HOUSE BILL NO. 4695

June 06, 2023, Introduced by Reps. Tsernoglou, Hope, Hill, Young, Glanville, Rheingans, Wilson, Morgan, Miller, Wegela, Grant, O'Neal, Paiz, MacDonell, Brixie, Koleszar, Hoskins, Price, Coffia, Weiss, Byrnes and Brabec and referred to the Committee on Elections.

A bill to amend 1954 PA 116, entitled "Michigan election law," by amending sections 662, 668b, and 674 (MCL 168.662, 168.668b, and 168.674), section 662 as amended by 2022 PA 219, section 668b as added by 2018 PA 614, and section 674 as amended by 2018 PA 120, and by adding sections 8, 720a, 720b, 720c, 720d, 720e, 720f, 720g, 720h, 720i, and 720j.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Sec. 8. As used in this act:
(a) "Clerk's office" includes a satellite office of a clerk.
(b) "Municipal" or "municipality" mean a city or township.
(c) "Satellite office of a clerk" means a place designated by
a clerk, and staffed by employees of the clerk or assistants as
authorized under section 29, to perform specific duties under this
act and to offer specified election administration services to
electors of a municipality.

Sec. 662. (1) The legislative body in each city and township
municipality shall designate and prescribe the place or places of
holding an election for a city, village, or township election, and
shall provide a suitable polling place in or for each precinct
located in the city or township municipality for use at each
election. Except as otherwise provided in this section, school
buildings, fire stations, police stations, and other publicly owned
or controlled buildings must be used as polling places. On election
day and shall provide a suitable early voting site for each
precinct located in the municipality for each election at which the
municipality conducts early voting under section 720e. If at any
election a municipality conducts early voting jointly with 1 or
more other municipalities located in the same county, early voting
sites for that election must be provided in accordance with section
720f. If at any election a county clerk conducts early voting for 1
or more municipalities located in the county, the board of county
election commissioners of that county shall provide 1 or more early
voting sites for that election as provided under section 720g. A
publicly owned or controlled building, including, but not limited
to, a municipal building or school building, must be used as a
polling place unless it is not possible or convenient to use a
publicly owned or controlled building as a polling place.
(2) Subject to this subsection, if it is not possible or convenient to use a publicly owned or controlled building as a polling place as described in subsection (1), the legislative body of the city or township may use as a polling place a building owned or controlled by an organization that is exempt from federal income tax as provided by section 501(c), other than 501(c)(4), (5), or (6), of the internal revenue code of 1986, 26 USC 501. The legislative body of a city or township, or a board of county election commissioners as provided under section 720g, shall not designate as a polling place or early voting site a building as described in this subsection that is owned or leased by a person that is a sponsor of a political committee or independent committee or that is owned by an individual who is a candidate, an elected official, an individual who is a candidate, or a person that is regulated under the Michigan campaign finance act, 1976 PA 388, MCL 169.201 to 169.282. For purposes of the previous sentence, "leased" means that the entire building, and not just a portion of the building, is leased by an elected official, an individual who is a candidate, or a person that is regulated under the Michigan campaign finance act, 1976 PA 388, MCL 169.201 to 169.282. In addition, a building must not be designated as a polling place or early voting site if a portion of that building is leased by an elected official, an individual who is a candidate, or a person that is regulated under the Michigan campaign finance act, 1976 PA 388, MCL 169.201 to 169.282, and the portion of that building leased by an elected official, an individual who is a candidate, or a person that is regulated under the Michigan campaign finance act, 1976 PA 388, MCL 169.201 to 169.282, is located within 100 feet from the entrance of the polling place or early voting site located
inside that building.

(3) The legislative body of a city or township may establish a polling place at a for profit or nonprofit residence or facility in which 150 individuals or more aged 62 or older reside or at an apartment building or complex in which 150 individuals or more reside.

(4) Subject to this subsection, if a suitable polling place as described in subsections (1), (2), and (3) is not reasonably available for use or convenient to use, the legislative body of a city or township may establish a polling place at any privately owned banquet or conference center or recreation clubhouse. The legislative body of a city or township shall not designate as a polling place a building described in this subsection that is owned by a person that is a sponsor of a political committee or independent committee or that is owned by an individual who is a candidate. Before a building that is not publicly owned or controlled as described in this subsection is designated as a polling place by a city or township, the clerk of the city or township in which that building is located must obtain a signed affidavit from the owner or manager of the building that certifies that the owner of the building is not a person that is a sponsor of a political committee or independent committee or is not an individual who is a candidate.

(3) (5) Except as otherwise provided in section 4(1)(m) of article II of the state constitution of 1963 for early voting, the legislative body in each city or township may establish a central polling place or central polling places for 6 precincts or less if it is possible and convenient for the electors to vote at the a central polling place or at central polling places. The legislative
body in each city or township may abolish other polling places not
required as a result of the establishment of a central polling
place or central polling places.

(4) A township board may provide polling places or early
voting sites located within the limits of a city that has been
incorporated from territory formerly a part of the township, and
the electors of the township may cast their ballots at those
polling places or early voting sites. If 2 contiguous townships
utilize a combined township hall or other publicly owned or
controlled building within 1 of the township's boundaries and
outside of the other township's boundaries, and there is not
another publicly owned or controlled building or a building owned
or controlled by an organization that is exempt from federal income
tax, as provided by section 501(c), other than 501(c)(4), (5), or
(6), of the internal revenue code of 1986, 26 USC 501, available or
suitable for a polling place or early voting site within the other
township, then each township board may provide a polling place or
early voting site in that publicly owned building for 1 or more
election precinct.

