set forth in the prescribed procedures. The secretary of state shall train and certify county clerks and their staffs for the purpose of conducting election audits of precincts randomly selected by the secretary of state in their counties. An election audit must include an audit of the results of at least 1 race in each precinct selected for an audit. A statewide election audit must include an audit of the results of at least 1 statewide race or statewide ballot question in a precinct selected for an audit. An audit conducted under this section is not a recount and does not change any certified election results. The secretary of state shall supervise each county clerk in the performance of election audits conducted under this section.

(3) At each precinct randomly selected for an election audit under subsection (2), individuals from each political party may attend and observe the election audit proceedings and those individuals are authorized to bring their own video recording devices to record the election audit proceedings. An individual who attends, observes, or records the election audit proceedings must not interfere with or disrupt the election audit. An individual who interferes with or disrupts the election audit is subject to removal from the location where the election audit is being conducted. However, the sole act of recording the election audit proceedings does not constitute sufficient grounds to remove an individual from the location where the election audit is being conducted.
conducted.

(4) Each county clerk who conducts an election audit under this section shall provide the results of the election audit to the secretary of state within 20 days after the election audit.

Sec. 765a. (1) Subject to section 764d, if a city or township decides to use absent voter counting boards, the board of election commissioners of that city or township shall establish an absent voter counting board for each election day precinct in that city or township. The ballot form of an absent voter counting board must correspond to the ballot form of the election day precinct for which it is established. After the polls close on election day, the county, city, or township clerk responsible for producing the accumulation report of the election results submitted by the boards of precinct election inspectors shall format the accumulation report to clearly indicate all of the following:

(a) The election day precinct returns.
(b) The corresponding absent voter counting board returns.
(c) A total of each election day precinct return and each corresponding absent voter counting board return.

(2) Subject to section 764d, the board of election commissioners shall establish the absent voter counting boards. Subject to section 764d, the board of election commissioners shall appoint the election inspectors to those absent voter counting boards not less than 21 days or more than 40 days before the election at which they are to be used. Sections 673a and 674 apply to the appointment of election inspectors to absent voter counting boards under this section. The board of election commissioners shall determine the number of ballots that may be expeditiously counted by an absent voter counting board in a reasonable period of
time, taking into consideration the size and complexity of the
ballot to be counted pursuant to the guidelines of the secretary of
state. Combined ballots must be regarded as the number of ballots
as there are sections to the ballot.

(3) If more than 1 absent voter counting board is to be used,
the city or township clerk shall determine the number of electronic
voting systems or the number of ballot boxes and the number of
election inspectors to be used in each of the absent voter counting
boards and to which absent voter counting board the absent voter
ballots for each precinct are assigned for counting.

(4) In a city or township that uses absent voter counting
boards under this section, absent voter ballots must be counted in
the manner provided in this section and, except as otherwise
provided in section 764d, absent voter ballots must not be
delivered to the polling places. Subject to section 764d, the board
of election commissioners shall provide a place for each absent
voter counting board to count the absent voter ballots. Section 662
applies to the designation and prescribing of the absent voter
counting place or places in which the absent voter counting board
performs its duties under this section, except the location may be
in a different jurisdiction if the county provides a tabulator for
use at a central absent voter counting board location in that
county. The places must be designated as absent voter counting
places. Except as otherwise provided in this section, laws relating
to paper ballot precincts, including laws relating to the
appointment of election inspectors, apply to absent voter counting
places. The provisions of this section relating to placing of
absent voter ballots on electronic voting systems apply. More than
1 absent voter counting board may be located in 1 building.
(5) The clerk of a city or township that uses absent voter counting boards shall supply each absent voter counting board with supplies necessary to carry out its duties under this act. The supplies must be furnished to the city or township clerk in the same manner and by the same persons or agencies as for other precincts.

(6) Subject to section 764d, absent voter ballots received by the clerk before election day must be delivered to the absent voter counting board by the clerk or the clerk's authorized assistant at the time the election inspectors of the absent voter counting boards report for duty, which time must be established by the board of election commissioners. Except as otherwise provided in section 764d, absent voter ballots received by the clerk before the time set for the closing of the polls on election day must be delivered to the absent voter counting boards. Except as otherwise provided in section 765(6), absent voter ballots must be delivered to the absent voter counting boards or combined absent voter counting boards in the sealed absent voter ballot return envelopes in which they were returned to the clerk. Written or stamped on each of the return envelopes must be the time and the date that the envelope was received by the clerk and a statement by the clerk that the signatures of the absent voters on the envelopes have been checked and found to agree with the signatures of the voters on the registration cards or the digitized signatures of voters contained in the qualified voter file as provided under section 766. If it is determined after 8 p.m. on the day before election day that a signature on the registration card or a digitized signature contained in the qualified voter file and on the absent voter ballot return envelope does not agree as provided under section
766, if it is determined after 8 p.m. on the day before election
day that the absent voter failed to sign the envelope, or if the
statement of the absent voter is not properly executed, the clerk
shall mark the envelope "rejected" and the reason for the rejection
and shall place his or her name under the notation. An envelope
marked "rejected" must not be delivered to the absent voter
counting board or combined absent voter counting board but must be
preserved by the clerk until other ballots are destroyed in the
manner provided in this act. If before 8 p.m. on the day before
election day the clerk of a city or township rejects an absent
voter ballot return envelope because the signature on the absent
voter ballot return envelope does not agree sufficiently with the
signature on the master card or the digitized signature contained
in the qualified voter file so as to identify the elector or
because the elector failed to sign the absent voter ballot return
envelope, the city or township clerk shall as soon as practicable,
but in no event later than 48 hours after determining the
signatures do not agree sufficiently or that the signature is
missing, or by 8 p.m. on the day before election day, whichever
occurs first, notify the elector of the rejection by mail,
telephone, or electronic mail. The clerk shall also comply with
section 765(5).

