



Research Memo

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Election Legislation 2013: Threats and Opportunities Assessment

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Free and fair elections have always been at risk of interference from partisan interests, and the democratic process has come under increased attack since large numbers of new voters (primarily underrepresented low-income citizens, young people, and people of color) entered the electorate in 2008. In the wake of the 2012 election, these attacks have only intensified.

Although strict photo ID policies remain the most popular means of suppressing the vote, partisan legislators around the country have added a variety of other measures to their anti-voting arsenal, including: voter registration restrictions; voter purges; disenfranchisement; and policies to cut back or revoke voting laws that have made voting more convenient. This onslaught of restrictive voting proposals underscores the importance of maintaining the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which protects voters against laws that could discriminately block access to the ballot.

However, following widespread reports of problems in the 2012 election, lawmakers, the media, and the American people seem to have finally taken notice of the damage caused by this prolonged assault on voting rights, and have decided to fight back. While there are many threats to voting rights pending in the states, many more bills to improve access to the democratic process have been introduced.

Following the notoriously long lines that voters experienced at polling places across the country in 2012, lawmakers on state and federal levels have proposed laws to expand access to voting, such as longer early voting hours. Lawmakers have also focused on expanding the electorate at the voter registration stage, introducing policies to make voter registration more convenient for young people, mobile voters, and the general public. Finally, some lawmakers in states with overly restrictive laws on the books have introduced bills to repeal the offending legislation.

Project Vote has monitored election legislation in all 50 state legislatures in session in 2013, as well as the U.S. Congress. This memo reviews both the threats and opportunities represented by election bills that have been introduced in the state legislatures and Congress in 2013, based on our bill monitoring project, discussions with state-based advocates, recent media coverage, and the partisan makeup of the legislatures and state election directors.

Threats to Voting Rights

Bills to Restrict Access to Voter Registration

In 49 of the 50 states—excepting only North Dakota—registering to vote is the first step any eligible citizen has to take in order to participate in our democracy. This makes voter registration a key target for those seeking to limit access to the ballot: across the nation, partisans and lawmakers continue to use fears of noncitizen voting and voter impersonation to impose overly restrictive voter registration policies. Such policies include debilitating restrictions on community-based voter registration drives; excessive and onerous requirements for applicants to provide citizenship documents with voter registration forms; and undercutting or repealing otherwise beneficial policies like Election Day registration.

Community-based voter registration drives—despite losing a lot of strength since the 2008 presidential election—still play a vital role in our democracy, and so are still the target of partisan attacks during the 2012 election season and again in the 2013 state legislative sessions. Many states have proposed overly strict training, paperwork, and submittal requirements that could make voter registration efforts prohibitively difficult, risky, or expensive. Registration restrictions are particularly troublesome in Virginia, which recently passed a dangerously restrictive voter registration law, SB 1008.

“Community groups set up tables at county fairs, grocery stores, and schools in order to connect with people where they live and help them to register to vote. This law [SB 1008] will restrict their ability to reach Americans and engage them in democracy,” said Estelle Rogers, legislative director of Project Vote.

“The bill puts dangerous and unnecessary burdens on voter registration drives, and then compounds the problem by leaving too many specifics up to the discretion of the State Board of Elections,” said Lynn Gordon, President of the League of Women Voters of Virginia.ⁱ

New Mexico also introduced a bill that features some of the same restrictions that a federal court held were likely unconstitutional in Texas. Texas’ appeal of this ruling is currently pending.ⁱⁱ

Election Day or same-day registration policies have proven to increase voter turnout; however, lawmakers in Montana and Nebraska are proposing to revoke their laws and do away with this important convenience.ⁱⁱⁱ

Voter Registration Drive Restrictions

- **Illinois – SB 1540 (PENDING):** This bill would require a deputy registrar to return completed voter registration materials to the proper election authority within two business days after receipt until the last day for accepting registrations before an election.
- **Indiana – SB 151 (PENDING):** This omnibus bill establishes a 10-day turnaround period to submit completed applications. If a person receives a completed application that he or she believes is fraudulent, the recipient must submit the application to the county election board within 10 days with a sworn statement under penalty of perjury outlining why the application is faulty.
- **Montana – HB 410 (PENDING):** This bill defines “third-party registrars” and restricts such individuals from mailing voter registration cards or absentee ballot applications in the same envelope as campaign literature. Third-party registrars may not mail or advise an applicant to mail a voter registration application or absentee ballot to any address other than the proper county elections office. (An earlier version of the bill proposed a three-day turnaround period to return complete applications and imposed penalties for noncompliance).
- **New Mexico – HB 44 (PENDING):** This bill defines “third-party” registrars; requires “third-party and unaffiliated registration agents” to be qualified voters in New Mexico; requires such agents to register with the secretary of state; requires third-party groups to undergo training and certification offered by the secretary of state before conducting a drive; and prohibits quota-based payment.

- **Virginia – HB 1747/SB 1008/Chapter 436 (ENACTED):** This bill, which was signed into law by Governor Bob McDonnell this month, requires individuals and groups conducting voter registration drives to register with the State Board of Elections or local offices and undergo training. The bill reduces the turnaround period to return completed applications from 15 to 10 days. Anyone who requests more than 25 applications from election officials would be subject to these rules.

Proof of Citizenship

- **Massachusetts – HB 589 (PENDING):** This bill requires voters to show proof of citizenship to register to vote, including birth certificate or naturalization documents.
- **Missouri – HB 660 (PENDING):** This bill requires voter registrants to provide evidence of United States citizenship via legible photocopy of citizenship documents. Any voter applicant who does not have any of the requested documentation may submit any evidence that the applicant believes demonstrates his or her United States citizenship and would be given the opportunity for a hearing and a chance to present additional evidence to the elections board.
- **Nevada – SB 367 (PENDING):** Among other provisions, this bill requires county clerks, field registrars, or employees of voter registration agencies to reject a voter registration card unless the voter applicant submits documentary proof of citizenship to the county clerk. Such documents include legible photocopies of a valid U.S. passport; birth certificate; naturalization document; or any document of proof of citizenship established by federal law. A person registered to vote on or before October 1, 2013 is exempt from this requirement. This bill makes it a felony to knowingly register to vote when not entitled to register to vote.
- **Oklahoma – HB 1891 (PENDING):** This bill requires voter applicants to submit a legible photocopy of a document that proves citizenship. Certain driver's licenses, birth certificate, naturalization documents, or other documents that prove citizenship would be accepted.
- **Oregon – HB 3428 (PENDING):** This bill requires first-time voter registrants to provide evidence of citizenship in order to be registered to vote.
- **South Carolina – S 227 (PENDING):** This bill requires voter registrants to submit proof of citizenship when registering to vote.
- **Texas – HB 3074 (PENDING):** This bill relates to the verification of citizenship of an applicant for voter registration.
- **Virginia – HB 1788 (FAILED):** This bill requires voter applicants to present proof of citizenship with their applications. Anyone who has registered to vote in Virginia before January 1, 2014 would be exempt from this rule.

Restrictions on Same-Day Registration

- **California – AB 843 (PENDING):** This bill would require that a registrant provide proof of residency in order to register and vote by provisional ballot on Election Day. Driver's license, student ID, tribal ID, or signed oaths from a fellow registered voter are considered sufficient proof of residency.
- **Minnesota – HF 269/SF 916 (PENDING):** This bill reduces the number of times a voter may vouch for another person who registers to vote on Election Day.

Threats to Voting Rights

- **Montana – HB 30 (PENDING):** This bill removes the option to register and vote on Election Day, and closes voter registration on the Friday before Election Day. The bill establishes that voter registration forms must be attached to each driver's license application in compliance with the National Voter Registration Act.
- **Nebraska – LB 565 (PENDING):** This bill would prohibit registering to vote and voting early on the same day

Bills to Purge the Voter Rolls

Blocking access to a voter registration application isn't the only way to have control over who can get on (and stay on) the voter rolls. Maintaining the official voter lists— an otherwise important component of election administration—can also have the negative effect of “purging” or removing eligible voters from the rolls if done incorrectly. Legislators are currently targeting voter rolls in an alleged effort to remove voters perceived to be ineligible to vote due to citizenship or residency discrepancies.

While noncitizens are ineligible to vote and thus should be removed from the rolls, this must be done with care and in compliance with federal law. Proposed measures from legislators in states like Colorado and Virginia would rely on faulty or incomplete federal data (from the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program, or “SAVE Program”) that could kick eligible citizens off the rolls. While the Colorado bill (HB 1050) was defeated for this reason, the Virginia bill was fast-tracked through the legislature and is now on the governor's desk.

Interstate compacts (agreements to compare voter lists with neighboring states) are a trickier area of list maintenance that run the risk of causing the unintended disenfranchisement of eligible citizens if not implemented correctly, carefully, and in compliance with federal law. Three states have considered this type of policy.