(5) A city or township, or a county as provided under
section 720g, shall not use as a polling place, early voting site,
or central polling place a building that does not meet the
requirements of this section. For early voting under sections 720a
to 720j, if a city or township cannot secure a building to be used
as a polling place or early voting site that meets the requirements
of this section, that city or township must enter into a municipal
agreement under section 720f or a county agreement under section
720g.

(6) The legislative body of a city or township, or a board
of county election commissioners as provided under section 720g,
shall not establish, move, or abolish a polling place, early voting
site, or central polling place less than 60 days before an election
unless necessary because a polling place, early voting site, or
central polling place has been damaged, destroyed, or rendered
inaccessible or unusable as a polling place, early voting site, or
central polling place.

(7) (9) The legislative body of a city or township, or a board
of county election commissioners as provided under section 720g,
shall ensure that a polling place, early voting site, or central
polling place established under this section is accessible and
complies with the voting accessibility for the elderly and
handicapped act and the help America vote act of 2002.

(8) After a polling place or early voting site is approved
under this section, the appropriate clerk, as provided under
subsections (9) and (10), must provide a notice specifying the
location of the polling place or early voting site to each
registered elector entitled to vote at that polling place or early
voting site. The notice requirement under this subsection applies
to permanent and temporary changes to polling places and early
voting sites, except that notice is not required if an early voting
site is established in addition to 1 or more early voting sites
that remain in effect for which notice was previously provided to
each elector. The notice required under this subsection must be
provided as follows:

(a) No later than 45 days before an election for a polling
place or early voting site established or changed by the sixtieth
day before an election.

(b) For temporary changes made to a polling place or early
voting site under subsection (6), no later than 21 days before an
election for a polling place and no later than 21 days before the
first day of early voting for an early voting site. In addition to
the notice required to each registered elector under this
subdivision, the appropriate clerk must post a sign indicating the
new polling place location or early voting site at the location of
the former polling place location or early voting site.

(9) After a polling place is approved under this section, the
city or township clerk of the city or township approving the
polling place must provide the notice required under subsection (8)
by either of the following methods:

(a) Updating and sending the voter identification card issued
under section 499.

(b) Sending a separate notice by mail or other method designed
to provide actual notice to the registered elector.

(10) After an early voting site is approved under this
section, the appropriate clerk must provide the notice required
under subsection (8) by sending a separate notice by mail or other
method designed to provide actual notice to the registered elector,
and must not provide the notice by updating the voter
identification card issued under section 499. In addition to
identifying the location of the early voting site, the separate
notice sent under this subsection must provide the hours of
operation of the early voting site for each day early voting is
offered. The notice under this subsection must be provided as
follows:

(a) For early voting conducted under section 720e, by the
clerk of the municipality approving the early voting site.

(b) For early voting conducted under section 720f, by the
clerk of each municipality that is a party to the municipal
agreement, or as otherwise provided by the municipal agreement.

(c) For early voting conducted under section 720g, by the
clerk of the county where the early voting site is located or by
the clerk of each municipality that is a party to the county
agreement.

(11) For temporary changes made under subsection (6) to a
polling place within 20 days before an election or to an early
voting site within 20 days before the start of early voting, the
appropriate clerk must provide notice in all of the following ways:
(a) By posting a sign indicating the new polling place
location or early voting site at the location of the former polling
place location or early voting site.
(b) By posting the new polling place location or early voting
site on the website of the municipality or county, as applicable.
(c) By posting the new polling place location or early voting
site on the department of state's website.

(12) (10) As used in this section:
(a) "Accessible" means the removal or modification of
policies, practices, and procedures that deny an individual with a
disability the opportunity to vote, including the removal of
physical barriers as identified in section 261(b) of the help
America vote act of 2002, 52 USC 21021, so as to ensure individuals
with disabilities the opportunity to participate in elections in
this state.
(b) "Candidate" means that term as defined in section 3 of the
(c) "Sponsor of a political committee or independent
committee" means a person that is described as being a sponsor
under section 24(3) of the Michigan campaign finance act, 1976 PA 388, MCL 169.224, and includes a subsidiary of a corporation or a local of a labor organization, if the corporation or labor organization is considered a sponsor under section 24(3) of the Michigan campaign finance act, 1976 PA 388, MCL 169.224.

(c) "Early voting site" means that term as described in section 4(1)(m) of article II of the state constitution of 1963.

Sec. 668b. (1) Each city or township shall use the electronic poll book software developed, acquired, or approved by the bureau of elections in each election precinct in the city or township on election day to process voters and generate election precinct reports.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), after 4 p.m. on the day before an election, each city or township clerk shall download the electronic poll book software from the qualified voter file software.

(3) In a city or township with more than 50 election precincts, the city or township clerk may begin downloading the electronic poll book software from the qualified voter file software after 2 p.m. on the Saturday before an election. If a city or township clerk downloads the electronic poll book software from the qualified voter file software before 4 p.m. on the day before an election as provided in this subsection, the city or township clerk must provide a supplemental absent voter list to each election precinct before the polls open on election day that captures any absent voter activity in the city or township between 2 p.m. on the Saturday before the election and 4 p.m. on the Monday before the election.

