

**WHAT YOU
NEED TO
KNOW ABOUT
VOTING
AND WHY**

KIM WEHLE

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Chapter 1 Takeaway Box

- Voter Two-Step:
 1. Register. This varies by state, but you can always go to the DMV.
 2. Vote. Get accurate information and bring the right ID; this also varies by state!
- If you encounter flak at the polls, demand—at a minimum—to cast a provisional ballot!
- Be sure to keep your registration up to date if you move or miss an election cycle.

STATE	EARLY VOTING ALLOWED?
Alabama	No
Alaska	Yes 15 days before election until day of election
Arizona	Yes 26 days before election until Friday before election
Arkansas	Yes 15 days before election until 5 P.M. Monday before election
California	Yes 29 days before election until day before election

STATE	EARLY VOTING ALLOWED?
Colorado	Yes
Connecticut	No Must be sent by 7 P.M. the day before election
Delaware	Yes At least 10 days before election until Sunday before election
District of Columbia	Yes 7 days before election until Saturday before election
Florida	Yes 10 days before election until 3 days before election
Georgia	Yes Fourth Monday prior to a primary election until Friday immediately prior to election
Hawaii	Yes 10 days before election until Saturday before election
Idaho	Yes Third Monday before election until 5 P.M. Friday before election
Illinois	Yes 40th day before election for temporary polling locations and 15th day before election for permanent locations until end of the day before election
Indiana	Yes 28 days before election until noon day before election
Iowa	Yes 29 days before election until 5 P.M. day before election

STATE	EARLY VOTING ALLOWED?
Kansas	Yes 20 days before election or Tuesday before election (depends on county) until noon day before election
Kentucky	No
Louisiana	Yes 14 days before election until 7 days before election
Maine	Yes 30 to 45 days before election until 3 business days before election
Maryland	Yes Second Thursday before election until Thursday before election
Massachusetts	Yes 11 days before election until second business day before election (Friday before)
Michigan	Yes 40 days before election until day before election
Minnesota	Yes 46 days before election until 5 P.M. day before election
Mississippi	No
Missouri	No
Montana	Yes 30 days before election until day before election
Nebraska	Yes 30 days before election until Election Day
Nevada	Yes Third Saturday preceding election until Friday before election

STATE	EARLY VOTING ALLOWED?
New Hampshire	No
New Jersey	Yes 45 days before election until 3 P.M. day before election
New Mexico	Yes Third Saturday before election until Saturday before election
New York	Yes 10th day before election until second day before election
North Carolina	Yes Third Wednesday before election until 1 P.M. on last Saturday before election
North Dakota	Yes 15 days before election until day before election
Ohio	Yes 28 days before election until 2 P.M. Monday before election
Oklahoma	Yes Thursday preceding election until 2 P.M. on Saturday before election
Oregon	No
Pennsylvania	No
Rhode Island	No
South Carolina	No

STATE	EARLY VOTING ALLOWED?
South Dakota	Yes 45 days before election until 5 P.M. day before election
Tennessee	Yes 20 days before election until 5 days before election
Texas	Yes 17 days before election until 4 days before election
Utah	Yes 14 days before election until Friday before election
Vermont	Yes 45 days before election until 5 P.M. day before election
Virginia	Yes Second Saturday before election until 5 P.M. Saturday before election
Washington	No
West Virginia	Yes 13 days before election until 3 days before election
Wisconsin	Yes 14 days before election until Sunday before election
Wyoming	Yes 40 days before election until day before election

Here's a chart with more information on provisional voting in your state, as well as how to confirm whether or not your provisional ballot will be counted:

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Alabama	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>If there was an issue with the voter's identification, the voter must provide proper identification to the board of registrars no later than 5 P.M. on the Friday following Election Day.</p> <p>Voters can contact their local board of registrars starting a week after Election Day to determine if their ballots were counted.</p>
Alaska	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>A letter is sent to the voter if the ballot is rejected or only partially counted.</p>

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Arizona	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>If there was an issue with the voter's identification, the voter must provide it by returning to the polling place on Election Day before 7:00 P.M. or going to the county elections office within 5 days of Election Day.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their provisional ballot here: https://voter.azsos.gov/VoterView/ProvisionalBallotSearch.do.</p>
Arkansas	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>In most cases, the election commission will mail a notice to voters notifying them of whether or not their vote was counted.</p>
California	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters can find the necessary information to check the status of their provisional ballot here: https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/ballot-status/index.htm.</p>

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Colorado	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>The election judge will give the voter a receipt that contains directions for the voter to determine the status of the voter's ballot.</p>
Connecticut	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>The moderator will give the voter a receipt that contains directions for the voter to determine the status of the voter's ballot.</p>
Delaware	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots here: https://ivote.de.gov/provotes.tat.aspx.</p>

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
District of Columbia	Yes—referred to as “special ballots”	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>If there is an issue with the voter’s identification or proof of residence, the voter has 2 days to show proper identification/ proof of residence to the board of elections.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their ballots here: https://www.dcboe.org/Voters/Absentee-Voting/Special-Ballot-Status.</p>
Florida	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>The voter must provide evidence of voter eligibility to the local supervisor of elections no later than 5 P.M. on the second day following Election Day. If the sole reason for casting the provisional ballot was due to a lack of proper identification, the voter does not need to provide further evidence. The signature on the provisional ballot will be compared to the signature on file with the local canvassing board.</p> <p>Voters will receive a Notice of Rights at the polling place with instructions on how to check the status of their ballots.</p>

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Georgia	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>If there is an issue with the voter's identification, the voter has 3 days from the close of voting to provide proper identification to the county registrar office.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots here: https://www.mvp.sos.ga.gov/MVP/mvp.do.</p>
Hawaii	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their ballots by calling 1-808-453-VOTE (8683).</p>
Idaho	No	N/A	N/A
Illinois	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>If there is an issue with the voter's identification, the voter has until 7 P.M. on the Thursday following Election Day to provide proper identification to the county clerk's office.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their ballots on their county clerk's website (starting 2 weeks after Election Day).</p>

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Indiana	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters may contact the county election board after Election Day to determine if their ballots were counted.</p>
Iowa	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>The voter may provide evidence of voting eligibility to the precinct election officials or the county auditor's office by the date listed on the provisional ballot envelope.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their ballots here: https://sos.iowa.gov/elections/absentee-ballotstatus/absentee/search.</p>
Kansas	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>The voter must complete both a voter registration application form and the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters may contact the local county election office after Election Day to determine if their ballots were counted.</p>
Kentucky	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their ballots here: https://vrsws.sos.ky.gov/provweb/.</p>

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Louisiana	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their ballots here, starting one week after Election Day: https://voterportal.sos.la.gov/provisionalvoters.</p>
Maine	Yes	It depends—voting officials count all ballots first, and the validity of provisional ballots is only investigated if the number of provisional ballots cast would change the outcome of the election.	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>A notice will be posted on the Maine Department of the Secretary of State website to let voters know if provisional ballots have been investigated.</p>
Maryland	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>If there is an issue with the voter's identification/proof of residency, the voter must provide proper identification/proof of residency to their local board of elections by the second Wednesday after the election.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their ballots here: https://voterservices.elections.maryland.gov/VoterSearch</p>

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>If there is an issue with the voter's identification, the voter must provide proper identification to the polling place or office of their local election official by the close of voting on Election Day.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their ballots by calling 1-800-462-VOTE (8683).</p>
Michigan	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>If the voter failed to provide proper identification or residency verification, the voter must provide it to their local city or township clerk no later than 6 days after Election Day.</p> <p>Voters can contact their local city or township clerk to determine the status of their ballots.</p>
Minnesota	No	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters will receive written information at the polls regarding how to determine if their ballots were counted.</p>

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Missouri	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>If the voter failed to provide proper identification, the voter must provide it to the election officials at the polling place before the close of polls on Election Day.</p> <p>Your provisional ballot will be counted if you return to the polling place and show an Option 1 ID or if the signature on the provisional ballot envelope matches the signature on your voter registration record.</p> <p>Voters will receive written information at the polls regarding how to determine if their ballots were counted.</p>
Montana	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>The voter has until 5 P.M. on the day after Election Day to provide valid identification or voter eligibility information to the county election office.</p> <p>Voters will be notified by election officials regarding whether or not their ballots were counted.</p>