SAVE Program Purges

- **Colorado – HB 1050 (FAILED):** The bill requires the secretary of state to coordinate the computerized statewide voter registration list with citizenship records.
- **New Mexico – SB 209 (PENDING):** This bill requires the secretary of state to periodically compare the state voter rolls to the “an appropriate federal database to determine if any voter in the state voter file is a non-citizen.” The secretary may then petition the court to cancel the registration of voters that he or she believes to be ineligible.
- **Virginia – SB 1077 (PASSED, NOT YET SIGNED):** This bill authorizes the State Board of Elections to apply to participate in the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE Program) operated by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. If the application is approved, the State Board will utilize the SAVE Program for the purposes of verifying that voters listed in the Virginia Voter Registration System are United States citizens and would promulgate rules and regulations governing the use of the immigration status and citizenship status information received from the SAVE Program.

Interstate Compacts

- **Indiana – SB 519 (PENDING):** This omnibus bill requires comparison of voter lists from certain neighboring states with Indiana's voter registration list to “identify duplicate registrations and any cases in which a voter cast a ballot in more than one state during the same election.”
- **Texas – HB 2372 (PENDING):** This bill establishes an “interstate voter registration crosscheck program.” It allows the secretary of state to compare voters, voter history, and voter registration lists to identify voters whose addresses have changed.
- **Virginia – HB 2022/CHAPTER 435 (ENACTED):** This bill directs the State Board to cooperate with other states to develop systems to compare voters and registration lists to remove duplicate registrations and determine eligibility of individuals to vote.

Bills to Restrict Access to the Ballot

Although several strict photo ID laws that were passed after 2008 remain unimplemented due to court rulings (PA, WI) or issues with federal preclearance (MS, SC, TX), legislators in another 20 states have proposed restrictive voter ID policies.

Leading the fight to impose these controversial policies are lawmakers in Virginia and Missouri (the latter having considered similar proposals since 2006). After passing a milder version of voter ID in 2012, Virginia's legislature went back to work to make voting even more difficult in the commonwealth: HB 1337/SB 1256 would limit the commonwealth's accepted form of voter ID to photo ID only. It was signed by Governor Bob McConnell on March 26.

The Arkansas legislature also quickly passed a bill to implement more stringent voter ID requirements, but Governor Mike Beebe vetoed the bill on March 25, saying it was costly and unnecessary.^{iv} North Carolina House Republicans introduced HB 253 in early March; it is expected to be voted out of the House by mid-April.^v

Just as we see restrictions on otherwise effective and beneficial voter registration laws, lawmakers are also proposing cutbacks on laws that make voting easier, such as early voting. Wisconsin lawmakers, having already cut early voting days by 50 percent in 2011, are now proposing to cut weekend early voting in AB 54.^{vi}

South Carolina presents an interesting case: normally, we consider early voting to be a positive step, but here the proposed early voting bill (HB 3176) is actually *less* desirable than the state's current absentee ballot law, which allows in-person absentee voting for as long as 30 days before the election, provided the voter has an excuse from the long list of acceptable reasons to vote absentee. State Democrats said HB 3176 would actually reduce access to early voting because it gives people, particularly minority voters, less time to vote.^{vii} Despite sponsoring the early voting bill, Republican bill sponsor, Rep. Alan Clemmons is a longtime opponent of early voting efforts, according to the Associated Press.^{viii}

Voter ID

- **Arkansas – SB 2 (VETOED):** This bill requires a voter to show government-issued, photographic proof of identity in order to vote a regular ballot. Student ID and public agency ID would be accepted. A voter ID card may be issued, without a fee or charge, to anyone who is of legal voting age and who does not have a valid Arkansas driver's license.
- **Connecticut – HB 5153 (PENDING):** This bill requires voters to present valid photo identification prior to voting.
- **Connecticut – HB 5893 (PENDING):** This bill would amend election law "to require that a voter's ballot be treated as a provisional ballot when a voter does not produce photo identification in order to vote but has signed an affidavit attesting to their identity."
- **Illinois – HB 1303, SB 1682, SB 1685 (PENDING):** These bills require voters to present valid and current photographic proof of identification to vote a regular ballot or else cast a provisional ballot. The State Board of Elections would establish an aggressive voter education program about the provisions in this Act.
- **Iowa – HSB 23 (PENDING):** This bill requires voters to show government-issued photographic proof of identification and proof of residence in order to register to vote or to vote. The bill creates a criminal offense for falsely swearing certain oaths and affidavits. Student ID would be accepted.
- **Iowa – SB 1012 (PENDING):** This bill would require all voters to show proof of identification before casting a ballot. Voters who do not show ID must be offered a provisional ballot. Voters who reside in a hospital or health care facility may vote a regular ballot after affirming that they do not have and are unable to obtain proof of identification and reside in a health care facility. This bill provides for the production of identification cards that are labeled "For Voting Purposes Only."

Threats to Voting Rights

- **Illinois – HB 3007/SB 1682 (PENDING):** This bill requires that a person seeking to vote on Election Day present a government-issued photo identification card to the election judge.
- **Massachusetts – HB 572, HB 586 (PENDING):** This bill directs election officers to ask the names and current addresses of anyone seeking to vote at their polling place. Voters would be required to show ID to establish their identities, including a Massachusetts driver's license, an official Massachusetts photo identification card, a United States passport, or a Social Security card.
- **Massachusetts – HB 580 (PENDING):** This bill requires voters to present identification issued by the registry of motor vehicles upon voting.
- **Massachusetts – HB 592 (PENDING):** This bill requires photo identification in order to be able to vote a regular ballot. Voters without ID must vote by provisional ballot, which will only be counted if the voter later presents required ID.
- **Maryland – HB 137, HB 325 (PENDING):** These bills require a voter to prove identity with a "current government-issued photo identification," a "voter notification card," or a "specimen ballot mailed to the voter by a local board" in order to vote a regular ballot. If the voter cannot provide any proof of identity, the voter must cast a provisional ballot.
- **Missouri – HB 48, HB 216, SB 27 (PENDING):** This bill requires voters to show government-issued, current and valid photo identification in order to vote in a public election. The state would be required to provide at least one form of acceptable ID for voting purposes at no cost to qualified voters.
- **Missouri – HJR 1, HJR 5, HJR 12, SJR 6 (PENDING):** These bills propose a constitutional amendment specifying that general law may require a person to provide valid government-issued photo identification in order to vote in an election.
- **Montana – HB 108 (FAILED):** This bill requires voters to show a Montana driver's license, tribal ID, or state ID in order to receive a regular ballot to vote on Election Day. If the date of birth on the ID does not match voter registration records, the voter must vote by provisional ballot. Voters residing in a state-licensed long-term care facility are exempt from the voter ID requirement. Voting-age citizens who do not have a Montana driver's license must be furnished a free identification card unless the person is a temporary resident.
- **Nebraska – LB 381 (PENDING):** This bill requires voters to present government-issued photographic ID before voting. A new voter registrant who has not registered to vote in the state before must submit a copy of government-issued photo ID to register to vote; such voters would not be required to show photo ID when voting early. Those who do not show ID must vote by provisional ballot. ID would not be required in mail elections. A voter may obtain state ID at no cost if the voter indicates that he or she is indigent and in need of ID to vote.
- **Nevada – AB 216/SB 63 (PENDING):** This bill requires election board officers to take digital colored photographs of voters during the early voting period that would be filed along with the voter's driver's license number or identification card number. The Department of Motor Vehicles must provide digital colored photographs of registered voters to the Secretary of State upon request. The photos would be used to identify voters in future elections: if an election official does not believe that the photo matches the individual, the official would only allow the person to vote after signing an affidavit.
- **New Jersey – AB 674/SB 200 (PENDING):** This bill requires voters to present photographic, current, valid, government-issued proof of identity in order to vote a regular ballot. Mail-in ballots must include a copy of required ID. Voters who have a religious objection to being photographed would be allowed to vote by machine if they establish their religious objection by a sworn, notarized affidavit from their religious leader. A free, non-driver identification card would be provided to voters who prove indigence.
- **New Mexico – HB 103 (PENDING):** This bill would require all voters to show a government-issued photo ID to vote a regular ballot. At least two members of the precinct board must determine that the document sufficiently matches the information on the voter's certificate of registration. Student ID and tribal ID would be accepted. An absentee ballot that is returned without a copy of required ID would be processed as a provisional ballot.

- **New York – AB 3788, AB 2789, SB 100 (PENDING):** These bills require that a valid government issued photo identification card be presented when casting a ballot.
- **North Carolina – HB 253 (PENDING):** This bill establishes the right to vote in elections and requires voters to prove identity by either having their photo taken by an election official and signing an affidavit or presenting photo ID. Accepted forms of ID include North Carolina driver's license, student ID, military ID, tribal ID, government employee ID, United States passport, or a voter registration card with photo. A voter may challenge another voter if the voter does not sign a photo affidavit or show proof of identification.
- **Oklahoma – HB 2116 (PENDING):** This bill amends the current voter ID law to require photo ID to vote. The bill removes the option of using a voter identification card that was issued by the county board of elections in lieu of photo ID.
- **Virginia – HB 1337, SB 1256 (ENACTED):** This bill would limit the required voter ID to government issued, current and valid photo ID. The bill also adds a valid United States passport to the list and requires that a student identification card issued by an institution of higher education in Virginia contain a photograph in order to be used by a voter. Voter without ID must vote by provisional ballot.
- **Virginia – HB 1787 (FAILED):** This bill would limit the required voter ID to government issued, current and valid photo ID. The bill also requires that the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue a free special identification card to voters who do not possess and cannot afford the necessary photo identification. The bill has a delayed effective date of July 1, 2014.
- **Washington – HB 1317 (PENDING):** This omnibus bill makes several changes to voting procedures at polling places, including voter ID. This bill would establish a photo voter ID requirement to vote in person or by mail. ID must be government-issued. Student ID and public assistance ID are accepted for voting purposes.
- **West Virginia – HB 2215, HB 2350, SB 13 (PENDING):** These bills would require voters to provide a photo ID when voting.
- **Wyoming – SF 134 (PENDING):** This bill requires voters to show current, valid, government-issued photo ID to vote. First-time voters must also show a government document showing name and address, such as a utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, or government check. First-time absentee voters must submit a copy of photo ID with their absentee ballot. If the voter is unable or declines to show ID or an election judge determines that the proof of identity presented by the voter does not qualify, the election judge would challenge the voter's eligibility and the voter may vote a provisional ballot.