Sec. 674. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to
the contrary and subject to this section, the city and township board of election commissioners, at least 21 days but not more than 40 days before each election, but in no case less than 5 days before the date set for holding schools of instruction, shall appoint for each election precinct at least 3 election inspectors and as many more as in its opinion is required for the efficient, speedy, and proper conduct of the election. The board of election commissioners may appoint as election inspector an individual on the list submitted by a major political party under section 673a who is qualified to serve under section 677. An appointment of an election inspector under this section is void if a properly completed application for that election inspector is not on file in the clerk's office as prescribed in section 677.

(2) The board of election commissioners shall designate 1 appointed election inspector as chairperson. The board of election commissioners shall appoint at least 1 election inspector from each major political party and shall appoint an equal number, as nearly as possible, of election inspectors in each election precinct from each major political party. The board of election commissioners may appoint election inspectors in an election precinct from minor political parties. Not later than 2 business days following the appointment of election inspectors under subsection (1) for elections in which a federal or state office appears, the board of election commissioners shall notify by certified mail, personal service, or electronic transmission capable of determining date of receipt the county chair of each major political party of the names and political party affiliations of appointed election inspectors and the precincts to which those election inspectors were appointed. A board of election commissioners shall not appoint a
as an election inspector if that individual declares a political party preference for 1 political party but is a known active advocate of another political party. As used in this section, "a known active advocate" means a person who meets 1 or more of the following:

(a) Is a delegate to the convention or an officer of that other political party.

(b) Is affiliated with that political party through an elected or appointed government position.

(c) Has made documented public statements specifically supporting by name the other political party or its candidates in the same calendar year as the election for which the appointment is being made. As used in this subdivision, "documented public statements" means statements reported by the news media or written statements with a clear and unambiguous attribution to the applicant.

(3) The county chair of a major political party may challenge the appointment of an election inspector based upon the qualifications of the election inspector, the legitimacy of the election inspector's political party affiliation, or whether there is a properly completed declaration of political party affiliation in the application for that election inspector on file in the clerk's office. The challenge must be in writing, specifically identify the reason for the challenge, and include any available documentation supporting the challenge. The county chair of the political party shall file a challenge under this subsection with the board of election commissioners not later than 4 business days following receipt of the board of election commissioners' notice of appointed election inspectors under subsection (2).
(4) Upon receipt of a challenge under subsection (3), the board of election commissioners shall determine whether the appointee has the necessary qualifications by reviewing the application or any other official records, such as voter registration records, or whether the applicant has a properly completed certification of political party affiliation in the application. If the challenge alleges that the appointee is a known active advocate of a political party other than the one on the appointee's application, the board of election commissioners immediately shall provide the appointee with a copy of the challenge by certified mail, personal service, or electronic transmission capable of determining date of receipt. The appointee may respond to the challenge within 2 business days after receiving a copy of the challenge. A response must be by affidavit addressing the specific reasons for the challenge. Failure to respond results in revocation of the appointment. Within 2 business days after receiving the challenge or a response from the appointee, whichever is later, the board of election commissioners shall make a final determination and notify the appointee and the county chair of the political party of the determination.

(5) If a vacancy occurs in the office of chairperson or in the office of election inspector before election day, the chairperson of the board of election commissioners shall designate some other properly qualified applicant or election inspector as chairperson or some other qualified applicant as election inspector, as applicable, subject to this section. If a vacancy occurs in the office of chairperson on election day, the remaining election inspectors shall designate 1 of the election inspectors as chairperson.
Sec. 720a. As used in sections 720b to 720j:

(a) "County agreement" means an agreement, or any amendment to the agreement, between 1 or more municipalities located in the same county and the county clerk of that county authorizing the county clerk of the county to conduct early voting for each municipality that is a party to the agreement, with the assistance of, and in consultation with, the clerk of each municipality that is a party to the agreement.

(b) "Early voting" means casting a ballot in person before election day in the same manner as a ballot is cast on election day, including depositing the ballot into a tabulator.

(c) "Early voting plan" means a document and any addenda to the document outlining the manner in which early voting will be provided.

(d) "Early voting poll book" means the poll book utilized in early voting to create the poll list of registered electors voting at an early voting site and to comply with all statutory requirements of a poll book in an election. An early voting poll book may be electronic or a combination of electronic and paper, as prescribed by the secretary of state.

(e) "Early voting site" means a location where early voting occurs and that meets both of the following requirements:

(i) Is open for at least 9 consecutive days of early voting beginning on the second Saturday before a statewide or federal election and ending on the Sunday before a statewide or federal election.

(ii) Is open for at least 8 hours each day during the required 9 consecutive days of early voting.

(f) "Municipal agreement" means an agreement, or any amendment
to the agreement, between 2 or more municipalities located in the
same county to jointly conduct early voting.

Sec. 720b. (1) A registered and qualified elector in this
state has the right to vote in person in each statewide and federal
election at an early voting site before election day. An elector at
an early voting site has the same rights and is subject to the same
requirements as an elector at a polling place on election day.

(2) Early voting must be provided in each statewide and
federal election for at least 9 consecutive days beginning on the
second Saturday before the statewide or federal election and ending
on the Sunday before the statewide or federal election, and must be
provided for at least 8 hours each day during the required 9
consecutive days of early voting.

(3) Beginning January 1, 2026, early voting may be offered on
the Monday before an election. The early voting on that Monday must
end no later than 4 p.m.

