

1. Early voting/Absentee Voting.

a. Can a voter register to vote within the early voting/absentee voting process or is it restricted to registered voters only?

<u>Georgia</u>	<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>Tennessee</u>	<u>Indiana</u>	<u>Kansas</u>	<u>Idaho</u>
First-time Georgia voters who register to vote by mail must show acceptable ID by mailing a copy of your identification with your voter registration application or providing a copy of your ID with your absentee ballot application.	Voter must be registered before they can apply for an absentee ballot.	First-time voters who register to vote by mail cannot vote by absentee ballot. These voters must vote in person.	First time Indiana voters who did not provide proof of Indiana residency with their voter registration application, must include additional identification documents with their absentee ballot application.	Voters can register to vote and submit an absentee ballot at the same time.	Voters must be registered to vote in Idaho to request an absentee ballot.

b. How is “Voter ID” established with early voting/absentee voting?

<u>Maricopa County, AZ</u>	<u>Alabama</u>	<u>Indiana</u>
<p>All early voters, by mail or in person, place their voted ballot in an EV affidavit envelope which they then sign. All signatures are verified versus their VR and then centrally tabulated. Voters are not required to show ID at an early voting site—just on Election Day per our statute.</p>	<p>– Persons voting absentee must submit copy of proper photo ID Prior to voting, a voter must provide one of the following valid forms of photo ID to an appropriate election official:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alabama driver’s license or non-driver ID card issued by the Alabama Department of Motor Vehicles; • Any other photo ID issued by Alabama, any other state government, or the U.S.; • U.S. passport; • Employee photo ID card issued by Alabama or the U.S.; • U.S. military photo ID; • Alabama photo voter ID card; • Student or staff photo ID issued by a public or private college, university, or postgraduate technical or professional school located within Alabama; or • Tribal ID card with photo 	<p>All registered voters in Indiana are eligible to vote absentee-in-person at the county election board office beginning 29 days before Election Day. In order to vote absentee-by-mail, one of the following must apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You have a specific, reasonable expectation that you will be absent from the county on Election Day during the entire 12 hours that the polls are open (6 am until 6 pm). • You have a disability. • You are at least 65 years of age. • You will have official election duties outside of your voting precinct. • You are scheduled to work at your regular place of employment during the entire 12 hours that the polls are open. • You will be confined due to illness or injury or you will be caring for an individual confined due to illness or injury during the entire 12 hours that the polls are open. • You are prevented from voting because of a religious discipline or religious holiday during the entire 12 hours that the polls are open. • You are a participant in the state's address confidentiality program. • You are a member of the military or a public safety officer. <p>Note: Voters voting absentee-by-mail are NOT required to show photo ID.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to vote absentee-by-traveling board, one of the following must apply: • The voter expects to be confined, due to illness or injury, or the voter expects to be caring for a confined person at a private residence, on Election Day. • The voter is a voter with disabilities and believes their polling place is not accessible to them. • The ballot will be delivered to you by a bi-partisan absentee voter board who will be able to assist you with your ballot. <p>Voters voting by traveling board are NOT required to show photo ID.</p>

b. How is “Voter ID” established with early voting/absentee voting?

<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>Rhode Island</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
<p>Prior to voting, a voter must provide one of the following valid forms of photo ID:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo ID issued by the department of transportation that is not more than twelve months past the expiration date; • Unexpired photo ID issued by the U.S. government that includes an expiration date; • U.S. military photo ID that does not contain an expiration date, but notes that the expiration date is indefinite; • Unexpired municipal employee Photo ID that includes an expiration date; • Unexpired student photo ID from an accredited public or private higher education institution that includes an expiration date; or • Unexpired photo ID from certain state care facilities that includes an expiration date. 	<p>The photo ID law does not apply to absentee voting. Under existing Rhode Island law, all absentee ballots must be either notarized or signed by two witnesses.</p> <p>Proper ID is defined as “a valid and current document showing a photograph of the persons to whom the document was issued, including without limitation”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhode Island driver’s license; • Rhode Island voter ID card (i.e., new, free ID card for voters); • U.S. passport; • Photo ID from U.S. educational institution; • U.S. military photo ID ; • Any photo ID card issued by U.S. or Rhode Island; or • Government-issued medical card with photo. 	<p>The photo ID law does not apply to mail-in absentee voting. To vote absentee, a voter must have a witness attest to his or her signature. If a first time voter registers by mail, they must include proof of identity under HAVA with their mail-in absentee ballot.</p> <p>All voters must produce a “valid and current”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Carolina driver’s license; • Any other photo ID issued by South Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles; • U.S. passport; • U.S. military photo ID; or <p>South Carolina voter registration card with photo (i.e., new, free ID card for voters).</p>