Restrictions on Early Voting

- **Arizona – SB 1261 (PENDING):** In even-numbered years, the county recorder must send a notice to voters on the "permanent early voting list" who did not vote an early ballot in the most recent primary and general elections. The voter must confirm in writing within 30 days his or her desire to remain on the permanent early voting list. If the voter fails to respond, he or she will be removed from the early voting list.
- **Indiana – SB 467 (PENDING):** This bill reduces the period during which in-person absentee voting may be conducted. Instead of 29 days before Election Day, early voting would begin on the Saturday immediately preceding Election Day and would end at Noon on the day before Election Day.
- **South Carolina – HB 3176 (PENDING):** This bill "establishes early voting" in South Carolina and effectively end the state's existing in-person absentee voting law that provides early voting, by excuse, for 30 days. The early voting period would begin nine days before the election and would end three days before Election Day, excluding Sundays.

Threats to Voting Rights

- **Texas – HB 2106 (PENDING):** This bill reduces the early voting period by seven days. It provides early voting on each weekday and Saturday. An election authority may provide early voting on Sunday during the early voting period.
- **Wisconsin – AB 54 (PENDING):** This bill reduces the early voting period by eliminating early voting on weekends.

Disenfranchisement for Past Felony Conviction

Across the country, more than four million citizens who are living, working, and raising families in our communities are stripped of voting rights due to past felony convictions.^x Although it is among the four states with the most onerous voting rights restrictions in the nation, Virginia lawmakers have proposed legislation to remove altogether the one opportunity for people with felony convictions to have their voting rights restored (HJ 539/SJ 269).^x

- **Virginia – HJ 539/SJ 269 (FAILED):** The proposed amendment deletes the present constitutional language that provides for restoration of civil rights by "the Governor or other appropriate authority." The bill failed upon adjournment.

Opportunities in Voting Rights

Beneficial Voter Registration Reforms

Online voter registration and Election Day or same-day registration continue to gain considerable support from lawmakers across the country.

Online voter registration—the opportunity to register to vote electronically via state-run Web site—has been proposed in several states. Bipartisan support for such policies seems to have grown in 2013: Republican secretaries of state in Michigan and Ohio have announced their interest in passing online registration in their states to reduce errors and cut costs.^{xi}

“It is more inexpensive—more cost-effective, I should say—and more secure if we can register people electronically rather than with the old paper-based system,” said Ohio Secretary of State Jon Husted. “We can save between 50 cents and \$1 per voter for registration and when you can electronically validate them, you can ensure that only the people that should be legally registered are actually voting.”^{xii}

Virginia’s Republican-sponsored HB 2341 passed the legislature and awaits the governor’s signature. While we support measures to make voter registration more accessible, the Virginia bill only accepts applicants with signatures in the motor vehicles database and does not require immediate notification of receipt of the application from the election official. We recommend that online voter registration be available to any eligible citizen with a provision for signatures to be provided in other ways, for example at the polling place when the individual votes for the first time. We also recommend an immediate notification to the voter that the communication has been received so that an applicant who is using a public computer will know that while still at that computer.

Additionally, a few states have proposed bills to make voter registration “permanent” or “portable,” allowing voters to update their registration status and vote a regular ballot when they move within the state. “Automatic” registration—the automatic registration of citizens who apply for or renew driver’s licenses or state IDs—is also being considered in two states.

Online Voter Registration

- **United States – HR 12/S 123: (PENDING)** The Voter Empowerment Act is intended to “modernize voter registration, promote access to voting for individuals with disabilities, protect the ability of individuals to exercise the right to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.”
- **United States – HR 289: (PENDING)** This bill amends the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to modernize State voting systems by allowing for increased use of the Internet in voter registration, and for other purposes.
- **Illinois – HB 2886, SB 1707 and SB 2370: (PENDING)** These bills require the State Board of Elections to establish and maintain a system for online voter registration no later than January 1, 2015.
- **Massachusetts – HB 581, HB 620, SB 313: (PENDING)** These bills create an online portal allowing citizens to complete an affidavit of registration online using registrant signatures from the Registry of Motor Vehicles.
- **Michigan– SB 28: (PENDING)** This bill would require the secretary of state to develop and implement a system to allow an applicant to submit a voter registration application electronically on the secretary’s web site. The registration would be processed using the applicant’s most recent digitized signature. Those who do not have a state ID or driver’s license may submit their application electronically, but that application would be considered a registration by mail.
- **Montana– SB 206: (FAILED)** This bill would allow eligible citizens to register to vote electronically through the secretary of state Web site. For each electronic application, the Secretary of state would obtain a digital copy of the applicant’s driver’s license or state ID card signature from the motor vehicle licensing agency.

Opportunities in Voting Rights

- **New Mexico – HB 225, HB 497: (PENDING)** These bills would allow a voter to update registration information online. A previous version of this bill also allowed eligible citizens to register to vote online using the applicant's digital signature from the motor vehicle division database.
- **North Carolina – HB 102: (PENDING)** This bill would both make printable registration forms available online and allow citizens who also have a valid state ID to complete and submit voter registration forms electronically.
- **New York – SB 619, SB 1991, AB 149, AB 187: (PENDING)** These bills require the board of elections to accept voter registrations electronically through its website.
- **Ohio – HB 78: (PENDING)** This bill requires the secretary of state to create an online voter registration system and to permit data sharing in order to maintain the statewide voter registration database.
- **Texas – HB 216, HB 313, SB 315: (PENDING)** These bills require the secretary of state to implement a program allowing a person who has a valid state ID or driver's license to register to vote on official state websites, including that of the secretary of state, the Dept. of Public Safety, and counties participating in the program.
- **Virginia – HB 2341/Chapter 520: (ENACTED)** This bill provides that a person who is qualified to register to vote may apply to register to vote by electronic means authorized by the State Board of Elections.

Same Day Registration

- **United States – HR 280: (PENDING)** This bill amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require States to provide for same-day registration.
- **Alaska – HB 86: (PENDING)** This bill would permit a citizen to register up to or on the day of an election.
- **Arizona – HB 2146, HB 2368, SB 1248: (PENDING)** These bills would allow eligible citizens to register to vote "during the twenty-eight days immediately preceding an election" and on Election Day. The registrant would be allowed to vote by provisional ballot in state and federal elections (excluding partisan primaries). The bill requires registrants to be residents of the county and precinct for at least 29 days before Election Day.
- **Georgia – SB 44: (PENDING)** This bill would allow eligible citizens to register and vote a provisional ballot during the early voting period or on Election Day. The voter applicant may vote a regular ballot if he or she applies at the registrar's office or the office of the absentee ballot clerk, but only if the election administrator can verify the person's qualifications.
- **Hawaii – HB 321: (PENDING)** This bill provides a process for voter registration on Election Day at polling places.
- **Hawaii – HB 511, SB 854, SB 857: (PENDING)** These bills would allow eligible citizens to register and vote on Election Day. They require each precinct to have enough ballots for one-third of its eligible voting population.
- **Illinois – HB 27, HB 68: (PENDING)** These bills would allow eligible citizens to register to vote at their precincts on Election Day.
- **Massachusetts – HB 579/SB 314: (PENDING)** This bill would allow an individual who is eligible to vote to register on the day of an election by appearing in person at the polling place and completing a registration application and presenting the proof of residency and by making a written oath of eligible citizenship.
- **Maryland – SB 279: (PENDING)** This bill provides an exception to the voter registration deadline to allow an individual to register to vote or update an existing voter registration address and vote during the early voting period.

- **New York – AB 172: (PENDING)** This bill allows first-time voters to register to vote on any day (including Election Day) that the board of elections is open for business. The bill requires establishment of a procedure to enable such registrants to cast their votes at the appropriate polling places.
- **Pennsylvania – SR 28: (PENDING)** This bill provides that the Senate direct the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to conduct a study on the feasibility of adopting early voting or same-day registration (or both) for future elections. The committee must report its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the Senate no later than November 30, 2013.
- **Pennsylvania – HB 178/SB 364: (PENDING)** This bill provides same-day registration for qualified citizens.
- **Tennessee – SB 263/SB 908: (PENDING)** This bill authorizes a person to register to vote during early voting periods and on the day of election.
- **Texas – HB 464/SB 81: (PENDING)** This bill allows for voter registration and voting on Election Day or during the early voting period.
- **Utah – HB 91: (PENDING)** This bill permits a person to register to vote and cast a provisional ballot on Election Day in the voting precinct where the person resides.
- **Vermont – HB 42: (PENDING)** This bill proposes to allow voters to register and vote on the day of an election.
- **Washington – HB 1267/SB 5268: (PENDING)** This bill allows voters to register to vote up to 5:00 p.m. on Election Day or submit online voter registration applications no later than eight days before Election Day.