Sec. 720c. (1) The secretary of state shall supervise the
implementation and conduct of early voting required under section
4(1)(m) of article II of the state constitution of 1963 to provide
each elector an opportunity to cast a ballot in person before each
statewide or federal election.

(2) For early voting required under section 4(1)(m) of article
II of the state constitution of 1963, the secretary of state shall
do all of the following:

(a) Issue instructions and procedures to county and municipal
election officials on the administration and conduct of early
voting.

(b) Advise and direct county and municipal election officials
on conducting early voting.
(c) Develop, acquire, or approve new technology for the early voting poll book to efficiently and securely implement, administer, and conduct early voting.

(d) Create a model municipal agreement template and model county agreement template, and ensure that each template can be completed online by a county or municipality.

(e) Create model early voting plan templates for municipalities to complete, and ensure that each template can be electronically transmitted to the bureau of elections.

(f) Create model countywide early voting plan templates for county clerks to complete, and ensure that each template can be electronically transmitted to the bureau of elections.

(g) Evaluate new voting system technology that produces ballots on demand or that may be used to cast and tabulate early voting ballots, and, if appropriate, submit new technology to the board of state canvassers for approval under section 795a.

(3) The secretary of state shall provide resources to county and municipal election officials that prevent an elector from intentionally or inadvertently casting more than 1 ballot at an election, including, but not limited to, an elector casting more than 1 ballot at 1 or more early voting sites or an elector casting an absent voter ballot and a ballot at an early voting site. The resources required may be technological, procedural, or a combination of both technological and procedural.

(4) The secretary of state shall provide guidance to county and municipal election officials regarding the process for securing equipment and ballots at the conclusion of each day of early voting.

Sec. 720d. (1) Each municipality shall administer early voting
under 1 of the following provisions:

(a) Conduct early voting as a single municipality separate from any other municipality as provided under section 720e.

(b) Enter into a municipal agreement and jointly conduct early voting with 1 or more other municipalities located in the same county as provided under section 720f.

(c) Enter into a county agreement and authorize the county clerk of the county in which that municipality is located to conduct early voting for 1 or more municipalities located in that county, with the assistance of, and in consultation with, the clerk of each municipality that is a party to the county agreement as provided under section 720g.

(2) No later than 155 days before the first regularly scheduled statewide or federal election in an even numbered year, the clerk of each county shall notify the clerk of each municipality in that county regarding whether the county clerk intends to conduct early voting through a county agreement. No later than 150 days before the first regularly scheduled statewide or federal election in an even numbered year, the clerk of each municipality shall notify the county clerk of the county in which that municipality is located regarding whether the municipality intends to enter into a municipal agreement or a county agreement, or whether the municipality intends to conduct early voting as a single municipality separate from any other municipality.

(3) No later than 125 days before the first regularly scheduled statewide or federal election to be held in an even numbered year, the municipal clerks entering into a municipal agreement, and the municipal clerks and county clerk of each county entering into a county agreement, must finalize and sign those
agreements. No later than 90 days before a special statewide or federal election, the municipal clerks entering into a municipal agreement, and the municipal clerks and county clerk of each county entering into a county agreement, must finalize and sign those agreements.

Sec. 720e. (1) The clerk of a municipality that does not enter into a municipal agreement or county agreement for conducting early voting is responsible for administering early voting in that municipality.

(2) Each early voting site for a municipality described in subsection (1) must be designated in the same manner as polling places are designated in section 662. Each elector registered in the municipality may engage in early voting at any early voting site in that municipality.

(3) The board of election commissioners of a municipality described in subsection (1) shall, in accordance with section 674, appoint election inspectors for each early voting site in that municipality.

(4) For each federal and statewide election, each municipality described in subsection (1) must have 1 or more early voting sites. In addition, the clerk of the municipality described in subsection (1) may set additional hours for early voting on any of the required 9 consecutive days of early voting as described in section 720b.

(5) The clerk of a municipality described in subsection (1) may also offer early voting on additional days beyond the required 9 consecutive days as described in section 720b. The clerk of the municipality may set the hours for those additional days of early voting without regard to the hours on the required 9 consecutive
days of early voting described in section 720b. Additional days of
early voting as described in this subsection must take place on or
after the twenty-ninth day before an election.

(6) The legislative body of a municipality described in
subsection (1) may adopt a resolution to conduct early voting in an
election held in that municipality that is not a statewide or
federal election, and early voting for that election must be
conducted under the requirements of this section, except that the
required 9 consecutive days of early voting beginning on the second
Saturday before the election and ending on the Sunday before the
election, and the required minimum of 8 hours of early voting each
day, do not apply.

(7) If a municipality has 250 or more precincts, each ballot
form that contains identical offices and names may be considered a
separate precinct for purposes of early voting.

Sec. 720f. (1) The secretary of state shall prescribe the
provisions that must be included in a municipal agreement. The
provisions must include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(a) The name of each municipality that is a party to the
agreement.

(b) The number of precincts in each participating
municipality.

(c) The name of the coordinator who will organize and monitor
the administrative requirements of early voting for the
participating municipalities.

(d) The process for approving early voting sites, in
accordance with section 662, by 1 or more legislative bodies of the
participating municipalities.

(e) The board of election commissioners of the participating
municipalities that will appoint, pursuant to section 674, the
election inspectors for each early voting site.