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Nebraska	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots starting the second Wednesday after Election Day here: https://www.votercheck.necvr.ne.gov/.</p>
Nevada	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters can call 1-877-766-8683 to check the status of their provisional ballots starting the eighth day after Election Day. Voters will need their unique affirmation number that they received at the polling place.</p>
New Hampshire	No	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters can call 1-877-658-6837 to check the status of their provisional ballots.</p>

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
New Mexico	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot. Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots here: https://voterportal.servis.sos.state.nm.us/ProvisionalSearch.aspx .
New York	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot. The poll worker will give voters a phone number or a website to check the status of their provisional ballots.
North Carolina	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot. Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots here: https://vt.ncsbe.gov/RegProvPIN/ .
North Dakota	No—provisional ballots are not necessary since voter registration is not required.	N/A	N/A

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Ohio	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>If the voter did not provide valid identification at the polls, then they must provide it, in person, to the board of elections within 7 days of Election Day.</p> <p>No information is available on how voters can check the status of their provisional ballots.</p>
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters can contact the county election board to check the status of their provisional ballots after 1 P.M. on the Friday after Election Day.</p>
Oregon	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	<p>No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots here: https://secure.sos.state.or.us/orestar/vr/showVoterSearch.do.</p>

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot. Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots starting 7 days after Election Day here: https://www.pavoterservices.pa.gov/Pages/ProvisionalBallotSearch.aspx .
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	The voter has until the close of business on the day after Election Day to provide valid identification or additional eligibility information to the Board of Canvassers. Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots here: https://www.ri.gov/election/provisional_ballots/ .
South Carolina	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot. Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots here: https://info.scvotes.sc.gov/eng/voterinquiry/VoterInformationRequest.aspx?PageMode=ProvisionalBallotInfo .

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
South Dakota	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot. Voters will receive a notification of whether or not their provisional ballots were counted.
Tennessee	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	Voters have 2 business days after Election Day to provide proper identification to the election commission office. Voters can contact the Tennessee secretary of state to find out the status of their provisional ballots.
Texas	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	Voters have 6 days after Election Day to provide valid identification to the voter registrar's office. Voters will receive a notice in the mail regarding whether or not their provisional ballots were counted.
Utah	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot. Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots here: https://votesearch.utah.gov/voter-search/search/search-by-voter/track-mail-ballot .

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Vermont	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot. Voters will be notified by their town clerk if their provisional ballots were not counted.
Virginia	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	Voters have until 12 P.M. on the Friday after Election Day to provide valid identification to their local electoral board. Election officials will provide voters with a phone number to check the status of their provisional ballots.
Washington	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot. Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots by contacting their county elections department.
West Virginia	Yes	Yes, even if the voter went to the incorrect precinct (but only the votes for the races in which the voter was eligible to vote in will be counted).	No additional steps are required beyond completing the provisional ballot. Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots here: https://services.sos.wv.gov/Elections/Voter/ProvisionalBallotSearch .

STATE	IS IT ALLOWED?	WILL IT BE COUNTED?	WHERE/HOW YOU MAKE SURE IT'S COUNTED
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>Voters must provide proper identification or other eligibility information to the polling place by 8 P.M. on Election Day or to the municipal clerk by 4 P.M. the Friday after Election Day.</p> <p>Voters can check the status of their provisional ballots here: https://myvote.wi.gov.</p>
Wyoming	Yes	Yes, as long as it is cast in the correct precinct.	<p>Voters have until the close of business on the day after Election Day to present proper identification or additional eligibility information to the county clerk.</p> <p>Voters will be given information on how to check the status of their provisional ballots at the polling place.</p>

STATE	REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT
Alabama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absent from county on Election Day • Illness or physical disability that prevents you from physically voting at the polling place • Registered Alabama voter but you are <i>temporarily</i> living outside the county (military, employed outside of US, in college) • Appointed election officer at a place other than your polling place • You work a required shift (10 hours or more) that coincides with polling hours • You are currently incarcerated in prison or jail and have not been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude • You are a caregiver for a family member to the second degree of kinship by affinity or consanguinity and the family member is confined to his or her home
Alaska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Arizona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Arkansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must include a copy of your Arkansas ID with application and preferred method to receive ballot • “Unavoidably” absent from polling place on Election Day • Illness or physical disability preventing you from physically voting at your polling place • Member of the armed forces or a spouse or dependent of a member of the armed forces • Permanent residence in Arkansas but you are temporarily living outside the United States
California	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION	DEADLINE TO RECEIVE BALLOT
<p>In person: 5 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: 5 days before Election Day</p>	<p>Received by Election Day</p>
<p>In person: 10 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: 10 days before Election Day</p>	<p>Postmarked by Election Day and received 10 days after Election Day</p>
<p>In person: 11 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: 11 days before Election Day</p>	<p>Election Day</p>
<p>In person: 1 day before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: 7 days before Election Day</p> <p>By authorized agent: 1:30 p.m. on Election Day</p>	<p>Election Day</p>
<p>By mail: 7 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 7 days before Election Day</p>	<p>Postmarked by Election Day and received within 3 days of Election Day</p>

STATE	REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT
Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will automatically receive a mail ballot as long as you are registered to vote • If you need your ballot mailed to a different address than what is on your voter registration, you must apply
Connecticut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absent from town during <i>all</i> hours of voting • Illness • Physical disability that makes it difficult for you to physically vote at the polls • Active duty US military • Religion prevents activity on Election Day • Duties as an election official prevent you from voting on Election Day
Delaware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business or occupation prevents you from coming to the polls in person • Away at college or university • On vacation • Religion prevents you from coming in person • Experiencing temporary or permanent physical disability • In public service of US or Delaware and cannot come to the polls
District of Columbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required • Some counties allow you to request an absentee ballot online (check with supervisor of elections)
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION	DEADLINE TO RECEIVE BALLOT
By mail: 8 days before Election Day	Received by 7:00 P.M. on Election Day
By mail: 1 day before Election Day	Election Day
By mail: 1 day before Election Day	Election Day
By mail: 7 days before Election Day	No later than 7:00 P.M. on Election Day
In person: 1 day before Election Day By mail: 6 days before Election Day	Election Day
By mail: 4 days before Election Day	Election Day

STATE	REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT
Hawaii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Idaho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Illinois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific, reasonable expectation you will be absent from the county on Election Day for the entire time the polls are open • Disability • At least 65 years old • Election duties outside of voting precinct • Scheduled to work during the entire time the polls are open • Unavailability of transportation • Confined due to illness or injury • Prevented due to religious discipline or holiday • Participant in state's confidentiality program • Serious sex offender • Member of the military or a public safety officer
Iowa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Kansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required • Must provide current Kansas driver's license number on application. If you cannot, then you must provide a copy of your photo ID.

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION	DEADLINE TO RECEIVE BALLOT
By mail: 7 days before Election Day	No later than 7:00 P.M. on Election Day
In person: 4 days before Election Day By mail: 11 days before Election Day	Election Day
In person: 1 day before Election Day By mail: 5 days before Election Day	No later than 14 days after Election Day
In person: 1 day before Election Day By mail: 8 days before Election Day	Election Day
In person: 1 day before Election Day By mail: 10 days before Election Day	Postmarked 1 day before Election Day and received 6 days after Election Day or returned to the county auditor's office by the time the polls close on Election Day
By mail: 7 days before Election Day	No later than 6:00 P.M. on Election Day

STATE	REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced in age, disabled, or ill • Military personnel or their dependent • Overseas citizen • Student who temporarily resides outside the county • Voter who temporarily resides outside of Kentucky but maintains eligibility to vote in Kentucky • Incarcerated but not yet convicted of a crime • Employed outside the county during all hours the polls are open
Louisiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student or teacher living outside the parish of registration • Minister, priest, rabbi, or other member of the clergy outside the parish of registration • Are or expect to be temporarily outside the parish of registration on Election Day and during the early voting period • Moved your residence more than 100 miles from your former residence after the voter registration books closed (30 days before Election Day) • Expect to be hospitalized on Election Day and did not know until after early voting had passed or were hospitalized during early voting as well • Expect to be on the water during the election period • Incarcerated not for a felony • Participant in the Confidentiality Program • Sequestered for jury duty on Election Day • Secretary of state, employee of secretary of state, or an employee of the registrar of voters • Age 65 years or older • Reside in a nursing home, veterans' home, or hospital for a physical disability • Involuntarily confined in an institution for mental treatment outside the parish of registration • If you registered to vote by mail, you must vote in person the first time unless you appear in the registrar of voters before Election Day to confirm your identity