b. How is “Voter ID” established with early voting/absentee voting?

<u>Kansas</u>	<u>Mississippi</u>
<p>Driver’s license number, non-driver’s identification card or copy of photo ID is required for both early voting and absentee voting.</p> <p>The following forms of identification shall be valid if the identification contains the name and photograph of the voter and has not expired. Expired documents shall be valid if the bearer of the document is 65 years of age or older:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A driver’s license issued by Kansas, or by another state or district of the U.S.; • A state ID card issued by Kansas, or by another state or district of the U.S.; • A concealed carry of handgun license issued by Kansas, or a concealed carry of handgun or weapon license issued by another state or district of the U.S.; • A U.S. passport; • An employee badge or ID document issued by a municipal, county, state, or federal government office or agency; • A military ID issued by the U.S.; • A student ID card issued by an accredited postsecondary institution of education in the state of Kansas; or • A public assistance ID card issued by a municipal, county, state, or federal government office or agency; or • An ID card issued by an Indian tribe. 	<p>The law requires each voter to present current and valid photo identification before voting, which includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A current and valid Mississippi driver’s license; • A current and valid identification card issued by the State of Mississippi; • A current and valid U.S. passport; • A current and valid employee ID card, issued by the U.S. government, the State of Mississippi, or any state entity; • A current and valid Mississippi license to carry a pistol or revolver; • A valid tribal identification card; • A current and valid U.S. military ID; • A current and valid student ID, issued by an accredited Mississippi higher education; <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An official Mississippi voter ID card.

b. How is “Voter ID” established with early voting/absentee voting?

<u>Tennessee</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>
<p>The photo ID requirements apply to all persons voting early. The photo ID law did not change absentee voting rules. Under preexisting Tennessee law, first-time voters who register to vote by mail cannot vote by absentee ballot; they must vote in person.</p> <p>Voter must supply “evidence of identification,” defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennessee driver’s license; • Valid photo ID issued by Tennessee, any other state government, or U.S., provided that such ID contains a photograph; except a student ID card issued by institute of higher learning, which is specifically excluded; • Valid non-driver ID card issued by Tennessee Department of Safety; • Valid U.S. passport; • Valid employee photo ID card issued by Tennessee, any other state government, or U.S., provided that such ID contains a photograph; or • Valid U.S. military photo ID that contains a photograph; 	<p>An ID is required for both early voting and absentee voting. The following exceptions apply to absentee voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An absentee voter, who has received an absentee ballot from the municipal clerk by mail for a previous election, has provided a copy of statutory ID with that previous absentee ballot, and has not changed his or her name or address since providing statutory ID, is not required to provide statutory ID with subsequent absentee ballots. • An indefinitely confined elector may submit a statement with the indefinitely confined elector’s address, signed by the individual who witnesses the absentee certificate envelope verifying that elector’s name and address. • Electors residing in a qualified retirement home, qualified community-based residential facility, certified residential care apartment complex, certified or licensed adult family home where the municipal clerk does not send special voting deputies for absentee voting are exempted. Otherwise, these electors may submit a statement signed by the individual who witnesses the absentee certificate envelope that contains: (1) the certification of the authorized representative that the elector resides there; (2) the complex, facility or home is registered or certified as required by law; and (3) the name and address of the elector. • When absentee voting is conducted by special voting deputies in certain homes, facilities and complexes, the absentee elector may submit a statement with the absentee elector’s name and address signed by the special voting deputies verifying the absentee elector’s name and address are correct. The statement shall be enclosed in the certificate envelope. If the elector presents statutory ID, the special voting deputies shall make a copy and enclose it in the certificate envelope. • A voter who has surrendered his or her driver license is not required to provide photo ID, but must provide the original copy of the citation or notice. <p>A person designated as a confidential elector (such as a domestic violence victim or police officer) is not required to provide statutory ID if the voter has a confidential voter card issued by Law Enforcement Organization (LEO).</p>