(f) The process for approving early voting hours for the
required 9 consecutive days of early voting, and the process for
approving any additional days and hours of early voting.

(g) The communication strategy for informing electors of the
opportunity for early voting, and for publicizing each early voting
site, along with the dates and hours of operation of each early
voting site.

(h) The process to ensure that the secretary of state has the
information necessary to include the location, along with the dates
and hours of operation, of each early voting site on the department
of state's website.

(i) The process for developing the early voting budget and
cost sharing procedures.

(j) The process for determining the number of tabulators and
early voting poll books that are necessary at each early voting
site and the name of each municipality that will provide those
tabulators and early voting poll books.

(k) The name of the board of election commissioners that will
conduct testing of the electronic voting equipment.

(l) The name of the clerk who shall download the early voting
poll book.

(m) The supervision and staffing of each early voting site on
each day of early voting.

(n) Information on how a receiving board or group of election
inspectors will be appointed to canvass the early vote returns on
election day and report early voting results to the county clerk.

(o) The process for a participating municipality to withdraw
(2) The clerks of the municipalities that are participating in a municipal agreement shall appoint a coordinator to organize and monitor the administrative requirements of early voting. The coordinator must be a clerk, or a member of the clerk's staff, of a municipality that is a party to the agreement. The coordinator shall provide oversight to ensure sufficient resources are available and are timely dispatched to each early voting site. The coordinator shall develop the early voting plan and the early voting budget for each election.

(3) The clerks of the municipalities that are participating in a municipal agreement shall designate a participating municipal clerk to download the early voting poll book.

(4) In accordance with section 662, the coordinator shall submit each early voting site to the legislative body of the municipality or municipalities designated by the municipal agreement for approval.

(5) A participating municipal clerk shall recruit election inspectors at the request of the coordinator, or shall provide the coordinator with the list of election inspectors for that clerk's municipality. The board of election commissioners of a municipality recruiting the election inspectors, or of any other municipality that is a party to the agreement, shall, in accordance with section 674, appoint election inspectors for early voting.

(6) The clerks of the municipalities that are participating in a municipal agreement shall appoint a municipal clerk to act as supervisor for each day of early voting. The supervisor shall operate in the same manner as a municipal clerk does for an election day polling place. A supervisor may delegate the
supervisor's duties to a member of the supervisor's staff.

(7) For each federal and statewide election, there must be 1 or more early voting sites that are open to all the registered electors of each municipality that is a party to the municipal agreement.

(8) The clerks of the municipalities that are participating in a municipal agreement may also agree to jointly offer early voting on additional days beyond the required 9 consecutive days as described in section 720b. The clerks may set the hours for those additional days of early voting without regard to the required hours for early voting on the 9 consecutive days of early voting described in section 720b. Additional days of early voting as described in this subsection must take place on or after the twenty-ninth day before an election.

(9) The legislative body of a municipality that is a party to a municipal agreement may adopt a resolution to conduct early voting in an election to be held in the municipality that is not a statewide or federal election. If a municipality adopts a resolution as provided in this subsection, the clerk of that municipality shall conduct early voting for that election as provided under section 720e.

(10) The legislative body of each municipality that is a party to a municipal agreement may enter into an agreement to jointly conduct early voting in an election that involves more than 1 of the municipalities in the municipal agreement and that is not a statewide or federal election. Early voting in those elections must be conducted under the requirements of this section, except that the required minimum of 9 consecutive days of early voting beginning on the second Saturday before the election and ending on
the Sunday before the election, and the required minimum of 8 hours of early voting each day, do not apply.

(11) A municipal agreement covers all statewide and federal elections, and any additional elections included in the municipal agreement, for at least the entire election year in which a general November election is held and the year following that general November election. Subject to this subsection, a municipal agreement may provide that the agreement has no fixed termination date. Subject to this subsection, a party to a municipal agreement may withdraw from the agreement by providing at least 30 days' written notice to the other parties to the agreement. A party to a municipal agreement may not withdraw from the municipal agreement during the period beginning 150 days before the first statewide general November election in an even numbered year and ending on the completion of the county canvass for that statewide general November election in that even numbered year. If any municipal agreement covers any election in addition to the statewide and federal elections, a party to that municipal agreement may not withdraw from the municipal agreement during the period beginning 150 days before the election covered under the municipal agreement and ending on the completion of the county canvass for that election. If a municipality withdraws from a municipal agreement, the municipality must conduct early voting as provided under section 720e.

Sec. 720g. (1) The secretary of state shall prescribe the provisions that must be included in a county agreement between 1 or more municipalities located in the same county and the county clerk of that county authorizing the county clerk to conduct early voting for each municipality that is a party to the agreement, with
assistance from, and in consultation with, the clerk of each municipality that is a party to the agreement. The provisions must include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(a) The name of the county and the name of each municipality involved in the agreement.

(b) The number of precincts in each participating municipality.

(c) The name of the coordinator who will organize and monitor the administrative requirements of early voting.

(d) The process for determining the number of early voting sites needed, and the process for determining the location of each early voting site.

(e) The process for approving the early voting hours for the required 9 consecutive days of early voting, and the process for approving any additional days and hours of early voting.

(f) The communication strategy for informing electors of the opportunity for early voting, and for publicizing each early voting site, along with the dates and hours of operation of each early voting site, and which city or township is served by each early voting site.

(g) The process to ensure that the secretary of state has the information necessary to include the location, along with the dates and hours of operation, of each early voting site on the department of state's website.