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION	DEADLINE TO RECEIVE BALLOT
By mail: 7 days before Election Day	Election Day
By mail: 4:30 p.m. on the fourth day before Election Day	1 day before Election Day BUT Election Day for hospitalized voters

STATE	REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT
Maine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Maryland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absent from city or town on Election Day • Physical disability that prevents you from voting at the polling place • Cannot vote at the polls due to religious beliefs • Confined in a correctional facility on something other than a felony charge
Michigan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Mississippi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be away from county on Election Day for any reason • Student or teacher at a school that requires you to be away from your county on Election Day • Temporary or permanent disability that makes you unable to vote in person • Parent, spouse, or dependent of a person with a temporary or physical disability who is hospitalized outside of their county or more than 50 miles away and you will be with them on Election Day • 65 or older • Required to be at work on Election Day when the polls are open • Member, spouse, or dependent of the congressional delegation • Disabled war veteran in a hospital • Member of merchant marines or American Red Cross

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION	DEADLINE TO RECEIVE BALLOT
By mail: 5 days before Election Day	No later than 8:00 P.M. on Election Day
By mail: 7 days before Election Day	Postmarked by Election Day and received 10 days after Election Day
By mail: By 12:00 p.m. on the day before Election Day	Election Day
In person: 1 day before Election Day By mail: 4 days before Election Day	No later than 8:00 P.M. on Election Day
By mail: 1 day before Election Day	Election Day
By mail: 8 days before Election Day	Received 1 day before Election Day

STATE	REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT
Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be absent from voting jurisdiction on Election Day • Incapacitated due to illness or physical disability, or caring for such a person • Restricted by religious belief or practice • Employed by Election Day authority • Incarcerated, but retained voting qualifications • Certified participation on the address confidentiality program established under sections 589.660 to 589.681 because of safety concerns
Montana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Nebraska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Nevada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
New Hampshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be absent on the day of any state election • Will be unable to appear due to religious commitment • Unable to vote due to physical disability • Military service • Cannot appear at the polls due to employment obligation during the time the polls are open
New Jersey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION	DEADLINE TO RECEIVE BALLOT
<p>In person: 1 day before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: 7 days before Election Day</p>	Election Day
By mail: By 12:00 p.m. on the day before Election Day	No later than 8:00 P.M. on Election Day
By mail: 11 days before Election Day	Election Day
By mail: No later than 5:00 p.m. on the fourteenth calendar day before Election Day	No later than 7:00 P.M. on Election Day
By mail: No specific deadline but 7 days before Election Day is recommended	Election Day
<p>In person: 3:00 p.m. on the day before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: 7 days before Election Day</p>	No later than 7:00 P.M. on Election Day

STATE	REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT
New Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be absent from county or city on Election Day • Illness or physical disability or caring for such a person • Resident or patient of a Veteran's Health Administration Hospital • Detained in jail awaiting grand jury action or confined in prison after conviction for any offense other than a felony
North Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required • Must handwrite signature and if you cannot include a driver's license or social security number, must include a copy of your ID with application • When filling out ballot, must do so in the presence of a notary or two witnesses who must sign the ballot
North Dakota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required • Must include a copy of ID
Ohio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required • Must provide driver's license number or last four digits of Social Security number. If not, must provide a copy of ID
Oklahoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Oregon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All elections are mail-in • Only apply if you need ballot sent somewhere other than typical mailing address

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION	DEADLINE TO RECEIVE BALLOT
By mail: 4 days before Election Day	Election Day
In person: 1 day before Election Day By mail: 7 days before Election Day	Postmarked 1 day before Election Day and received 7 days after Election Day
By mail: 7 days before Election Day	Postmarked by Election Day and received no later than 3 days after Election Day
By mail: No specific deadline. 7 days before Election Day recommended.	Postmarked 1 day before Election Day and received 5 days after Election Day
By mail: 3 days before Election Day	Postmarked 1 day before Election Day and received 10 days after Election Day; returned in person no later than 7:30 P.M. on Election Day
By mail: 6 days before Election Day	Election Day
By mail: 5 days before Election Day	Election Day

STATE	REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT
Pennsylvania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military service • College students • Spouse or dependent of someone in the military • Member of the merchant marine • Member of a religious or welfare group attached to and serving with armed forces • Occupation or duties will cause you to be away from municipalities on Election Day • A war veteran who is bedridden or hospitalized due to illness or injury • Ill or physically disabled • Employed by the commonwealth or federal government and duties require you to be absent • Employed by the county and Election Day duties will prevent you from voting • Observing a religious holiday • Must provide PA driver's license or PennDOT ID number or the last four digits of Social Security number
Rhode Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION	DEADLINE TO RECEIVE BALLOT
By mail: 7 days before Election Day	For most elections, 5:00 P.M. on the Friday before Election Day; for presidential elections, no later than 8:00 P.M. on Election Day
By mail: 21 days before Election Day	Election Day

STATE	REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT
South Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be away from county of residence AND • Student away at college • Serving with American Red Cross or United Service Organization • Government employee • On vacation • Live overseas • Physically disabled • Job prevents you from voting • Certified election official and will be at work • Attending to a sick or disabled person • Admitted to the hospital on day of or at least four days prior • Person who for religious reasons does not want to vote on a Saturday (presidential primaries only) • Death or funeral in your family within three days • On jury duty • 65 or older • Confined to jail or pretrial facility • Member of the armed forces or merchant marines
South Dakota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required • Must send a copy of your photo ID with application; if not, must have application signed and notarized

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION	DEADLINE TO RECEIVE BALLOT
In person: 1 day before Election Day By mail: 4 days before Election Day	Election Day
In person: 1 day before Election Day By mail: 1 day before Election Day	Election Day

STATE	REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT
Tennessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be outside the county of registration • Enrolled as a full-time student outside county of registration • On jury duty • 60 years of age or older • Physical disability and an inaccessible polling place • Hospitalized, ill, or physically disabled • Caretaker of a person who is hospitalized, ill, or disabled • Candidate for office in the election • Election Day official or employee of Election Day commission • Observing a religious holiday • Possess a valid commercial driver license and will be working outside the state or county • Member of the military or overseas citizen • Licensed physician who filed a statement with county election commission stating you are medically unable to vote at least 5 days before Election Day and signed under penalty of perjury. • Reside in a licensed facility providing permanent care other than a penal institution outside county of residence • If you registered to vote by mail, you must vote in person in your first election.
Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65 years or older • Disabled • Out of the county on Election Day and during the early voting period • Confined to jail but otherwise eligible • If first-time voter and did not provide driver's license number or Social Security number on voter registration, must include copy of photo ID
Utah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION	DEADLINE TO RECEIVE BALLOT
By mail: 7 days before Election Day	No later than the close of polls on Election Day
In person: 11 days before Election Day By mail: 11 days before Election Day	Postmarked by Election Day and received by the day after Election Day
By mail: 7 days before Election Day	Postmarked 1 day before Election Day and received 6 days after Election Day

STATE	REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT
Vermont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required
Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student attending college outside of Virginia locality • Have business outside county/city of residence on Election Day • Personal business or vacation outside residence on Election Day • Working or commuting to work for 11 or more hours between 6:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. on Election Day • First responder • Disability or illness • Primarily and personally responsible for the care of a disabled family member confined at home • Pregnant • Confined and awaiting trial, or convicted of a misdemeanor • Electoral board member, registrar, officer of election, or custodian of voting equipment • Religious obligation • Active duty member of the armed forces or merchant marine • Temporarily residing outside of US • Moved to another state less than 30 days before a presidential election • Authorized representative of candidate or party serving inside the polling place • Granted a protective order by a court
Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All elections are mail-in • Only apply if you need ballot sent somewhere other than typical mailing address

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION	DEADLINE TO RECEIVE BALLOT
<p>In person: 1 day before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: 1 day before Election Day</p>	<p>No later than 7:00 P.M. on Election Day</p>
<p>In person: 3 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: 7 days before Election Day</p>	<p>Before the close of polls on Election Day</p>
<p>By mail: No specific deadline; 7 days before Election Day recommended</p>	<p>Postmarked by Election Day and received 5 days after Election Day</p>

STATE	REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR AN ABSENTEE BALLOT
West Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All registered voters may vote by absentee ballot in person during the period of early voting • May vote by absentee ballot by mail if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absent from county due to personal or business travel • Attendance at a college or other place of education • Advanced age or disability and distance from county seat • Employment hours worked • Incarcerated or detained in jail or a home, but not due to a felony, treason, or election bribery • Injury or illness • Inaccessible early voting site and polling place • Personal or business travel and received ballot at address outside the county • Temporary residence outside the county • Served as an elected or appointed state or federal official • In hospital on election day; can have ballot delivered
Wisconsin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required • Must submit a copy of valid photo ID unless you are indefinitely confined due to age, illness, infirmity, or disability or military or permanently overseas
Wyoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excuse required

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION	DEADLINE TO RECEIVE BALLOT
By mail: 6 days before Election Day	Postmarked by Election Day and received by 6 days after Election Day; ballots with no postmark will be counted if received by 1 day after Election Day
By mail: No later than 5:00 p.m. on the Thursday before Election Day	No later than 8:00 P.M. on Election Day
By mail: 1 day before Election Day	No later than 7:00 P.M. on Election Day

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 1

- ~ Do you feel that the voting registration requirements for your state make sense? Why or why not?
- ~ What about the voter identification or other same-day registration and voting requirements—do they make sense? Why or why not?
- ~ What one thing did you learn from this chapter that you think is worth passing along to others in casual conversation? Why?