Permanent and/or Portable Registration

- **Connecticut – HB 5359: (PENDING)** This bill would allow a voter who has moved and not updated his or her voter registration to cast a regular ballot, provided the new address is in the same voting district as the previous address.
- **Florida – HB 1045: (PENDING)** This bill allows any voter who changes his or her legal residence to update his or her address and vote a regular ballot at the new precinct, among other provisions.
- **Massachusetts – HB 557/HB 582: (PENDING)** This bill requires the secretary of the commonwealth to retrieve data from government agencies to ascertain whether any registered voter has changed his or her address within the commonwealth of Massachusetts. If a more recent update to a person's name or address is discovered, the secretary would ensure that the person's registration record is updated accordingly.
- **New York – AB 83, AB 149, SB 1990: (PENDING)** These bills require the board of elections to transfer the voter registration of a voter to wherever they move in the state.
- **Oregon – HB 2198: (PENDING)** This bill requires a voter registration agency (in accordance with the requirements of the National Voter Registration Act) that receives a person's change of address— whether electronically, verbally, or in writing— to submit the change of address to the Secretary of State. If the secretary finds that the address is different from voting records, the secretary must provide the information to the county clerk to update the voter's information.
- **Utah – HB 378: (PASSED, NOT YET SIGNED)** This bill amends provisions for a poll worker to provide a provisional ballot to a voter who may not live in the voting precinct but is a resident of the county. The provisional ballot may be used as a voter registration form in the voter's county of residence. The bill amends provisional ballot rules to count such ballots if cast within the correct county and ensures that specific votes for candidates or ballot propositions for which the voters are entitled to vote are counted.

Automatic Voter Registration

- **Florida – SB 234 (PENDING):** This bill provides for the automatic voter registration or update of voter registration records of anyone who applies for or renews a state driver license or ID card. The applicant

Opportunities in Voting Rights

may notify the driver license examiner that he or she chooses not to automatically register to vote or update his or her registration.

- **Hawaii – HB 91 (PENDING):** This bill provides for the "automatic registration" of any eligible citizen who has properly completed and submitted an application for a new or renewed driver's license, provisional license, instructional permit, or state identification card.

Reducing Long Lines on Election Day

Early voting, a voter favorite since the 2008 presidential election, continues to be a leading election reform issue. Whether lawmakers propose to provide early voting options in their states or to expand existing laws (or, in the case of Florida, to restore an early voting period that had been reduced), this election policy has frequently been proposed as a solution to the long lines experienced on Election Day 2012.

Florida's House adopted HB 1045 in early March. The bill increases early voting days from eight to 14; expands the list of early voting sites; and "restores the possibility of early voting on the Sunday before Election Day, when blacks often vote after church in a tradition known as 'souls to the polls,' according to the Associated Press."^{xii} New Jersey and Rhode Island also have significant bills pending in their legislatures. Another convenience voting measure, vote-by-mail, has also gained interest in at least four states this session.

Long lines on Election Day 2012 were a concern at the federal level as well. The "Lines Interfere with National Elections Act of 2013" and the "Fair, Accurate, Secure, and Timely Voting Act" were introduced in the House and Senate. State legislatures, including Oregon and California, have since filed legislation in support of federal voting standards.

Early Voting

- **Connecticut – SB 4, SB 729 (PENDING):** These bills would "maximize voter participation through early voting and other initiatives."
- **Florida – HJR 445 (PENDING):** This bill would allow any registered voter to vote by absentee ballot or early voting up to 30 days before each general election.
- **Florida – HB 449, HB 25, HB 1045, SB 80, SB 82, SB 388, SB 1198 (PENDING):** These bills expand the list of available early voting sites; extend the early voting period to 14 days before an election (it is currently 10 days); expand early voting hours; and allow voters to update their addresses at a polling place and vote a regular ballot.
- **Florida – HB 7013 (PENDING):** Among several other provisions, this bill allows the supervisor of elections to offer early voting before the official early voting period, at the supervisor's discretion, on the 15th, 14th, 13th, 12th, 11th, and/or second day before a state or federal election, for at least six hours but not more than 12 hours per day at each site, up to a maximum of 14 days of early voting. Early voting currently begins on the tenth day before an election and ends on the third day before Election Day.
- **Florida – SB 176 (PENDING):** This bill provides that early voting may be conducted for up to 14 hours per day and would end on the second day before the election.
- **Georgia – SB 45 (PENDING):** This bill adds an extra day of early voting on the third Saturday before Election Day. Currently, early voting is available on the second Saturday and the Saturday immediately before Election Day.
- **Illinois – SB 2212 (PENDING):** This bill permits grace period voting and early voting until the day before the primary or election (now, the third day before the primary or election).
- **Minnesota – SF 677 (PENDING):** This bill provides early voting, which must be available from 15 days before the election through 5:00 p.m. on the third day before the election. This bill also requires election

challengers to complete one hour of training, offered by the secretary of state, prior to serving as a challenger.

- **Mississippi – SB 2131 (PENDING):** This bill would provide early voting opportunities for all voters no more than 21 days and no less than five days before Election Day.
- **New Jersey – AB 3553 (PASSED, NOT YET SIGNED):** This bill establishes early voting in New Jersey, starting on the fifth Monday before Election Day and ending on the second calendar day before the election. Early voting would be available Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., and on Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- **New York – AB 689/SB 1920 (PENDING):** This bill provides early voting in the state of New York. Early voting would begin 14 days before a general election and end seven days before Election Day.
- **North Carolina – HB 188 (PENDING):** This bill mandates a minimum of 20 hours of "one-stop voting" and early voting on weekends "with not less than six nor more than eight of those 20 hours on the final Saturday" before Election Day.
- **Pennsylvania – SR 28 (PENDING):** This bill provides that the Senate direct the Legislative Budget and Finance Committee to conduct a study on the feasibility of adopting early voting or same-day registration (or both) for future elections. The committee must report its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the Senate no later than November 30, 2013.
- **Rhode Island – HB 5683 (PENDING):** This bill provides early voting, starting on the third Thursday before Election Day and ending on the last Friday before the election. Early voting would be conducted daily, starting not later than 9 a.m. and closing no earlier than 4:30 p.m.
- **Tennessee – HB 286/SB 449 (PENDING):** This bill extends early voting hours to 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Saturdays.
- **Virginia – HB 1592 (FAILED):** This bill provides that any registered voter qualified to vote in the election may vote in person from 19 to three days before the election at specified times and at the sites provided in the locality.

Vote by Mail

- **Hawaii – HB 1007, HB 1218, SB 579, SB 720 (PENDING):** These bills establish an election-by-mail voting system for federal, state, and county primary or special primary elections.
- **Maryland – HB 196/SB 171 (PENDING):** This bill authorizes the Governor, a county council, or a board of county commissioners to direct that voting by mail be utilized in specified special elections.
- **Maryland – SB 901 (PENDING):** This bill requires that elections be conducted by mail.
- **Montana – HB 428 (FAILED):** This bill provides that any election may be held by mail. Before requesting that a mail ballot be used for a state or federal election, the governing body must hold a public hearing on the resolution at least 90 days before Election Day.
- **Rhode Island – HB 5040 (PENDING):** This bill would allow all electors to vote by mail ballot without providing a reason.

Establishing Federal Standards or Incentives

- **United States – S 58 (PENDING):** The "Lines Interfere with National Elections Act of 2013" would "amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to ensure that voters in elections for Federal office do not wait in long lines in order to vote," and establish standards for the minimum number of voting systems, poll workers, and early voting days.

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- **United States – S HR 97/S 85 (PENDING):** The “Fair, Accurate, Secure, and Timely Voting Act” provides “incentives for States to invest in practices and technology that are designed to expedite voting at the polls and to simplify voter registration.”
- **California – SJR 6 (PENDING):** This measure would proclaim the California Legislature’s support for the federal Lines Interfere with National Elections Act of 2013, and would memorialize the Congress of the United States to promptly pass the Act and President Barack Obama to sign the Act.
- **Oregon – HJM 8 (PENDING):** This bill urges Congress to pass legislation requiring states to eliminate barriers to voting.

Reversing Regressive Election Laws

State lawmakers are fighting back against the onslaught of voter suppression laws that have passed since 2008. Regressive laws that block access to voter registration (such as proof-of-citizenship requirements and voter registration drive restrictions) and voting (voter ID) are being challenged on the federal and state levels.