(h) The process for developing the early voting budget and cost sharing and chargeback procedures.

(i) The process for determining the number of tabulators and early voting poll books that are necessary in each early voting site and the name of the county or municipality that will provide
those tabulators and early voting poll books.

(j) The name of the board of election commissioners that will
conduct testing of the electronic voting equipment.

(k) The name of the clerk, either the county clerk or a
designated municipal clerk, who shall download the early voting
poll book.

(l) The supervision and staffing of each early voting site on
each day of early voting.

(m) Information on how a receiving board or a group of
election inspectors will be appointed to canvass the early vote
returns on election day and report early voting results to the
county clerk.

(n) The process for a participating municipality or county
clerk to withdraw from the agreement.

(2) The county clerk shall appoint a coordinator to organize
and monitor the administrative requirements of early voting. The
coordinator may be the county clerk or a member of the county
clerk's staff, or a municipal clerk, or a member of the municipal
clerk's staff, that is party to the agreement. The coordinator
shall provide oversight to ensure sufficient resources are
available and are timely dispatched to each early voting site. The
coordinator shall develop the early voting plan, in consultation
with the clerks of participating municipalities to the county
agreement.

(3) The county clerk shall designate which clerk, either the
county clerk or a designated municipal clerk, shall download the
early voting poll book.

(4) On request of the county clerk, a clerk of a participating
municipality shall make available, to the extent possible,
tabulators, early voting poll books, and ballot containers for conducting early voting.

(5) In accordance with section 662, the county clerk, after consulting the municipal clerks, shall submit each early voting site location to the board of county election commissioners for approval. Each early voting site submitted for approval may serve all electors covered by the county agreement, the electors in specific municipalities that are covered by an early voting site, the electors of 1 municipality, or any combination of these options, as long as each elector in the county is served by 1 or more early voting sites.

(6) A municipal clerk shall recruit election inspectors at the request of the county clerk, or shall provide the county clerk with the list of election inspectors for the clerk's municipality. The board of county election commissioners shall, in accordance with section 674, appoint election inspectors for early voting.

(7) The county clerk may appoint a participating municipal clerk or a member of the county clerk's staff to act as a supervisor for each day of early voting. The county clerk may appoint a different participating municipal clerk or a member of the county clerk's staff to act as a supervisor for different days of early voting. The supervisor shall operate in the same manner as a municipal clerk does for an election day polling place. A supervisor may delegate the supervisor's duties to a member of the supervisor's staff.

(8) For each federal and statewide election, there must be 1 or more early voting sites that are open to all the registered electors of each municipality that is a party to the county agreement.
(9) The county clerk may also offer early voting on additional days beyond the required 9 consecutive days as described in section 720b. The county clerk may set the hours for those additional days of early voting without regard to the required hours for early voting on the 9 consecutive days of early voting described in section 720b. Additional days of early voting as described in this subsection must take place on or after the twenty-ninth day before an election.

(10) The legislative body of a municipality that is party to a county agreement may adopt a resolution to conduct early voting in an election to be held in the municipality that is not a statewide or federal election. If a municipality adopts a resolution as provided in this subsection, the clerk of that municipality may conduct early voting for that election as provided under section 720e.

(11) A county clerk and the legislative body of 1 or more municipalities may enter into an agreement for the county clerk to conduct early voting in an election that is not a statewide or federal election. This section does not preclude a county clerk and a municipality from entering into an agreement for the county clerk to conduct early voting for an election in the municipality that is not a statewide or federal election. Early voting in those elections must be conducted under the requirements of this section, except that the required minimum of 9 consecutive days of early voting beginning on the second Saturday before the election and ending on the Sunday before the election, and the required minimum of 8 hours of early voting each day, do not apply.

(12) A county agreement covers all statewide and federal elections, and any additional elections included in the county
agreement, for at least the entire year in which a general November
election is held and the year following that general November
election. Subject to this subsection, a county agreement may
provide that the agreement has no fixed termination date. Subject
to this subsection, a party to a county agreement may withdraw from
the county agreement by providing at least 30 days' written notice
to the other parties to the agreement. A party to a county
agreement may not withdraw from the county agreement during the
period beginning 150 days before the first statewide general
November election in an even numbered year and ending on the
completion of the county canvass for that statewide general
November election in that even numbered year. If any county
agreement covers any election in addition to the statewide and
federal elections, a party to that county agreement may not
withdraw from the county agreement during the period beginning 150
days before the election covered under the county agreement and
ending on the completion of the county canvass for that election.

Sec. 720h. (1) No later than 120 days before the first
statewide or federal election in each even numbered year, all of
the following apply:

(a) Each municipality that is conducting early voting as a
single municipality under section 720e must file an early voting
plan with the county clerk of the county in which the municipality
is located.

(b) The coordinator for the municipalities that have signed a
municipal agreement under section 720f must file an early voting
plan for the municipalities participating in the municipal
agreement with the county clerk of the county in which the
municipalities are located.
(c) Each county that is a party to a county agreement must prepare an early voting plan.

(2) If a municipality described in subsection (1)(a) fails to file an early voting plan with the county clerk of the county in which the municipality is located by the deadline provided in subsection (1), the county clerk of the county in which the municipality is located shall immediately contact the clerk of that municipality and attempt to determine that municipality's plan for conducting early voting.