Chapter 2 Takeaway Box

- Missed an election? Follow up and keep your registration current.
- Moving? Update your address—your registration might not move with you.
- Off to college? Get an absentee ballot from your home state.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 2

- ~ Now that you know a bit more about how to register and what to bring to the polls, are you more or less convinced that a uniform federal standard would be preferable? Should the US Congress take even a few details about voting off the states' plates and issue national standards for voting (as the Constitution allows it to do)? Or would that be too much of an impediment on states' rights?
- ~ If you could put together a voting "recipe" for yourself and your family right now, what would be in it? Is that recipe something that should go in your important papers file, along with birth certificates and the deed for your home? Why or why not?
- ~ If you aren't convinced that the hassle of voting is worth the effort, what might change your mind? Put another way, what are you hoping to find in this book that you haven't heard already?

Chapter 3 Takeaway Box

- Ballots vary across the country and can be so confusing that people mistakenly skip voting for certain races or mark their votes incorrectly.
- Voting machines vary from state-to-state and are particularly vulnerable to cyberattacks if they lack paper backups.
- Congress needs to put more funding into voting infrastructure in addition to making Election Day a federal holiday so it's easier to vote. Politics has so far blocked such measures.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 3

- ~ We see a lot on the news about budgets, price tags for federal programs, and tax cuts. Do you think that spending taxpayer dollars on securing a solid voting infrastructure in the United States should be a priority? Why or why not?
- ~ Has this chapter changed how or when you might plan your vote in the next election? If so, how?
- ~ Technology has put electoral integrity at risk—just as it has done with our own private data, which is vulnerable to cyberattacks just like state voter registration lists are. Can you think of ways to design a ballot or a voting machine to make it safe from sabotage? Is this an area where the technology should go backward, not forward?

Chapter 4 Takeaway Box

- The Constitution contains no express *right* to vote, but it's central to American democracy and of vital importance.
- The Constitution does contain some language prohibiting the government from discriminating against certain people by denying them the right to vote.
- The Supreme Court mostly stays out of fights about voting, with a couple notable exceptions.
- Ironically, most voting problems must be fixed by voting to change things—not by lawsuits.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 4

- ~ What does it mean to have a “right” to do something? Did this chapter change your views on the robustness of your “right to vote” in America?
- ~ How much should the federal government step in to protect the right to vote? Did the framers of the Constitution get it right in leaving voting rights mostly up to states?
- ~ If you could tweak that division of power, how might you do so? Would you have Congress do more to standardize the voting process in the United States? If so, what? Would you object, for example, to a federal law requiring the use of a uniform form of ballot in all elections, like Canada has?

Chapter 5 Takeaway Box

- Citizens eighteen years of age and older can vote, but states can impose certain additional restrictions.
- Congress has forbidden noncitizens from voting in federal elections. Most state and local elections also ban noncitizen voting.
- Because of registration requirements, it's hard for homeless people to vote.
- People with felony records may or may not be able to vote, depending on the state.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 5

- ~ Whether you agree with them or not, what might be the rationales for keeping noncitizens, the homeless, and/or people convicted of felonies away from the ballot box?
- ~ On the other side of the scale, what are the rationales for embracing the right to vote for each of these categories of individuals?
- ~ If you completed this little exercise, did it change your point of view about any aspect of this particular discussion? If yes, good for you. It's never a bad thing to challenge yourself to change your mind once in a while.

Chapter 6 Takeaway Box

- We don't actually vote for the president in this country. We vote for "electors" whom we know nothing about.
- Whether your state's primary is open or closed makes a big difference in how much power the two major political parties have.
- In closed primary states, registering with a political party enhances your voting power.

STATE	NUMBER OF ELECTORAL VOTES
Alabama	9
Alaska	3
Arizona	11
Arkansas	6
California	55
Colorado	9
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
District of Columbia	3
*Florida	29
Georgia	16
Hawaii	4
Idaho	4
Illinois	20
Indiana	11
Iowa	6
Kansas	6
Kentucky	8
Louisiana	8
Maine	4
Maryland	10
Massachusetts	11
*Michigan	16
Minnesota	10
Mississippi	6
Missouri	10
Montana	3
Nebraska	5

STATE	NUMBER OF ELECTORAL VOTES
*Nevada	6
*New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	14
New Mexico	5
New York	29
North Carolina	15
North Dakota	3
Ohio	18
Oklahoma	7
Oregon	7
*Pennsylvania	20
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	9
South Dakota	3
Tennessee	11
Texas	38
Utah	6
Vermont	3
Virginia	13
Washington	12
West Virginia	5
*Wisconsin	10
Wyoming	3



DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 6

- ~ In light of how difficult it is to get on the presidential ballot, what kinds of qualities are needed to actually run for president? Are those qualities uniformly based on merit, or something else? If you could tweak the system, how would you tweak it?
- ~ How many Electoral College votes does your state get, and do you think those votes make a difference in the outcome of a presidential election? Did your views on this question change after reading this chapter? Why or why not?
- ~ Every election year, we hear how important segments of the American public want real change in Washington, DC. How feasible is such change so long as we have a two-party system in America, which is prescribed nowhere in the Constitution?

Chapter 7 Takeaway Box

- The number of House of Representatives members your state gets depends on the census and how many people (not citizens, mind you) live there.
- Every state gets two senators, regardless of population.
- When a member of Congress dies in office, you might have nobody representing you for a while (as is always the case for residents of Washington, DC). Is that a concern?

STATE	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Alabama	7
Alaska	1
Arizona	9
Arkansas	4
California	53
Colorado	7
Connecticut	5
Delaware	1
Florida	27
Georgia	14
Hawaii	2
Idaho	2
Illinois	18
Indiana	9
Iowa	4
Kansas	4
Kentucky	6
Louisiana	6
Maine	2
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	9
Michigan	14
Minnesota	8
Mississippi	4
Missouri	8
Montana	1

STATE	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Nebraska	3
Nevada	4
New Hampshire	2
New Jersey	12
New Mexico	3
New York	27
North Carolina	13
North Dakota	1
Ohio	16
Oklahoma	5
Oregon	5
Pennsylvania	18
Rhode Island	2
South Carolina	7
South Dakota	1
Tennessee	9
Texas	36
Utah	4
Vermont	1
Virginia	11
Washington	10
West Virginia	3
Wisconsin	8
Wyoming	1
TOTAL	435

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 7

- Now that you have a primer on elections to the House of Representatives and the role of the census in deciding how many members each state sends to Congress, do you agree that 435 is a reasonable cap on the total number of people in the House?
- We will talk about problems with our electoral system later in the book, but did anything surprise or trouble you in reading this chapter? If so, why?
- How important is it that people vote in primaries these days? If we assume that it is hard to flip gerrymandered districts (more on that later), can voters from the opposite side of the political aisle get their voices heard by voting for more moderate candidates in primaries? If the answer is yes, do you have a new appreciation for open primaries?

Chapter 8 Takeaway Box

- Gerrymandering is a serious threat to democracy because it allows politicians to manipulate the system in their favor.
- The Supreme Court has shut the door to addressing partisan gerrymandering through the federal courts as a matter of constitutional law.
- Some people believe that term limits for Congress would make politicians more accountable to voters.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 8

- If you had to defend partisan gerrymandering, how might you do it? Are there favorable reasons for allowing politicians to cement power in one party? After all, nothing in the Constitution bans the practice.
- Gerrymandering raises bigger questions about whether the two-party system of government itself is a problem for democracy by “We the People.” What arguments might you make in favor of a multiparty system? Given that gerrymandering cannot be resolved through the courts, what other ways might voters fix the problems with party-led politics?
- Can you think of an analogy in everyday life that helps you understand better the pros and cons of term limits for Congress? Some religious denominations, law firms, and corporations have a mandatory retirement age for leadership, for example. Do those analogies help clarify your point of view regarding whether term limits for Congress would be good or bad for American democracy?