Repealing or Reducing the Impact of Strict Voter ID Laws

- **United States – HR 281 (PENDING):** This bill would prohibit election officials from requiring individuals to provide photo identification as a condition of obtaining or casting a ballot in an election for Federal office or registering to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.
- **Alabama – SB 81 (PENDING):** This bill would allow a qualified voter to sign an affidavit affirming his or her identity if the elector does not have valid photo identification. Existing Alabama law would require voters to show valid photo ID to vote in person, effective in the first statewide primary in 2014.
- **Indiana – HB 1291 (PENDING):** This bill provides that a Veterans Identification Card issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs is sufficient proof of identification for purposes of Indiana election law.
- **Kansas – HB 2260 (PENDING):** This bill allows voters to sign an affidavit in lieu of presenting photo ID to vote. Such voters would be allowed to vote by provisional ballot “pursuant to K.S.A. 25-409, and amendments thereto.”
- **New Hampshire – HB 287 (PENDING):** This bill eliminates voter identification requirements.
- **Rhode Island – HB 5776 (PENDING):** This act would repeal the voter identification law.
- **Tennessee – HB 252 (PENDING):** This bill allows any photo identification issued by public institution of higher learning to be used as evidence of identification for voting purposes.

Repealing Restrictive Proof-of-Citizenship Requirements

- **Arizona – HB 2412 (PENDING):** This bill requires the county registrar to process federal voter registration forms (including those used to changed voter registration from one county to another) irrespective of whether a voter registrant provided information or documentation beyond what is required by the National Voter Registration Act.
- **Kansas – HB 2038/SB 33 and HB 2281 (PENDING):** These bills remove the requirement to provide proof of citizenship with a voter registration application.

Youth Voter Engagement

Voter engagement starts with voter registration and civic education. Lawmakers in several states have introduced laws to promote these values. Preregistration—the opportunity for young people who are not quite of voting age

to enroll ahead of time for automatic voter registration upon turning 18—is the most prominent election policy proposed to engage the youth electorate. Leading efforts are in Washington and Colorado.

"I think this bill would be an excellent resource for students and youth to become engaged earlier and know early on that they're a part of the political process," said Julia Harrington, a University of Colorado student to the *Longmont Times*.^{xiv}

Students, advocates, and teachers in Washington have long supported the passage of voter registration for teens. Washington's House adopted HB 1279 on March 7.^{xv}

Voter education programs for high school seniors have been proposed on the federal and state levels; voter registration on high school and college campuses is also under consideration in a few states.

Preregistration

- **Arizona – SB 1033 (PENDING):** This bill would allow citizens who are at least 16 years of age to preregister to vote, but they would not be eligible to cast a ballot until they reach voting age.
- **California – SB 113 (PENDING):** This bill would extend California's pre-registration policy to citizens at least 15 years of age. Currently, 17-year-old citizens can pre-register to vote and would be automatically eligible to vote upon turning 18.
- **Colorado – HB 1135 (PENDING):** This bill provides that a person who has reached 16 years of age but who will not reach 18 years of age by the date of the next election is allowed to preregister to vote.
- **Connecticut – HB 5902 (PENDING):** This bill allows citizens who are at least 16 years of age to preregister to vote.
- **Iowa – SSB 1018 (PENDING):** This bill would permit citizens who are 17 years of age to submit voter registration applications. The registration would not be effective until the applicant is 18 years of age.
- **Nebraska – LB 127 (PENDING):** This bill would permit citizens who are at least 16 years of age to preregister to vote. A preregistration applicant would receive a "confirmation of registration" when he or she turns 18 to verify the voter's qualifications and residence.
- **New York – AB 2042/SB 1992 (PENDING):** This bill allows citizens who are at least 16 years of age to pre-register to vote. A person who is 17 years of age during a primary election would be permitted to vote if that person will be 18 by the date of the general election. The bill would require the local boards of education to adopt policies to promote student voter registration and preregistration.
- **Oregon – HB 2988 (PENDING):** This bill allows person who is at least 16 years of age to register to vote.
- **Washington – HB 1279/ SB 5270 (PENDING):** This bill is called the Young Voter Registration Equality Act. The bill allows eligible citizens who are at least sixteen years of age to preregister to vote.

Campus Registration

- **Colorado – HB 1147 (PENDING):** This bill requires a state institution of higher education to provide its new students the opportunity to register to vote.
- **Illinois – HB 105 (PENDING):** This bill requires public universities to send students an email on voter registration during even-numbered general election years.
- **Illinois – SB 2395 (PENDING):** This bill designates public high schools as places of registration, where registration officers and deputy registration officers may accept the registrations of electors who are students of the high school.
- **Oregon – HB 3175 (PENDING):** This bill directs public universities and community colleges to increase voter registration access and information.

Opportunities in Voting Rights

Voter Education

- **United States – HR 653 (PENDING):** The “Students Voicing Opinions in Today’s Elections (VOTE) Act” would direct the Election Assistance Commission to carry out a pilot program under which the Commission shall provide funds to local educational agencies for initiatives to provide voter registration information to secondary school students in the 12th grade.
- **Florida – HB 645 (PENDING):** This bill requires that each county supervisor of elections conduct an annual voter registration and education program in each public high school in the county.
- **Mississippi – HB 108 (FAILED):** This bill requires each public high school to include at least one half hour of voter education in its United States Government Class curriculum. Voter education includes instruction or information on voter registration; voting by electronic machine; the office of the election commissioner and related duties; certification of election returns by the secretary of state; and any other issues related to the process of voting.
- **Texas – HB 2484 (PENDING):** This bill establishes Voter Education Month for public school students in grade 12. Each school district and open-enrollment charter school that offers grade 12 must designate one month during the school year for voter registration purposes.

Restoration of Voting Rights

Many states have introduced a variety of proposals in an effort to reconcile the wide range of laws that disenfranchise citizens with past felony convictions. Some states have proposed to fast-track the process to restore voting rights (DE, GA, IA, NM, NV, VA). Others have proposed to offer voter registration opportunities (CO, FL, NY), notification of voting rights (US, MN), or voter registration assistance (NJ).

- **United States – HR 12/S 123 (PENDING):** The Voter Empowerment Act requires states to provide notification of voting rights to any individual who has been convicted of criminal offense, among other provisions.
- **Colorado – HB 1038 (ENACTED):** This bill requires the Dept. of Human Services' division of youth corrections to facilitate the voter registration and voting of individuals who are confined to a juvenile facility and who will be 18 years of age or older on the date of the next election.
- **Delaware – HB 10 (PENDING):** This Act is the second leg of a constitutional amendment which eliminates the existing five-year waiting period before eligible persons who have fully discharged their felony sentences may have their voting rights restored.
- **Florida – HB 1259, HB 25, HB 1045, SB 80, SB 234, SB 388, SB 1198 (PENDING):** These bills declare the "explicit, fundamental right to vote and guarantee to free, fair, and accessible elections" in Florida and protects against discrimination based on gender, income, gender, age, disability, etc. A person who has been convicted of a felony and who has served his or her sentence may preregister to vote and may vote in any election after his or her right to vote has been restored.
- **Florida – SB 888 (PENDING):** This bill authorizes a person who has been convicted of a felony and who has served his or her sentence to preregister to vote. It directs the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to automatically register to vote or update a voter registration record of eligible individuals and allow them to vote a regular ballot at the polling place in the precinct to which they moved by completing an affirmation.
- **Georgia – SR 59 (PENDING):** This resolution urges the State Board of Pardons and Parole to issue a Certificate of Restoration of Voting Rights upon the completion of a criminal sentence and all requirements of parole and probation.
- **Iowa – HF 45/SF 127 (PENDING):** This bill allows for the restoration of voting rights of any person who has been discharged from criminal sentence, including any accompanying term of probation, parole, or supervised release. The restoration of citizenship rights would only pertain to the right to register and to

vote, and would not include any other citizenship rights. Currently, anyone convicted of a felony is disenfranchised until pardoned by the governor.

- **Minnesota – HF 17/HF 491 (PENDING):** This bill requires notification of voting rights status upon release from a state or local correctional facility.
- **Minnesota – SF 107 (PENDING):** This bill allows for the restoration of civil rights of a person convicted of a felony as soon as he or she is released from incarceration. If a person is convicted of a felony but is not incarcerated for the felony conviction, the individual's rights are not removed.
- **New Jersey – AB 466 (PENDING):** This bill provides voter registration assistance to persons completing parole, probation, and criminal sentences.
- **Nevada – AB 301X (PENDING):** This bill removes all exceptions to the restoration of the right to vote of a person convicted of a felony, particularly relating to residents who were convicted of felonies in another state. Current Nevada law requires residents who have been convicted of felonies in other states to restore their voting rights under the other states' laws. This bill prohibits a county clerk from requiring a person seeking to register to vote to present documentation indicating that the person's right to vote has been restored following a conviction for a felony in Nevada or another state.
- **New York – AB 2301 (PENDING):** This bill requires the department of corrections to provide voter registration applications to people who have "fully completed a sentence of imprisonment for the conviction of a felony."
- **Virginia – HB 16, HB 1098, HB 1905 (FAILED):** These bills provide for the automatic restoration of civil rights to people convicted of nonviolent felonies--excluding drug or election-related felonies--upon completion of sentence, including any term of probation or parole, and the payment of all restitution, fines, costs, and fees assessed as a result of the felony conviction.
- **Virginia – HJ 17 (FAILED):** This Constitutional amendment authorizes the General Assembly to provide by general law for the restoration of civil rights to people convicted of felonies who have completed their sentence including probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. The present Constitution provides for restoration of rights by the Governor. The proposed amendment retains the right of the Governor to restore civil rights.