(3) An early voting plan must provide sufficient details describing the processes created to conduct early voting. Each early voting plan must include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(a) Whether the plan covers a municipality described in section 720e, a municipal agreement described in section 720f, or a county agreement described in section 720g.

(b) The name of each municipal clerk, and, if applicable, the name of the county clerk, executing the early voting plan.

(c) The number of precincts and registered electors in the municipality under section 720e, the municipal agreement under section 720f, or the county agreement under section 720g, as applicable.

(d) The number of early voting sites, the location of each early voting site, if available, and the municipality or municipalities the early voting sites serve.

(e) The name, position, and contact information of the coordinator for a municipal agreement or county agreement, if applicable.

(f) Any additional early voting days that will be offered
before the required 9 consecutive days of early voting as provided in section 720b, along with the hours the early voting sites will be open on those additional early voting days.

(g) Beginning January 1, 2026, whether early voting will be offered on the Monday before election day.

(h) The communication strategy for informing electors of the opportunity for early voting.

(i) The process to ensure that the secretary of state has the information necessary to include the location, along with the dates and hours of operation, of each early voting site on the department of state's website.

(j) A copy of a municipal agreement or a county agreement, if applicable.

(k) Any other information as the secretary of state or county clerk considers necessary.

(4) Each county clerk shall review each early voting plan that the county clerk receives under subsection (1)(a) and (b) to verify that the early voting plan contains all the required information. Each municipality in a county that is conducting early voting as a single municipality under section 720e and each coordinator for municipalities that have entered into a municipal agreement under section 720f shall submit accurate and complete information in the early voting plan, and shall promptly respond to a request for information from the county clerk or the county clerk's staff.

(5) No later than 110 days before the first statewide or federal election in an even numbered year, each county clerk shall submit to the secretary of state a countywide early voting plan that includes, at a minimum, all of the following:

(a) Whether the county clerk is participating in a county
agreement described under section 720g, and if so, which municipalities in the county are parties to the county agreement.

(b) Which municipalities in the county, if any, will be conducting early voting as a single municipality under section 720e, and which municipalities in the county, if any, will be conducting early voting under a municipal agreement under section 720f.

(c) If any municipalities in the county are conducting early voting under a municipal agreement under section 720f, the municipalities that are parties to each municipal agreement.

(d) The process that the county, each municipal coordinator in the county, and each municipality that is not a party to a municipal agreement or a county agreement, will use to ensure that the secretary of state has the information necessary to include the location, along with the dates and hours of operation, of each early voting site on the department of state's website.

(e) A copy of each early voting plan submitted by the municipalities in the county and by the municipal coordinators in the county, and a copy of the county early voting plan prepared by the county clerk.

(f) Any other information that the secretary of state or county clerk considers necessary.

(6) The county clerk shall certify that the electors of each municipality in the county are served by 1 or more early voting sites. If any municipality in the county is not a party to a municipal agreement or a county agreement and has not filed an early voting plan as a municipality conducting early voting as a single municipality, the county clerk shall indicate the name of that municipality as an exception to the certification and shall
indicate what steps the county clerk has taken to determine that
municipality's plan for early voting.

Sec. 720i. (1) An early voting site is subject to the same
requirements as a polling place except that an early voting site
may do either or both of the following:
(a) Serve electors from more than 6 precincts.
(b) Serve electors from more than 1 municipality located in a
county.

(2) An early voting site is not subject to the limit on the
number of electors assigned to a precinct as provided in section
661.

(3) The location and number of early voting sites must be
selected by taking into consideration expected turnout, population
density, public transportation, accessibility, travel time, traffic
patterns, and any other factors that election officials consider
necessary to enhance the accessibility of early voting sites.

(4) The location of each early voting site must be finalized
no later than 60 days before election day.

(5) On each day of early voting, each registered and qualified
elector present and in line at the early voting site at the hour
prescribed for the closing of the early voting site must be allowed
to vote.

Sec. 720j. (1) At each early voting site, ballots must be cast
using electronic tabulating equipment authorized to be used on
election day or specifically authorized for early voting in the
county where the early voting site is located.

(2) The clerk of the county where an early voting site is
located shall prepare and provide to each municipal clerk or early
voting site coordinator, as appropriate, both of the following:
(a) Programming for the electronic voting equipment to be used at the early voting site no later than 45 days before election day.

(b) Ballots to be used to test the electronic voting equipment no later than 45 days before election day. The appropriate board of election commissioners shall complete the preliminary and public logic and accuracy testing no later than 5 days before the start of early voting in accordance with the requirements under section 798.

(3) Tabulators and early voting poll books used at each early voting site must be configured in 1 of the ways set forth in this section. However, the secretary of state may approve an alternate configuration of tabulators and early voting poll books as long as the alternate configuration produces an accurate poll list of the voters who cast ballots on each specific tabulator that enables the balancing of the number of voters casting a ballot at the early voting site with the number of ballots cast on the tabulator. A municipal clerk, or the coordinator of a municipal agreement, shall select a configuration set or sets under subsection (4) or (5), as applicable, and inform the county clerk of the selection no later than 90 days before an election. Under a county agreement, the county clerk, after consulting with the participating municipal clerks, shall select the configuration set or sets under subsection (6) no later than 90 days before an election. Subsections (4), (5), and (6) describe the configuration sets that are options for early voting sites, with each configuration set having at least 1 tabulator and an early voting poll book containing a list of registered electors corresponding to the precincts programmed on the tabulator. A county clerk shall program the tabulators to adhere to the configuration set or sets selected for each early voting site. Each early voting site must have the number of
tabulators and early voting poll books as required by the selected
configuration set or sets.