Chapter 9 Takeaway Box

- Each state only gets two senators. This means that voters in bigger states matter less in the Senate than voters in smaller states. It's unfair, but it's in the Constitution.
- The winner-takes-all rule of vote-counting means that lots of votes may be wasted. This happens in presidential races and in elections to the House of Representatives.
- These problems must be fixed, if at all, by voting.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 9

- After reading the last two chapters, how are you feeling about your right to vote? If you are feeling defeated, why? If you are feeling emboldened, why? If there was one thing you could change about the system so far, what would it be?
- Do you think that the original reason for having two senators per state—that is, to make sure that the smaller states aren't drowned out by the larger states in Congress—makes sense today? If the Senate configuration can't be changed except by a constitutional amendment, what alterations might you make to the Senate's internal rules for deciding how it does its business?
- In the 2012 documentary *Electoral Dysfunction*, political humorist Mo Rocca did a mock election with elementary school kids, tasking them with deciding which was best—colored pencils or markers.¹⁵ The popular vote went to markers, but the Electoral College vote went to colored pencils, so colored pencils won the election. The losing kids were incensed. Does their outrage make sense to you on a human level? If so, do you think the winner-takes-all system should go? What should take its place?

Chapter 10 Takeaway Box

- Federal campaign finance laws are designed to make sure politicians answer to voters—not big money donors.
- In general, **campaigns** can spend all they want because the First Amendment allows them to.
- In general, **people** and **organizations** cannot donate all they want to campaigns, because Congress doesn't want politicians answering to big donors once they're in office. They should be working for the people.
- At least four workarounds to this last rule have emerged, however. They include soft money, PACs, super PACs, and hard money. These forces flood federal campaigns with money anyway—and it's not coming from individual voters.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 10

- What is the most important thing you learned from this chapter? Is it that campaigns can spend whatever they want? Or that individuals can only contribute \$2,700 to a campaign? Or that dark money—basically, unidentified bank accounts with gobs of money—can spend an unlimited amount on air convincing you to vote for or against a candidate?
- Do you think campaign finance limitations are a good idea in general? We didn't get into the statutory background or the rationale much in this chapter, but bear in mind that the law requires a certain amount of transparency so that we know how campaigns are getting and spending money. But with the workarounds, those laws aren't really doing much to keep campaigns influence-free—the airwaves are dominated by big cash anyway. Do you agree or disagree with this last proposition? Why?
- If you believe that some measure of government oversight over the financing of federal campaigns is worthwhile, how might we go about amending the federal campaign laws to make things more fair

for individual voters? Or has *Citizens United* made it too hard for Congress to do anything, now that corporations can invoke the First Amendment to protect their ability to spend, spend, spend? Some people believe that the only option to the problem of money in politics is a constitutional amendment overruling *Citizens United* and confining corporate spending on campaigns. But constitutional amendments are nearly impossible to achieve.

Chapter 11 Takeaway Box

- Data-driven studies show that voter fraud is a myth.
- New state laws make it harder and harder for eligible voters to vote—on the false rationale that voter fraud is a problem in America.
- Be wary of politicians’ motives, even those from your political party of choice. As the framers of the Constitution understood, it’s human nature to amass and retain individual power—even at the price of democracy by “We the People.”

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 11

- ~ Were you surprised to learn that voter fraud is a myth? Why do you think the belief in its existence is so widespread? Do you see a tension lurking here between the desires of politicians and the will of the people?
- ~ What does *Shelby County v. Holder* suggest about the power of the US Supreme Court—or, more accurately, the power of five justices in the majority? Recall that a piece of legislation, in theory, reflects the will of the people. Unlike federal judges, members of Congress are elected. The Voting Rights Act was repeatedly renewed with overwhelming bipartisan support. Is there an argument that the Supreme Court should be very cautious about overturning such a law?
- ~ How are you feeling after reading this chapter? Anxious? Emboldened? What's one thing you might change in your own life as a result of the knowledge you just gained?

Chapter 12 Takeaway Box

- Election interference happens two primary ways: cyberattacks and duping voters with misinformation.
- US national security officials have concluded that the Russians did both in the 2016 presidential election, and that it is happening again for 2020.
- Democracies in Europe have been attacked too, and it's not just Russia doing the attacking.
- Regardless of one's political party affiliation, these kinds of attacks are a serious problem for American democracy and the ability of regular voters to govern themselves.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 12

- ~ Do you think Congress should do more about foreign interference in our elections? If not, why not? If yes, what should be done?
- ~ What does congressional inaction on this issue have to say about the functioning of our federal legislature? If not Congress, who should address these problems and why?
- ~ How much has modern technology come into play in the discussion over the security of our elections? How has technology affected your own life? Do you have concerns for the security of your own personal data that help give perspective on how and why outsiders attempt to attack our electoral systems?

Appendix

State-by-State Registration Requirements

State-by-State Voter Identification Requirements

Same-Day Registration

State-by-State Voting Rights of Felons

How to Get on the Presidential Ballot

State-by-State Registration Requirements

STATE	DEADLINE TO REGISTER TO VOTE	WHERE AND HOW TO REGISTER
Alabama	<p>In person: 15 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 15 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 15 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local board of registrars or any office providing public assistance</p> <p>By mail: Office of the Secretary of State P.O. Box 5616 Montgomery, AL 36103–5616</p>
Alaska	<p>In person: 30 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 30 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 30 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local board of registrars or any office providing public assistance</p> <p>By mail: Region I Elections Office PO Box 110018 Juneau, AK 99881–0018 Online: https://voterregistration.alaska.gov</p>
Arizona	<p>In person: 29 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 29 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 29 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local board of registrars or any office providing public assistance</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's County Recorder office</p> <p>Online: https://servicearizona.com/voter Registration</p>
Arkansas	<p>In person: 30 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 30 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local county clerk's office</p> <p>By mail: Local county clerk's office</p>

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION ON THE CANDIDATES	PRIMARY OR CAUCUS? OPEN OR CLOSED?	MAIL-IN VOTING?
https://www.sos.alabama.gov/alabama-votes/voter/election-information	Open primary	Yes, for absentee ballots
http://www.elections.alaska.gov/Core/candidateinformation.php	Partially closed system. Each party may allow unaffiliated voters to participate. However, this does not apply to presidential elections.	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://azsos.gov/elections	Open primary	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://www.sos.arkansas.gov/elections/information-for-candidates	Open primary	Yes, for absentee ballots

STATE	DEADLINE TO REGISTER TO VOTE	WHERE AND HOW TO REGISTER
California	<p>In person: 15 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 15 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 15 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local county election's office</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your local county election's office</p> <p>Online: https://registertovote.ca.gov</p>
Colorado	<p>In person: On Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Received 8 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 8 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local board of registrars or any office providing public assistance</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's County Recorder office</p> <p>Online: https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/vote/VoterHome.html</p>
Connecticut	<p>In person: 7 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 7 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 7 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local board of registrars or any office providing public assistance</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's County Recorder office</p> <p>Online: https://voterregistration.ct.gov/OLVR/welcome.do</p>
Delaware	<p>In person: 24 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 24 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 24 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local board of registrars or any office providing public assistance</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's County Recorder office</p> <p>Online: https://elections.delaware.gov/services/voter/placestoregister.shtml</p>
District of Columbia	<p>In person: On Election Day, with proof of residency</p> <p>By mail: Received 21 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 21 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: DC Board of Elections Office, DMV, polling place</p> <p>By mail: DC Board of Elections Office, DMV, polling place</p> <p>Online: https://www.vote4dc.com/ApplyInstructions/Register</p>

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION ON THE CANDIDATES	PRIMARY OR CAUCUS? OPEN OR CLOSED?	MAIL-IN VOTING?
https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/upcoming-elections/candidate-information/	Closed primary There is also a “top-two” primary system wherein the top-two vote-getters advance to the general election regardless of party for state or local primaries.	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/electionInfo.html	Semiclosed primary open to unaffiliated voters.	Yes, it is allowed
https://portal.ct.gov/SOTS/Election-Services/V5-Side-Navigation/ELECandidate-Information	Closed primary	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://elections.delaware.gov/services/candidate/candidate_list.shtml	Closed primary	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://www.dcboe.org/#	Closed primary	Yes, for absentee ballots