Conclusion

On the night of the 2012 election, President Barack Obama said “we have to fix” voting, in response to the never-ending lines that voters across the country endured. Those long lines were a byproduct of the nation's complicated patchwork of voting laws that have largely been erected to make voting more difficult, confusing, and intimidating. Unfortunately, the 2013 legislative season has once again brought an onslaught of bills to restrict access to the ballot, including proposals to undercut important election laws that have recently opened the electorate to more voters.

Now, however, there is a groundswell of support to protect and improve access to the democratic process. Members of Congress, state lawmakers, and the American people are focusing on combating anti-voting measures and bringing our election system into the 21st century.

We hope this flurry of interest in the administration of elections—positive and negative—will shed light on the importance of making elections free and fair to all voters.

Notes

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Appendix I: Election Legislation By State

United States Congress

Online Registration/Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: PENDING

HR 12/S 123: The Voter Empowerment Act is intended “[t]o modernize voter registration, promote access to voting for individuals with disabilities, protect the ability of individuals to exercise the right to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.”

Establishing Federal Standards or Incentives

Status: PENDING

S HR 97/S 85: The “Fair, Accurate, Secure, and Timely Voting Act” provides “incentives for States to invest in practices and technology that are designed to expedite voting at the polls and to simplify voter registration.”

Repealing or Reducing the Impact of Strict Photo Voter ID Laws

Status: PENDING

HR 281: Prohibit election officials from requiring individuals to provide photo identification as a condition of obtaining or casting a ballot in an election for Federal office or registering to vote in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

HR 280: Amends the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require States to provide for same day registration.

Online Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

HR 289: Amends the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to modernize State voting systems by allowing for increased use of the Internet in voter registration, and for other purposes.

Voter Education

Status: PENDING

HR 653: Directs the Election Assistance Commission to carry out a pilot program to provide funds to local educational agencies for initiatives to provide voter registration information to secondary school students in the 12th grade.

Establishing Federal Standards or Incentives

Status: PENDING

S 58: Amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to establish standards for the minimum number of voting systems, poll workers, and early voting days.

Alabama

Repealing or Reducing the Impact of Strict Photo Voter ID Laws

Status: PENDING

SB 81: Allow a qualified voter to sign an affidavit affirming his or her identity if the elector does not have valid photo identification.

Alaska

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 86: Would permit a citizen to register up to or on the day of an election.

Arizona

Early Voting Restrictions

Status: PENDING

SB 1261: In even-numbered years, the county recorder must send a notice to certain voters on the “permanent early voting list.”. Unresponsive voters would be removed from the voter rolls.

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 2146, HB 2368, SB 1248: Allow eligible citizens to register to vote “during the twenty-eight days immediately preceding an election” and on Election Day. Vote by provisional ballot.

Repealing Restrictive Proof of Citizenship Requirements

Status: PENDING

HB 2412: Requires the county registrar to process federal voter registration forms irrespective of whether a voter registrant provided information or documentation beyond what is required by the National Voter Registration Act.

Preregistration

Status: PENDING

SB 1033: Allows citizens who are at least 16 years of age to preregister to vote, but they would not be eligible to cast a ballot until they reach voting age.

Arkansas

Voter ID

Status: VETOED

SB 2: Requires a voter to show government-issued, photographic proof of identity in order to vote a regular ballot. Student ID and public agency ID would be accepted.

California

SDR Restrictions

Status: PENDING

AB 843: Requires registrants to provide proof of residency in order register and vote by provisional ballot on Election Day.

Establishing Federal Standards or Incentives

Status: PENDING

SJR 6: Proclaims the California Legislature's support for the federal Lines Interfere with National Elections Act of 2013.

Preregistration

Status: PENDING

SB 113: Extends California's pre-registration policy to citizens at least 15 years of age.

Colorado

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: ENACTED

HB 1038: Requires the Dept. of Human Services' division of youth corrections to facilitate the voter registration and voting of certain individuals who are confined to a juvenile facility.

SAVE Program Purge

Status: FAILED

HB 1050: Requires the secretary of state to coordinate the computerized statewide voter registration list with citizenship records.

Preregistration

Status: PENDING

HB 1135: Provides that a person who has reached 16 years of age but who will not reach 18 years of age by the date of the next election is allowed to preregister to vote.

Campus Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 1147: Requires a state institution of higher education to provide its new students the opportunity to register to vote.

Connecticut

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 5153: Requires voters to present valid photo identification prior to voting.

Permanent and/or Portable Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 5359: Allow a voter who has moved and not updated his or her voter registration to cast a regular ballot if the new address is in the same voting district as the previous address.

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 5893: Voter's ballots would be treated as "a provisional ballot when a voter does not produce photo identification in order to vote but has signed an affidavit attesting to their identity."

Preregistration

Status: PENDING

HB 5902: Allows citizens who are at least 16 years of age to preregister to vote.

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

Connecticut – SB 4, SB 729: Would "maximize voter participation through early voting and other initiatives."

Delaware

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: PENDING

HB 10: Eliminates the existing five-year waiting period before eligible persons who have fully discharged their felony sentences may have their voting rights restored.

Florida

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

HJR 445: Allow any registered voter to vote by absentee ballot or early voting up to 30 days before each general election.

Amending Laws that Restrict Community Voter Registration Drives

Status: PENDING

HB 25/SB 388: Extends the deadline to return completed registration forms, and defining related fines and penalties.

Appendix I: Election Legislation By State

Florida (continued)

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

HB 449, HB 25, HB 1045, SB 80, SB 82, SB 388, SB 1198: Expand the list of available early voting sites; extend the early voting period to 14 days before an election; expand early voting hours; and allow voters to update their addresses at a polling place and vote a regular ballot.

Voter Education

Status: PENDING

HB 645: Requires that each county supervisor of elections conduct an annual voter registration and education program in each public high school in the county.

Permanent and/or Portable Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 1045: Allows any voter who changes his or her legal residence to update his or her address and vote a regular ballot at the new precinct, among other provisions.

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: PENDING

HB 1259, HB 25, HB 1045, SB 80, SB 234, SB 388, SB 1198: Declare the "explicit, fundamental right to vote and guarantee to free, fair, and accessible elections." A person who has been convicted of a felony and who has served his or her sentence may preregister to vote and may vote in any election after his or her right to vote has been restored.

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

HB 7013: Allows the supervisor of elections to offer early voting before the official early voting period, at the supervisor's discretion

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

SB 176: Provides that early voting may be conducted for up to 14 hours per day and would end on the second day before the election.

Automatic Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

SB 234: Provides for the automatic voter registration or update of voter registration records of anyone who applies for or renews a state driver license or ID card.

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: PENDING

SB 888: Authorizes a person who has been convicted of a felony and who has served his or her sentence to preregister to vote.

Georgia

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

SB 44: Allow eligible citizens to register and vote a provisional ballot during the early voting period or on Election Day.

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

SB 45: Adds an extra day of early voting on the third Saturday before Election Day.

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: PENDING

SR 59: Urges the State Board of Pardons and Parole to issue a Certificate of Restoration of Voting Rights upon the completion of a criminal sentence and all requirements of parole and probation.

Hawaii

Automatic Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 91: Provides for the "automatic registration" of any eligible citizen who has properly completed and submitted an application for a new or renewed driver's license, provisional license, instructional permit, or state identification card.

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 321: Provides a process for voter registration on Election Day at polling places.

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 511, SB 854, SB 857: Allow eligible citizens to register and vote on Election Day.

Vote by Mail

Status: PENDING

HB 1007, HB 1218, SB 579, SB 720: Establish an election by mail voting system for federal, state, and county primary or special primary elections

Appendix I: Election Legislation By State

Illinois

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 27, HB 68: Allow eligible citizens to register to vote at their precincts on Election Day.

Campus Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 105: Requires public universities to send students an email on voter registration during even-numbered general election years.

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 1303, SB 1682, SB 1685: Requires voters to present valid and current photo ID to vote a regular ballot or else cast a provisional ballot.

Online Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 2886, SB 1707 and SB 2370: Require the State Board of Elections to establish and maintain a system for online voter registration no later than January 1, 2015.

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 3007/SB 1682: Requires that a person seeking to vote on Election Day present a government-issued photo identification card to the election judge.

Voter Registration Drive Restrictions

Status: PENDING

SB 1540: Require a deputy registrar to return completed voter registration materials to the proper election authority within two business days.

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

SB 2212: Permits grace period voting and early voting until the day before the primary or election (now, the third day before the primary or election).

Campus Registration

Status: PENDING

SB 2395: Designates public high schools as places of registration, where registration officers and deputy registration officers may accept the registrations of electors who are students of the high school.

Iowa

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HSB 23: Requires voters to show government-issued photographic proof of identification and proof of residence in order to register to vote or to vote.

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: PENDING

HF 45/SF 127: Allows for the restoration of voting rights of any person who has been discharged from criminal sentence, including any accompanying term of probation, parole, or supervised release.

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

SB 1012: Requires all voters to show proof of identification to cast a regular ballot, or else vote by provisional ballot. Exempts voters who reside in a hospital or health care facility. Provides for the production of voter ID cards.