(4) If a municipal clerk is conducting early voting as a
municipality under section 720e, the municipal clerk shall provide
for each early voting site either of the following configuration
sets:

(a) A single configuration set programmed to tabulate ballots
for all of the precincts in the municipality.

(b) Multiple configuration sets, with each configuration set
programmed to tabulate ballots for a unique set of precincts in the
municipality. Each precinct in the municipality must appear on only
1 configuration set at an early voting site.

(5) If municipalities are parties to a municipal agreement,
the municipal agreement must provide for each early voting site to
have either of the following configuration sets:

(a) A single configuration set programmed to tabulate ballots
for all of the precincts of each municipality covered by the
municipal agreement.

(b) Multiple configuration sets, with each tabulator
programmed to tabulate ballots for 1 or more municipalities covered
by the municipal agreement. Each precinct in each of the
municipalities must appear on only 1 configuration set in an early
voting site.

(6) If 1 or more municipalities are parties to a county
agreement, the county agreement must provide for each early voting
site to have either of the following configuration sets:

(a) For an early voting site covering the entire county, in
the same manner as an early voting site of a municipality
conducting early voting as a municipality under section 720e.
(b) For an early voting site covering less than the entire county, in the same manner as an early voting site for municipalities that are parties to a municipal agreement under section 720f.

(7) The early voting poll book must be updated before early voting starts each day to reflect new registered electors, absent voter ballots received, and ballots cast at early voting sites since the last update.

(8) After the close of the first day of early voting, the board of election inspectors shall do all of the following at each early voting site:

(a) Verify that the number of ballots tabulated equals the number of electors identified in the early voting poll book as having been issued ballots at the early voting site that day, and note the reason for any discrepancy in the poll book.

(b) Remove the voted ballots from the tabulator bin and seal the ballots, along with any spoiled ballots, in a ballot container in the same manner as ballots are sealed on election day and in accordance with section 806a.

(c) Record the seal number on the ballot container certificate in accordance with section 806a.

(d) Record the seal number in the poll book.

(e) Print a poll list from the early voting poll book of the electors who voted at the early voting site that day and add it to the paper poll book.

(f) Report the number on the public counter on the tabulator at the end of the day and at the beginning of the day in the poll book.

(9) After the close of each subsequent day of early voting
after the first day of early voting, the board of election inspectors shall follow the same procedure as provided in subsection (8), except that on subsequent days the board of election inspectors may either place the current day's ballots in an unused ballot container and seal the ballots in the same manner as ballots are sealed on election day or may add the current day's ballots to a ballot container that was used for the previous day of early voting. If the board of election inspectors elects to add the current day's ballots to a ballot container that was used for the previous day of early voting, the seal on the previous day's ballot container must be removed, the current day's ballots and the seal removed by the election inspectors must be added to the ballot container, the ballot container must be resealed, and the new seal number must be recorded on the ballot container certificate and in the poll book. If a ballot container becomes too full to add additional ballots, the election inspectors must use 1 or more additional ballot containers and label the ballot container certificates sequentially.

(10) During the required early voting period, the municipal clerk or the early voting site supervisor, as appropriate, shall take all necessary steps to secure the electronic voting equipment, ballot containers, blank ballots, and other election materials after the close of early voting each day until the opening of early voting on the following day, in accordance with guidance provided by the secretary of state. After the last day of early voting, the municipal clerk or the early voting site supervisor, as appropriate, shall deliver the electronic voting equipment, each ballot container, the blank ballots, and other election materials to the clerk who will oversee the closing of the election after the
polls close on election day. No later than the Friday before
election day, each municipal clerk shall post on the municipality's
website the location where the precinct canvass of early votes for
that municipality will take place and the time the precinct canvass
will begin.

(11) After the polls close on election day, the precinct
election inspectors shall do all of the following:

(a) Canvass the vote as provided in sections 801 to 810.
(b) Generate the totals tape and make results available to
those present.
(c) Complete the statements of results, the ballot summary,
and the certificate of election inspectors.
(d) If a ballot container is opened during the canvass, reseal
the ballot container and record the seal number on the ballot
container certificate and in the poll book.

(12) The county clerk shall report early voting results as a
separate category distinct from categories required under section
765a(1) and shall add these results to the total results for each
precinct, except for a municipality with 250 or more precincts that
chooses to use a ballot form that contains identical offices and
names as the precincts for early voting.

(13) If, during the county canvass of the votes, it is
necessary to retabulate ballots from a precinct, and any ballots
from that precinct are sealed in 1 or more ballot containers from
an early voting site that contain ballots from multiple precincts,
each necessary ballot container must be opened and the ballots
sorted by precinct so that the ballots needing to be retabulated
can be identified and segregated. The sorting must be done at the
canvass. Similarly, if there is a recount of a precinct and any
ballots from that precinct are sealed in 1 or more ballot containers from an early voting site that contain ballots from multiple precincts, each ballot container must be opened and the ballots sorted by precinct as described in this subsection so that the ballots subject to the recount can be identified and segregated.

(14) Early voting results must not be generated or reported until after 8 p.m. on election day. An individual shall not intentionally disclose an election result from an early voting site before 8 p.m. on election day. An individual who violates this subsection is guilty of a felony.