STATE	DEADLINE TO REGISTER TO VOTE	WHERE AND HOW TO REGISTER
Florida	<p>In person: 29 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 29 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 29 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: local board of registrars or any office providing public assistance</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's County Recorder office</p> <p>Online: https://registertovoteflorida.gov/en/Registration/Index</p>
Georgia	<p>In person: 29 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 29 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 29 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local board of registrars or any office providing public assistance</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's county board of registrar's office</p> <p>Online: https://sos.ga.gov/index.php/Elections/register_to_vote</p>
Hawaii	<p>In person: 29 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Received 29 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 29 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local clerk's office</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your local clerk's office</p> <p>Online: https://olvr.hawaii.gov</p>
Idaho	<p>In person: Election day, with proof of residency</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 25 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 25 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local board of registrars or any office providing public assistance</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's County Recorder office</p> <p>Online: https://apps.idahovotes.gov/OnlineVoterRegistration</p>
Illinois	<p>In person: Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 28 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 16 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local board of registrars or any office providing public assistance</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's County Recorder office</p> <p>Online: https://ova.elections.il.gov</p>

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION ON THE CANDIDATES	PRIMARY OR CAUCUS? OPEN OR CLOSED?	MAIL-IN VOTING?
https://dos.myflorida.com/elections/candidates-committees/information-about-candidates-campaign-documents-and-committees/	Closed primary	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://elections.sos.ga.gov/GAElection/CandidateDetails	Open primary	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://elections.hawaii.gov	Closed caucus (R) Closed primary (D)	Yes, for all voters
https://idahovotes.gov/candidate-information-directory/	Closed primary (R) Semiclosed primary (D)	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://elections.suntimes.com/voting-guide/2020/	Semi-open primary	Yes, for absentee ballots

STATE	DEADLINE TO REGISTER TO VOTE	WHERE AND HOW TO REGISTER
Indiana	<p>In person: 29 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 29 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 29 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Voter registration office or office of election division</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's voter registration office or office of election division</p> <p>Online: https://votesmart.org/election/2018/S/IL/2018-statewide#.XSviUy2ZNQI</p>
Iowa	<p>In person: 10 days before Election Day, or on Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 15 days before Election Day or received 10 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 10 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: At the polling place or election division office</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's voter registration office or office of election division</p> <p>Online: https://sos.iowa.gov/elections/voterinformation/voterregistration.html</p>
Kansas	<p>In person: 21 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 21 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 21 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Voter registration office or office of election division</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's voter registration office or office of election division</p> <p>Online: https://www.kdor.ks.gov/apps/voterreg/default.aspx</p>
Kentucky	<p>In person: 29 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 29 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 29 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Voter registration office or state board of elections</p> <p>By mail: Mail to State Board of Elections</p> <p>Online: https://vrsws.sos.ky.gov/ovrweb/</p>

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION ON THE CANDIDATES	PRIMARY OR CAUCUS? OPEN OR CLOSED?	MAIL-IN VOTING?
https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/2395.htm	Semi-open primary	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://sos.iowa.gov/elections/voterinformation/voterregistration.html	Caucus	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://uselections.com/ks/ks.htm	Closed caucus	Yes, for absentee ballots
http://votekentucky.us	Closed primary	Yes, for absentee ballots

STATE	DEADLINE TO REGISTER TO VOTE	WHERE AND HOW TO REGISTER
Louisiana	<p>In person: 30 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Received 30 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 20 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Any registrar of voters office, DMV, or public assistance offices</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your local registrar of voters office</p> <p>Online: https://voterportal.sos.la.gov/VoterRegistration</p>
Maine	<p>In person: Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Received 21 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Town office, city hall, or motor vehicle branch office</p> <p>By mail: Mail to secretary of state's office in Augusta</p>
Maryland	<p>In person: 5 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 21 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 21 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Voter registration office or local board of elections</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your local board of elections</p> <p>Online: https://voterservices.elections.maryland.gov/OnlineVoterRegistration/VoterType</p>
Massachusetts	<p>In person: 20 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 20 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 20 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Any local election office, elections division office, or motor vehicles office</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your local election official</p> <p>Online: https://www.sec.state.ma.us/ovr/</p>
Michigan	<p>In person: 30 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 30 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: City or township clerk's office</p> <p>By mail: Mail to city or township clerk</p>

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION ON THE CANDIDATES	PRIMARY OR CAUCUS? OPEN OR CLOSED?	MAIL-IN VOTING?
https://www.sos.la.gov/ElectionsAndVoting/GetElectionInformation/SearchForCandidates/Pages/default.aspx	Closed primary However, state/local elections follow a top-two primary system.	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://www.politics1.com/me.htm	Closed primary but parties have the option to allow unaffiliated voters to participate.	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://www.baltimoresun.com/politics/elections/voter-guide/	Closed primary	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://www.headcount.org/issues-and-candidates/	Semiclosed primary	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,4670,7-127-1633_8716_8735-,00.html	Partially open primary	Yes, for absentee ballots

STATE	DEADLINE TO REGISTER TO VOTE	WHERE AND HOW TO REGISTER
Minnesota	<p>In person: Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Received 21 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 21 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Voter registration office or office of election division</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's voter registration office or office of election division</p> <p>Online: https://mnvotes.sos.state.mn.us/VoterRegistration/VoterRegistrationMain.aspx</p>
Mississippi	<p>In person: 30 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 30 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: County circuit clerk's office</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's circuit clerk's office</p>
Missouri	<p>In person: 27 days before Election Day</p> <p>By mail: Postmarked 27 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 27 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Local election authority</p> <p>By mail: Mail to your county's voter registration office or office of election division</p> <p>Online: https://s1.sos.mo.gov/votemissouri/request</p>
Montana	<p>By 5 P.M. 30 days before the election</p> <p>Late registering is available through the end of Election Day</p>	<p>In person: County election office</p> <p>By mail: Mail the voter registration form to the county election administrator</p>
Nebraska	<p>In person: 11 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 18 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: County election office</p> <p>Online: Use the NEReg2Vote portal at https://www.nebraska.gov/apps-sos-voter-registration/</p>

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION ON THE CANDIDATES	PRIMARY OR CAUCUS? OPEN OR CLOSED?	MAIL-IN VOTING?
https://politics1.com/mn.htm	Partially open primary	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://www.sos.ms.gov/Elections-Voting/Pages/Candidate-Information.aspx	Open primary	Yes, for absentee ballots
https://www.sos.mo.gov/elections/candidates	Open primary	Yes, for absentee ballots
Local newspapers; state political parties' websites; https://www.politics1.com/mt.htm	Open primary	No
http://www.sos.nebraska.gov/elec/candidateinfo.html	Top-two primary system (the two candidates with the most votes, regardless of party, advance to the general election).	Yes, but must meet certain criteria

STATE	DEADLINE TO REGISTER TO VOTE	WHERE AND HOW TO REGISTER
Nevada	<p>In person: 21 days before Election Day</p> <p>Mail: Postmarked 28 days before Election Day</p> <p>Online: 19 days before Election Day</p>	<p>In person: Any department of motor vehicles office, county clerk or registrar of voters' offices, various social services agencies, or college campuses</p> <p>By mail: Mail to local county clerk or registrar of voters' office</p> <p>Online: RegisterToVoteNV.gov</p>
New Hampshire	<p>In person: 6 to 13 days before Election Day, depending on the date set by the local supervisors of the checklist</p> <p>Same-day registration is permitted on Election Day</p>	Local town or city clerk's office
New Jersey	In person: 21 days before Election Day	By mail or deliver the voter registration application to the local county commissioner of registration or superintendent of elections
New Mexico	In person: 28 days before Election Day	Mail the voter registration form to the New Mexico Office of the Secretary of State or the local county clerk's office
New York	In person: 25 days before Election Day	<p>In person: Local county board of elections, agency-based voter registration center, or department of motor vehicles</p> <p>By mail: Local county board of elections</p>