Preregistration

Status: PENDING

SB 1018: Permits citizens who are at least 17 years of age to submit voter registration applications.

Indiana

Repealing or Reducing the Impact of Strict Photo Voter ID Laws

Status: PENDING

HB 1291: Provides that a Veterans Identification Card issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs is sufficient proof of identification for purposes of Indiana election law.

Voter Registration Drive Restrictions

Status: PENDING

SB 151: Establishes a 10-day turnaround period to submit completed applications.

Interstate Compacts

Status: PENDING

SB 519: Requires comparison of voter lists from certain neighboring states with Indiana's voter registration list to "identify duplicate registrations."

Early Voting Restrictions

Status: PENDING

SB 467: Reduces the period during which in-person absentee voting may be conducted. Instead of 29 days before Election Day, early voting would begin on the Saturday immediately preceding Election Day and end at Noon on the day before Election Day.

Appendix I: Election Legislation By State

Kansas

Repealing or Reducing the Impact of Strict Photo Voter ID Laws

Status: PENDING

HB 2260: Allows voters to sign an affidavit in lieu of presenting photo ID to vote.

Repealing Restrictive Proof of Citizenship Requirements

Status: PENDING

HB 2038/SB 33 and HB 2281: Remove the requirement to provide proof of citizenship with a voter registration application.

Maryland

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 137, HB 325: Requires a voter to prove identity with a government-issued photo ID, "voter notification card," or a "specimen ballot" in order to vote a regular ballot; otherwise the voter must cast a provisional ballot.

Vote by Mail

Status: PENDING

HB 196/SB 171: Authorizes the Governor, a county council, or a board of county commissioners to direct that voting by mail be utilized in specified special elections.

Vote by Mail

Status: PENDING

SB 901: Requires that elections be conducted by mail.

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

SB 279: Provides an exception to the voter registration deadline to allow an individual to register to vote or update an existing voter registration address and vote during the early voting period.

Massachusetts

Permanent and/or Portable Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 557/HB 582: Requires the secretary of the commonwealth to retrieve data from government agencies for address changes and update the voter rolls accordingly.

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 579/SB 314: Allow eligible citizens to register to vote on Election Day after providing proof of residency making a written oath of eligible citizenship.

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 580: Requires voters to present identification issued by the registry of motor vehicles upon voting.

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 572, HB 586: Directs election officers to ask the names and current addresses of anyone seeking to vote at their polling place. Voters would be required to show ID to establish their identities.

Online Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 581, HB 620, SB 313: Create an online portal allowing citizens to complete an affidavit of registration online using registrant signatures from the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Proof of Citizenship

Status: PENDING

HB 589: Requires voters to show proof of citizenship to register to vote, including birth certificate or naturalization documents.

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 592: Requires photo ID to vote a regular ballot. Voters without ID must vote by provisional ballot, which will only be counted if the voter later presents required ID.

Michigan

Online Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

SB 28: Requires the secretary of state to develop and implement a system to allow an applicant to submit a voter registration application electronically on the secretary's web site.

Minnesota

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: PENDING

HF 17/HF 491: Requires notification of voting rights status upon release from a state or local correctional facility.

SDR Restrictions

Status: PENDING

HF 269/SF 916: Reduces the number of times a voter may vouch for another person who registers to vote on Election Day.

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: PENDING

SF 107: Allows for the restoration of civil rights of a person convicted of a felony as soon as he or she is released from incarceration.

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

SF 677: Provides early voting, which must be available from 15 days before the election through 5:00 p.m. on the third day before the election.

Mississippi

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

SB 2131: Would provide early voting opportunities for all voters no more than 21 days and no less than five days before Election Day.

Montana

SDR Restrictions

Status: PENDING

HB 30: Removes the option to register and vote on Election Day and closes voter registration on the Friday before Election Day.

Vote by Mail

Status: PENDING

HB 428: Provides that any election may be held by mail.

Online Voter Registration

Status: FAILED

SB 206: Allows eligible citizens to register to vote electronically through the secretary of state Web site.

Missouri

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HJR 1, HJR 5, HJR 12, SJR 6: Proposes a constitutional amendment specifying that general law may require a person to provide valid government-issued photo identification in order to vote in an election.

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 48, HB 216, SB 27: Requires voters to show government-issued, current and valid photo identification in order to vote in a public election. Free ID may be provided to certain voters.

Proof of Citizenship

Status: PENDING

HB 660: Requires voter registrants to provide evidence of United States citizenship via legible photocopy of citizenship documents. Any voter applicant who does not have any of the requested documentation may be given the opportunity for a hearing and a chance to present alternative evidence to the elections board.

Montana

Voter Registration Drive Restrictions

Status: PENDING

HB 410: Defines "third-party registrars" and restricts such individuals from mailing voter registration cards or absentee ballot applications in the same envelope as campaign literature.

Voter ID

Status: FAILED

HB 108: Requires driver's license, tribal ID, or state ID to vote a regular ballot; otherwise must vote by provisional ballot. Exempts residents of state-licensed long-term care facilities. Free ID may be provided for certain voting-age citizens.

Appendix I: Election Legislation By State

Nebraska

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

LB 381: Requires voters to present government-issued photographic ID before voting or else vote by provisional ballot. First-time voter registrants must submit copies of ID to register to vote. Free ID would be available to certain voting-age citizens.

SDR Restrictions

Status: PENDING

LB 565: Prohibits preregistering to vote and voting early on the same day.

Preregistration

Status: PENDING

LB 127: Permits citizens who are at least 16 years of age to preregister to vote

Nevada

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

AB 216/SB 63: Requires election board officers to take digital colored photographs of voters during the early voting period for voter ID purposes.

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: PENDING

AB 301X: Removes all exceptions to the restoration of the right to vote of a person convicted of a felony, particularly relating to residents who were convicted of felonies in another state.

Proof of Citizenship

Status: PENDING

SB 367: Requires county clerks, field registrars, or employees of voter registration agencies to reject a voter registration card unless the voter applicant submits documentary proof of citizenship to the county clerk.

New Hampshire

Repealing or Reducing the Impact of Strict Photo

Voter ID Laws

Status: PENDING

HB 287: Eliminates voter identification requirements.

New Jersey

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: PENDING

AB 466: Provides voter registration assistance to persons completing parole, probation, and criminal sentences.

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

AB 674/SB 200: Requires voters to present current, valid, government photo ID in order to vote a regular ballot. Mail-in ballots must include a copy of required ID. Free voter ID would be available for certain voting-age citizens.

Early Voting

Status: PASSED, NOT YET SIGNED

AB 3553: Establishes early voting in New Jersey, starting on the fifth Monday before Election Day and ending on the second calendar day before the election.

New Mexico

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 103: Requires all voters—including absentee—to show a government-issued photo ID to vote a regular ballot. At least two election officials must verify the voter's ID. Student ID and tribal ID would be accepted.

Online Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 225, HB 497: Allow a voter to update registration information online.

Voter Registration Drive Restrictions

Status: PENDING

HB 444: Defines “third-party” registrars; requires such agents to register with the secretary of state; requires third-party groups to undergo training and certification; and prohibits quota-based payment, among other provisions.

SAVE Program Purge

Status: PENDING

SB 209: Requires the secretary of state to periodically compare the state voter rolls to a federal database to remove non-citizens.

New York

Permanent and/or Portable Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

AB 83, AB 149, SB 1990: Require the board of elections to transfer the voter registration of a voter to wherever they move in the state.

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

AB 172: Allows first-time voters to register to vote on any day (including Election Day) that the board of elections is open for business.

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

AB 689/SB 1920: Provides early voting in the state of New York. Early voting would begin 14 days before a general election and end seven days before Election Day.

Preregistration

Status: PENDING

AB 2042/SB 1992: Allows citizens who are at least 16 years of age to pre-register to vote.

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: PENDING

AB 2301: Requires the department of corrections to provide voter registration applications to people who have "fully completed a sentence of imprisonment for the conviction of a felony."

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

AB 3788, AB 2789, SB 100: (PENDING) Requires that a valid government issued photo identification card be presented when casting a ballot.

Online Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

SB 619, SB 1991, AB 149, AB 187: Requires the board of elections to accept voter registrations electronically through its Website.

North Carolina

Online Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 102: Make printable registration forms available online and allow citizens who also have a valid state ID to complete and submit voter registration forms electronically.

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

HB 188: Mandates a minimum of 20 hours of "one-stop voting" and early voting on weekends "with not less than six nor more than eight of those 20 hours on the final Saturday" before Election Day.

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 253: Establishes the right to vote in elections; requires voters to prove identity by either having their photo taken by an election official and signing an affidavit or presenting photo ID; includes challenger provisions.

Ohio

Online Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 78: Requires the secretary of state to create an online voter registration system and to permit data sharing in order to maintain the statewide voter registration database.

Oklahoma

Proof of Citizenship

Status: PENDING

HB 1891: Requires voter applicants to submit a legible photocopy of a document that proves citizenship.

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 2116: Amends the current voter ID law to require photo ID to vote. The bill removes the option of using a voter identification card that was issued by the county board of elections in lieu of photo ID.

Oregon

Establishing Federal Standards or Incentives

Status: PENDING

HJM 8: Urges Congress to pass legislation requiring states to eliminate barriers to voting.