c. What strategies were used for voter education?

<u>Alabama</u>	<u>Kansas</u>	<u>Mississippi</u>
Secretary of State is directed to inform the public of the Voter ID requirement by whatever means they deem necessary.	Secretary of State is directed to provide advance notice of the personal identification requirements in a manner calculated to generally inform the public. Minimally, the advance notice must include: use of advertisements and PSA in print, broadcast television, radio, cable television and posting information on the opening website pages of the secretary of state and governor.	No public education requirements are specified by statute

<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
Between the effective date of the law and September 17, 2012, the photo ID specified in the law will be requested but not required. During this time frame, if any voter who will be required to produce photo ID starting on September 17, 2012 is unable to produce photo ID, election officials will provide the voter with written information about the new law's requirements.	<p>The State Elections Commission must establish an "aggressive" voter education program including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posting information at County boards and State election offices, and on their websites; • Training poll workers at their mandatory training sessions to answer questions from voters; • Posting documentation at polling places describing the changes in the legislation; • Conducting at least 2 county-wide public education seminars; • Conducting additional seminars at the local or statewide levels; • Placing ads in State newspapers and with local media outlets to disseminate; information concerning the changes; • Notifying each registered voter who does not have State driver's license or ID card of the provisions of the law

d. What steps are required to validate the provisional ballot?

Photo ID States

<u>Alabama</u>	<u>Indiana</u>	<u>Tennessee</u>	<u>Georgia</u>	<u>Pennsylvania</u>
For the purposes of a municipal election, when verifying a provisional ballot based upon the fact that the individual's name does not appear on the official list of eligible voters for the polling place in which the individual seeks to vote, the board of registrars shall verify that the voter is registered to vote at an address located within the municipal corporate limits or district within which he or she seeks to vote.” ¹	When verifying the provisional ballots, the election authority must determine whether: 1. The written affirmation signed by the provisional voter is properly executed; 2. The provisional voter is registered and qualified to vote under state law in the election (registration status should be confirmed by checking the relevant voter registration authority, such as the county voter registration official or the motor vehicle department); and 3. The provisional voter cast no other ballot (e.g. a regular ballot, an absentee ballot, or a separate provisional ballot) in the election.	Provisional Ballots may be counted only if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person registered to vote or attempted to register to vote in a timely manner; • Person is entitled/eligible to vote; • Person cast ballot in precinct of residence; and Person has not already voted.	If you vote a provisional ballot because you did not have acceptable identification, you will have two days from the close of the polls to present acceptable identification to your county registrar office; for your vote to count. If you voted a provisional ballot because your name did not appear on the list of registered voters in the precinct, the county registrar has up to two days after the election to determine if you were properly registered to vote in that election. If you were, your vote will count. If you were not eligible to vote in that election, your vote will not be counted, and you will be notified in writing. If you were eligible to vote but voted in the wrong precinct, only the votes for candidates for which you were entitled to vote will be counted, and you will be notified in writing that your ballot was partially counted for your correct precinct.	Voters who forget to bring ID to the polls can vote by provisional ballot. Their vote will be counted, as long as the voter returns a copy of their accepted ID and affirmation letter to their county within 6 calendar days. Affirmations and copies of ID may be returned to the county in person, by mail, fax, or via email.

¹ Section 17-10-2(e), Code of Alabama 1975.