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION ON THE CANDIDATES	PRIMARY OR CAUCUS? OPEN OR CLOSED?	MAIL-IN VOTING?
Local newspapers; https://www.politics1.com/nv.htm	Closed primary (state elections); caucus (presidential elections).	Yes, if there were not more than 20 votes registered in a precinct in the last general election
https://www.citizenscount.org/elections	Semiclosed primary (must be registered as a party member to vote in that party's primary, but a previously unaffiliated voter may participate in the primary of their choice).	No
Local media; https://www.politics1.com/nj.htm	Semiclosed primary (must be registered as a party member to vote in that party's primary, but a previously unaffiliated voter may participate in the primary of their choice).	Yes, for municipalities with a population of less than 500 people
sos.state.nm.us/candidate-and-campaigns	Closed primary	No
Local newspapers; https://www.politics1.com/ny.htm	Closed primary	No

STATE	DEADLINE TO REGISTER TO VOTE	WHERE AND HOW TO REGISTER
North Carolina	25 days before Election Day Same-day registration is permitted during early voting	In person: NC State Board of Elections, county boards of elections, public libraries, public high schools or college admissions offices, or certain state agencies By mail: Local county board of elections
North Dakota	Does not require voter registration. A person may vote if they provide acceptable identification.	N/A
Ohio	30 days before Election Day	In person: Secretary of state's office, county boards of elections, office of the registrar of the Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles, public libraries, public high schools or vocational schools, county treasurers' offices, or offices of certain designated agencies By mail: Secretary of state's office or county board of elections Online: olvr.sos.state.oh.us
Oklahoma	25 days before Election Day	By mail: To state election board However, if the application is obtained from the MVA or a government agency offering public assistance, the relevant agency will mail it to the state elections board upon completion
Oregon	21 days before Election Day	By mail: Local county elections office Online: sos.oregon.gov
Pennsylvania	30 days before Election Day	By mail: Local county voter registration office Online: pavoterservices.pa.gov

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION ON THE CANDIDATES	PRIMARY OR CAUCUS? OPEN OR CLOSED?	MAIL-IN VOTING?
The NC State Board of Elections Voters' Guide; https://www.politics1.com/nc.htm	Partially closed primary (parties may choose to let in unaffiliated voters, while excluding members of opposing parties).	No
Local newspapers; https://www.politics1.com/nd.htm	Open primary (state elections); firehouse caucus (presidential elections). This is essentially a primary, but with fewer polling places.	Yes
https://www.politics1.com/oh.htm	Partially open primary (voters may cross party lines, but they must publicly declare their ballot choice or their ballot selection is regarded as a registration with the corresponding party).	No
OK Policy Institute, local newspapers; https://www.politics1.com/ok.htm	Partially closed primary (parties may choose to let in unaffiliated voters, while excluding members of opposing parties).	No
Voter pamphlets are mailed to each address in Oregon; https://www.politics1.com/or.htm	Closed primary	Yes
https://www.pavoterservices.pa.gov/ElectionInfo/electioninfo.aspx	Closed primary	No

STATE	DEADLINE TO REGISTER TO VOTE	WHERE AND HOW TO REGISTER
Rhode Island	30 days before Election Day	By mail: Local board of canvassers or RI Board of Elections Online: elections.ri.gov
South Carolina	30 days before Election Day	In person and mail: Local county board of voter registration Online: scvotes.org
South Dakota	15 days before Election Day Postmarked 30 days prior to election	In person: County auditor's office, driver's license station, City Finance office, public assistance agencies, Department of Human Services offices, and military recruitment offices By mail: Local county auditor's office.
Tennessee	30 days before Election Day	In person: During transactions with certain state agencies By mail: Local county election commission Online: ovr.govote.tn.gov
Texas	30 days before Election Day	By mail to local voter registrar's office
Utah	In person or by mail: 30 days before Election Day Online: 7 days before Election Day Same-day registration is permitted through Election Day	In person and by mail: Utah County Clerk, Elections Office 100 East Center Street, Rm 3100 Provo, Utah 84606 Online: vote.utah.gov

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION ON THE CANDIDATES	PRIMARY OR CAUCUS? OPEN OR CLOSED?	MAIL-IN VOTING?
http://sos.ri.gov/candidates/	Semiclosed primary (must be registered as a party member to vote in that party's primary, but a previously unaffiliated voter may participate in the primary of their choice).	No
https://www.sciway.net/sc-elections/	Open primary	No
https://sdsos.gov/elections-voting/upcoming-elections/general-information/default.aspx	Partially closed primary (parties may choose to let in unaffiliated voters, while excluding members of opposing parties)	No
Local newspapers; https://www.politics1.com/tn.htm	Partially open primary (voters may cross party lines, but they must publicly declare their ballot choice or their ballot selection is regarded as a registration with the corresponding party).	No
https://my.lwv.org/texas/voting-elections/voters-guide	Open primary	No
Voter pamphlets are mailed to every address in the state; https://www.politics1.com/ut.htm	Partially closed primary (parties may choose to let in unaffiliated voters, while excluding members of opposing parties).	Yes

STATE	DEADLINE TO REGISTER TO VOTE	WHERE AND HOW TO REGISTER
Vermont	Same-day registration is permitted through Election Day	In person and by mail: Local town or city clerk's office Online: olvr.sec.state.vt.us
Virginia	22 days before Election Day	By mail: Local registrar's office or Virginia Department of Elections Online: elections.virginia.gov
Washington	In person: 8 days before Election Day By mail or online: 29 days before Election Day Same-day registration is permitted on Election Day	In person and by mail: Local county elections office Online: sos.wa.gov
West Virginia	21 days before Election Day	In person and by mail: Secretary of state's office or local county clerk's office Online: ovr.sos.wv.gov
Wisconsin	20 days before Election Day Same-day registration is permitted on Election Day	In person: Local municipal clerk's office or special registration deputy Online: myvote.wi.gov
Wyoming	14 days before Election Day Same-day registration is permitted on Election Day	In person and by mail: Local county clerk's office

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION ON THE CANDIDATES	PRIMARY OR CAUCUS? OPEN OR CLOSED?	MAIL-IN VOTING?
Local newspapers; https://www.sec.state.vt.us/elections/candidates.aspx	Open primary	No
https://www.elections.virginia.gov/casting-a-ballot/candidate-list/index.html	Open primary	No
https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/voters-guide/2020/presidential-primary-voters-guide.aspx	Top-two primary system (the two candidates with the most votes, regardless of party, advance to the general election)	Yes
https://services.sos.wv.gov/apps/elections/candidate-search/	Semiclosed primary (must be registered as a party member to vote in that party's primary, but a previously unaffiliated voter may participate in the primary of their choice)	No
https://www.wisconsinvote.org/candidates-and-races	Open primary	No
Voters may obtain a voter pamphlet from the Office of the WY Secretary of State; https://www.politics1.com/wy.htm	Partially open primary for state elections (voters may cross party lines, but they must publicly declare their ballot choice or their ballot selection is regarded as a registration with the corresponding party); caucus for presidential elections	Yes, but for special elections only

State-by-State Voter Identification Requirements

There are currently fifteen states that do not require any documentation to vote: California, Oregon, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois, North Carolina, Maryland, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Maine, and Massachusetts. Each of these states must meet federal HAVA (Help America Vote Act) requirements for first-time voters.

STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Alabama	<p>Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Valid Alabama driver's license• Valid Alabama nondriver ID• Valid Alabama photo voter ID card• Valid state-issued ID (Alabama or any other state)• Valid federal-issued ID• Valid US passport• Valid employee ID from federal government• Valid employee ID from Alabama, county, municipality, board, or other entity of this state• Valid student or employee ID from a public or private college or university in the state of Alabama (including postgraduate technical or professional schools)• Valid military ID• Valid tribal ID

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Alaska	<p>Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter ID card • Driver's license • State ID • Military ID • Passport • Hunting or fishing license • Other current or valid photo ID
Arizona	<p>Valid forms of photo ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver's license • Nonoperating identification card • Tribal enrollment card or other for tribal identification • United States federal, state, or local government-issued identification <p>Valid forms of nonphoto ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility bill of the elector that is dated within 90 days of the date of election • Bank or credit union statement that is dated within 90 days of the election • Valid Arizona vehicle registration • Indian census card • Property tax statement of the elector's residence • Tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification • Arizona vehicle insurance card • Recorder's certificate • Valid US federal, state, or local government-issued identification, including a voter registration card issued by the county recorder • Any mailing to the elector marked "Official Election Material"