Appendix I: Election Legislation By State

Oregon (*continued*)

Permanent and/or Portable Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 2198: Requires a voter registration agency that receives a person's change of address—whether electronically, verbally, or in writing— to submit the change of address to the Secretary of State.

Preregistration

Status: PENDING

HB 2988: Allows person who is at least 16 years of age to register to vote.

Campus Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 3175: Directs public universities and community colleges to increase voter registration access and information.

Proof of Citizenship

Status: PENDING

HB 3428: Requires first-time voter registrants to provide evidence of citizenship in order to be registered to vote.

Pennsylvania

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 178/SB 364: Provides same-day registration for qualified citizens.

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

SR 28: To conduct a study on the feasibility of adopting early voting or same-day registration (or both) for future elections.

Rhode Island

Vote by Mail

Status: PENDING

HB 5040: Allows all electors to vote by mail ballot without providing a reason.

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

HB 5683: Provides early voting, starting on the third Thursday before Election Day and ending on the last Friday before the election.

Repealing or Reducing the Impact of Strict Photo Voter ID Laws

Status: PENDING

HB 5776: Repeal the voter identification law.

South Carolina

Early Voting Restrictions

Status: PENDING

HB 3176: “Establishes early voting” in South Carolina and effectively end the state’s existing in-person absentee voting law that provides early voting, by excuse, for 30 days.

Proof of Citizenship

Status: PENDING

S 227: Requires voter registrants to submit proof of citizenship when registering to vote.

Tennessee

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

SB 263/SB 908: Authorizes a person to register to vote during early voting periods and on the day of election.

Early Voting

Status: PENDING

HB 286/SB 449: Extends early voting hours to 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Saturdays.

Repealing or Reducing the Impact of Strict Photo Voter ID Laws

Status: PENDING

HB 252: Allows any photo identification issued by public institution of higher learning to be used as evidence of identification for voting purposes.

Texas

Online Voter Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 216, HB 313, SB 315: Require the secretary of state to implement a program allowing a person who has a valid state ID or driver's license to register to vote on official state Web sites.

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 464/SB 81: Allows for voter registration and voting on Election Day or during the early voting period.

Texas (*continued*)

Early Voting Restrictions

Status: PENDING

HB 2106: Reduces the early voting period by seven days.

Interstate Compacts

Status: PENDING

HB 2372: Establishes an "interstate voter registration crosscheck program."

Voter Education

Status: PENDING

HB 2484: Establishes Voter Education Month for public school students in grade 12.

Proof of Citizenship

Status: PENDING

HB 3074: Relates to the verification of citizenship of an applicant for voter registration.

Utah

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 91: Permits a person to register to vote and cast a provisional ballot on Election Day in the voting precinct where the person resides.

Permanent and/or Portable Voter Registration

Status: PASSED, NOY YET SIGNED

HB 378: Allows for the use of the provisional ballot as a voter registration form in the voter's county of residence.

Vermont

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 42: Proposes to allow voters to register and vote on the day of an election.

Virginia

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: FAILED

HJ 17: Authorizes the General Assembly to provide by general law for the restoration of civil rights to people convicted of felonies who have completed their sentence.

Early Voting Restrictions

Status: FAILED

HJ 539/SJ 269: Deletes the present constitutional language that provides for restoration of civil rights by "the Governor or other appropriate authority."

Restoration of Voting Rights

Status: FAILED

HB 16, HB 1098, HB 1905: Provide for the automatic restoration of civil rights to people convicted of nonviolent felonies--excluding drug or election-related felonies--upon completion of sentence.

Voter ID

Status: ENACTED

HB 1337, SB 1256: Limits the required voter ID to government issued, current and photo ID only. Voters without photo ID must vote by provisional ballot.

Early Voting

Status: FAILED

HB 1592: Provides that any registered voter qualified to vote in the election may vote in person from 19 to three days before the election at specified times and at the sites provided in the locality.

Voter Registration Drive Restrictions

Status: ENACTED

HB 1747/SB 1008 (Chapter 465): Requires individuals and groups conducting voter registration drives to register with the state; undergo training; and return completed applications within 10 days.

Interstate Compacts

Status: ENACTED

HB 2022/Chapter 435: Directs the State Board to cooperate with other states to develop systems to compare voters and registration lists to remove duplicate registrations.

Voter ID

Status: FAILED

HB 1787: Limit the required voter ID to government-issued, current and valid photo ID. Provides free ID to certain voters.

Appendix I: Election Legislation By State

Virginia (continued)

Proof of Citizenship

Status: FAILED

HB 1788: Requires voter applicants to present proof of citizenship with their applications. Anyone who has registered to vote in Virginia before January 1, 2014 would be exempt from this rule.

Online Voter Registration

Status: ENACTED

HB 2341/Chapter 520: This bill provides that a person who is qualified to register to vote may apply to register to vote by electronic means authorized by the State Board of Elections.

SAVE Program Purge

Status: PASSED, NOT YET SIGNED

SB 1077: Authorizes the State Board of Elections to apply to participate in the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program for list maintenance purposes.

Washington

Same Day Registration

Status: PENDING

HB 1267/SB 5268: Allows voters to register to vote up to 5:00 p.m. on Election Day or submit online voter registration applications no later than eight days before Election Day.

Preregistration

Status: PENDING

HB 1279/ SB 5270: Allows eligible citizens who are at least sixteen years of age to preregister to vote.

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 1317: (PENDING) Establishes a photo voter ID requirement to vote in person or by mail. ID must be government-issued. Student ID and public assistance ID are accepted for voting purposes.

West Virginia

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

HB 2215, HB 2350, SB 13: Require voters to provide a photo ID when voting.

Wisconsin

Early Voting Restrictions

Status: PENDING

AB 54: Reduces the early voting period by eliminating early voting on weekends.

Wyoming

Voter ID

Status: PENDING

SF 134: Requires voters—including first-time absentee voters—to show current, valid, government-issued photo ID to vote, or else vote by provisional ballot. First-time voters must also show a government document showing name and address.

Appendix II:

Partisan Composition of Legislatures and Governor's Offices

Democratic Legislature and Governor

California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Hawaii
Illinois
Maryland
Massachusetts
Minnesota
New York
Oregon
Vermont
Washington
West Virginia

Republican Legislature and Governor

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Florida
Georgia
Idaho
Indiana
Kansas
Louisiana
Michigan
Mississippi
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

Republican Legislature and Democratic Governor

Arkansas
Montana
Missouri
North Carolina

Divided Legislature, Democratic Governor

Kentucky
New Hampshire

Divided Legislature, Republican Governor

Iowa

Democratic Legislature, Republican Governor

Maine
Nevada
New Jersey
New Mexico

Unicameral Legislature and Republican Governor

Nebraska

Democratic Legislature, Independent Governor

Rhode Island

Appendix III: State Election Chiefs

Republican Secretaries of State

Alabama: Beth Chapman
Arizona: Ken Bennett
Arkansas: Mark Martin
Colorado: Scott Gessler
Florida: Kurt Browning
Georgia: Brian Kemp
Idaho: Ben Ysursa
Indiana: Connie Lawsom
Iowa: Matt Schulz
Kansas: Kris Kobach
Louisiana: Tom Schedler
Maine: Charlie E. Summers
Michigan: Ruth Johnson
Mississippi: Delbert Hosemann
Nebraska: John Gale
New Jersey: Kim Guadagno
New Mexico: Dianna Duran
North Dakota: Alvin "Al" Jaeger
Ohio: Jon Husted
Oklahoma: Glenn Coffee
South Carolina: Mark Hammond
South Dakota: Jason Gant
Tennessee: Tre Hargett
Texas: John Steen, Jr.
Washington: Sam Reed
Wyoming: Max Maxfield

Democratic Secretaries of State

California: Debra Bowen
Connecticut: Denise Merrill
Kentucky: Alison Lundergan Grimes
Massachusetts: William Galvin
Minnesota: Mark Ritchie
Missouri: Robin Carnahan
Montana: Linda McCulloch
Nevada: Ross Miller
Oregon: Kate Brown
Rhode Island: A. Ralph Mollis
Vermont: Jim Condos
West Virginia: Natalie Tennant
Wisconsin: Douglas La Follete

Miscellaneous

Alaska: Gail Fenumiai, Director, Division of Election
Delaware: Commissioner of Elections, Department
of Elections
Hawaii: Scott Nago, Chief Election Officer, Office of
Elections
Illinois: William McGuffage, chairman, State Board of
Elections
Maryland: Robert L. Walker, chairman, State Board
of Elections
New Hampshire: Michael A. Delaney, Attorney
General
New York: Todd Valentine and Robert Brehm, Co-
Directors, State Board of Elections
North Carolina: Gary Bartlett, Director, State Board
of Elections
Pennsylvania: Carol Aichele, Secretary of the
Commonwealth
Utah: Greg Bell, Lt. Governor
Virginia: Janet Polarek, Secretary of the
Commonwealth

Project Vote is a national nonpartisan, nonprofit organization that promotes voting in historically underrepresented communities. Project Vote takes a leadership role in nationwide voting rights and election administration issues, working through research, litigation, and advocacy to ensure that our constituencies can register, vote, and cast ballots that count.

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