(7) This chapter does not prohibit an absent voter from voting
in person within the voter's precinct at an election,
notwithstanding that the voter may have applied for an absent voter
ballot and the ballot may have been mailed or otherwise delivered
to the voter. The voter, the election inspectors, and other
election officials shall proceed in the manner prescribed in
section 769. The clerk shall preserve the canceled ballots for 2
(8) The absent voter counting boards and combined absent voter counting boards shall process the ballots and returns in as nearly as possible the same manner as ballots are processed in paper ballot precincts. The poll book may be combined with the absent voter list or record required by section 760, and the applications for absent voter ballots may be used as the poll list. The processing and tallying of absent voter ballots may commence at 7 a.m. on the day of the election. **Beginning at 8 p.m. on election day, the tabulation of absent voter ballots by an absent voter counting board or combined absent voter counting board is subject to section 801b.**

(9) An election inspector, challenger, or any other person in attendance at an absent voter counting place or combined absent voter counting place at any time after the processing of ballots has begun shall take and sign the following oath that may be administered by the chairperson or a member of the absent voter counting board or combined absent voter counting board:

"I (name of person taking oath) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I shall not communicate in any way any information relative to the processing or tallying of votes that may come to me while in this counting place until after the polls are closed."

(10) The oaths administered under subsection (9) must be placed in an envelope provided for the purpose and sealed with the red state seal. Following the election, the oaths must be delivered to the city or township clerk. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (12), a person in attendance at the absent voter counting place or combined absent voter counting place shall not leave the counting place after the tallying has begun until the
polls close. Subject to this subsection, the clerk of a city or township may allow the election inspectors appointed to an absent voter counting board in that city or township to work in shifts. A second or subsequent shift of election inspectors appointed for an absent voter counting board may begin that shift at any time on election day as provided by the city or township clerk. However, an election inspector shall not leave the absent voter counting place after the tallying has begun until the polls close. If the election inspectors appointed to an absent voter counting board are authorized to work in shifts, at no time shall there be a gap between shifts and the election inspectors must never leave the absent voter ballots unattended. At all times, at least 1 election inspector from each major political party must be present at the absent voter counting place and the policies and procedures adopted by the secretary of state regarding the counting of absent voter ballots must be followed. A person who causes the polls to be closed or who discloses an election result or in any manner characterizes how any ballot being counted has been voted in a voting precinct before the time the polls can be legally closed on election day is guilty of a felony.

(11) Voted absent voter ballots must be placed in an approved ballot container, and the ballot container must be sealed in the manner provided by this act for paper ballot precincts. The seal numbers must be recorded on the statement sheet and in the poll book.

(12) Subject to this subsection, a local election official who has established an absent voter counting board or combined absent voter counting board, the deputy or employee of that local election official, an employee of the state bureau of elections, a county
clerk, an employee of a county clerk, or a representative of a
ing voting equipment company may enter and leave an absent voter
counting board or combined absent voter counting board after the
tally has begun but before the polls close. A person described in
this subsection may enter an absent voter counting board or
combined absent voter counting board only for the purpose of
responding to an inquiry from an election inspector or a challenger
or providing instructions on the operation of the counting board.
Before entering an absent voter counting board or combined absent
counting board, a person described in this subsection must
take and sign the oath prescribed in subsection (9). The
chairperson of the absent voter counting board or combined absent
counting board shall record in the poll book the name of a
person described in this subsection who enters the absent voter
counting board or combined absent voter counting board. A person
described in this subsection who enters an absent voter counting
board or combined absent voter counting board and who discloses an
election result or in any manner characterizes how any ballot being
counted has been voted in a precinct before the time the polls can
be legally closed on election day is guilty of a felony. As used in
this subsection, "local election official" means a county, city, or
township clerk.

(13) The secretary of state shall develop instructions
consistent with this act for the conduct of absent voter counting
boards or combined absent voter counting boards. The secretary of
state shall distribute the instructions developed under this
subsection to county, city, and township clerks 40 days or more
before a general election in which absent voter counting boards or
combined absent voter counting boards will be used. A county, city,
or township clerk shall make the instructions developed under this subsection available to the public and shall distribute the instructions to each challenger in attendance at an absent voter counting board or combined absent voter counting board. The instructions developed under this subsection are binding upon the operation of an absent voter counting board or combined absent voter counting board used in an election conducted by a county, city, or township.

Sec. 801b. (1) For any election involving a statewide office, a legislative office, or a county office, the county, city, or township clerk may provide live video coverage of the custody of all ballots while the ballots are present in the tabulation room of a precinct, absent voter counting board, or combined absent voter counting board. If live video coverage is provided by a county, city, or township, the live video coverage must be recorded and include date and time indicators. The county, city, or township clerk must make the recording of any live video coverage available for 40 days on the county, city, or township website. In addition, the secretary of state may make the recording of any live video coverage under this section available on the secretary of state website.

(2) The county, city, or township clerk must retain the recordings of the live video coverage from each precinct, absent voter counting board, and combined absent voter counting board as a public record for 40 days after the election.

(3) If the feed of the live video coverage under subsection (1) is disrupted or disabled, the county, city, or township clerk is not liable for the disruption, but the clerk must attempt to reinstate the live video coverage as soon as practical.
(4) Any disruption in the live video coverage does not affect or prevent the continued tabulation of the ballots in the precinct, absent voter counting board, or combined absent voter counting board.