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Arkansas	Valid forms of ID must show the name and address of the voter, including a current and valid photo ID, or a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document
Colorado	<p>Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid Colorado driver's license or valid identification card issued by the Colorado Department of Revenue • Valid US passport • Valid employee identification card with a photograph of the eligible elector issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the US government or of Colorado, or by any county, municipality, board, authority, or other political subdivision of Colorado • Valid pilot's license issued by the Federal Aviation Administration or other authorized agency of the US • Valid US military identification card with a photograph of the eligible elector • Copy of a current (within the last 60 days) utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the elector • Certificate of degree of Indian or Alaskan Native blood • Valid Medicare or Medicaid card issued by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services • Certified copy of a US birth certificate for the elector • Certified documentation of naturalization • Valid student identification card with a photograph of the eligible elector issued by an institute of higher education in Colorado • Valid veteran identification card issued by the US Department of Veterans Affairs with a photograph of the eligible elector • Valid identification card issued by a federally recognized tribal government certifying tribal membership

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Colorado (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any form of identification listed above that shows your address; must show a Colorado address to qualify as an acceptable form of identification
Connecticut	<p>First-time voters must present a copy of a current and valid photo identification that shows your name and address; or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document that shows your name and address; or cast a provisional ballot.</p> <p>Other voters must present Social Security card, or any preprinted form of identification that shows your name and address, or name and signature, or name and photograph, or sign a statement under penalty of false statement on Form ED-681 entitled, “Signatures of Electors Who Did Not Present ID.”</p>
Delaware	<p>Nonphoto ID is requested. If you do not have an approved form of ID, an affidavit is available. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid Delaware driver’s license or ID card • Current utility bill, bank statement, or government pay stub
Florida	<p>Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid Florida driver’s license • Florida identification card issued by the DMV • US passport • Debit or credit card • Military identification • Student identification • Retirement center identification • Neighborhood association identification • Public assistance identification

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Florida (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veteran health identification card issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs • License to carry a concealed weapon or firearm • Employee identification card issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the federal government, the state, a county, or a municipality
Georgia	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in Georgia. Valid forms of photo ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgia driver's license, even if expired • Any valid state or federal government-issued photo ID, including a free ID card issued by your county registrar's office or the Georgia Department of Driver Services (DDS) • Valid employee photo ID from any branch, department, agency, or entity of the US government, Georgia, or any county, municipality, board, authority, or other entity of this state • US passport ID • US military photo ID • Valid tribal photo ID
Hawaii	<p>Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid Hawaii driver's license or ID card • Current utility bill • Current bank statement • Current government or other paycheck • Any other government document that shows your name and address
Idaho	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in Idaho. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid Idaho driver's license or photo identification card • US passport or federal photo identification card • Tribal photo identification card

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Idaho (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current student photo ID issued by an Idaho high school or postsecondary education institution • License to carry a concealed weapon issued by a county sheriff in Idaho
Indiana	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in Indiana. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid Indiana driver's license • Indiana photo ID card • Military ID or US passport
Iowa	<p>Photo ID is requested to vote at the polls in Iowa. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iowa driver's license • Iowa nonoperator's ID • US passport • Military ID • Veteran's ID • Voter ID card
Kansas	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in Kansas. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver's license or nondriver's identification card issued by Kansas or by another state or district of the United States • Concealed carry of handgun license issued by Kansas or a concealed carry of handgun or weapon license issued by another state or district of the United States • US passport • Employee badge or identification document issued by a municipal, county, state, or federal government office • Military identification document issued by the United States

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Kansas (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student identification card issued by an accredited postsecondary institution of education in the state of Kansas • Public assistance identification card issued by a municipal, county, state, or federal government office • Identification card issued by an Indian tribe
Kentucky	<p>Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver's license • Social Security card, or credit card, or other photo IDs that have picture and signature of voter
Louisiana	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in Louisiana. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid Louisiana driver's license • Louisiana special identification card or other generally recognized picture identification card that contains the name and signature of the applicant
Michigan	<p>Photo ID is requested to vote in Michigan. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid employee ID from federal government • Federal or state government-issued photo ID • US passport • Military identification card with photo • Student identification with photo from a high school or an accredited institution of higher education • Tribal identification card with photo

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Mississippi	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in Mississippi. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A driver's license/photo ID card issued by a branch, department, or entity of the state of Mississippi • US passport • Government employee ID card • Firearms license • Student photo ID issued by an accredited Mississippi university, college, or community/junior college • US military ID • Tribal photo ID • Any other photo ID issued by any branch, department, agency or entity of the United States government or any state government • Mississippi voter identification card
Missouri	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in Missouri. Valid forms of photo ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missouri driver's license • Missouri nondriver's license • US passport • US military ID <p>If you do not have a photo ID, you may show one of the following along with a signed statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter registration card • ID from a Missouri university, college, vocational, or technical school • Utility bill • Bank statement • Government check • Paycheck • Other government document showing your name and address

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Montana	<p>Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver's license • Photo ID showing your name • Current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, voter registration confirmation, government check, or other government document showing the elector's current name and current address
New Hampshire	<p>Photo ID is requested to vote in New Hampshire. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver's license issued by any state or federal government • Nondriver ID card issued by NH DMV or motor vehicle agency of another state • Photo ID card for "voting identification only" issued by NH DMV (RSA 260:21) • US armed services identification card • US passport or passcard • NH student ID card • Photo ID not mentioned above, but determined to be legitimate by the moderator, supervisors of the checklist, or clerk of a town, ward, or city. If any person authorized to challenge a voter does so under this provision, the voter shall be required to fill out a challenged voter affidavit before obtaining a ballot. <p>An acceptable photo ID must have an expiration date or date of issuance.</p>

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
North Dakota	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in North Dakota. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current ND driver's license or nondriver's identification card • Tribal government-issued identification • Long-term care certificate provided by an ND facility
Ohio	<p>Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unexpired Ohio driver's license or state identification card with present or former address so long as the voter's present residential address is printed in the official list of registered voters for that precinct • Military identification • Photo identification that was issued by the United States government or the state of Ohio that contains the voter's name and current address and that has an expiration date that has not passed • Original or copy of a current utility bill with the voter's name and present address • Original or copy of a current bank statement with the voter's name and present address • Original or copy of a current government check with the voter's name and present address • Original or copy of a current paycheck with the voter's name and present address • Original or copy of a current other government document (other than a notice of voter registration mailed by a board of elections) that shows the voter's name and present address

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Oklahoma	<p>State- or federal-issued photo ID, or an official Oklahoma voter registration card, containing the following information is required to vote in Oklahoma:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of the person to whom it was issued • Photograph of the person to whom it was issued • Expiration date that is after the date of the election, unless the identification is valid indefinitely <p>The law requires the voter's name on the proof of identity document to "substantially conform" to the voter's name in the precinct registry. In other words, your name on your proof of identity must match your name in the precinct registry. https://www.ok.gov/elections/Voter_Info/Proof_of_Identity/index.html.</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>No photo ID is required except for first-time voters who must bring photo ID. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PA driver's license or PennDOT ID card, or ID issued by any PA Commonwealth agency • ID issued by the US government • US passport • US armed forces ID • Student ID • Employee ID <p>If you do not have one of the above types of photo ID, you may use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation issued by the county voter registration office • Nonphoto ID issued by any PA commonwealth • Nonphoto ID issued by the US government • Firearm permit • Current utility bill • Current bank statement • Current paycheck • Government check

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Rhode Island	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in Rhode Island. Valid forms of photo ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RI driver's license/permit • US passport • ID card issued by any federally recognized tribal government • ID card issued by an educational institution in the United States • US military identification card • ID card issued by the US government or state of Rhode Island (RIPTA bus pass, etc.) • Government-issued medical card • RI Voter ID card
South Carolina	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in South Carolina. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Carolina driver's license • South Carolina DMV ID card • South Carolina voter registration card with photo • Federal military ID • US passport • Concealed weapons permit

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
South Dakota	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in South Dakota. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Dakota driver's license or nondriver ID card • US government photo ID (passport is acceptable) • US armed forces ID • Current student photo identification card from a South Dakota high school or South Dakota accredited institution of higher education • Tribal photo ID
Tennessee	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in Tennessee. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennessee driver's license with your photo • US passport • Photo ID issued by the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security • Photo ID issued by the federal or Tennessee state government • US military photo ID • Tennessee handgun carry permit with your photo
Texas	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in Texas. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas driver's license issued by the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) • Texas election identification certificate issued by DPS • Texas personal identification card issued by DPS • Texas license to carry a handgun issued by DPS • US military identification card containing the person's photograph • US citizenship certificate containing the person's photograph • US passport

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Utah	<p>One photo ID, or two nonphoto IDs, is/are required to vote in Utah. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently valid Utah driver's license • Currently valid ID card issued by the state or a branch, department, or agency of the United States • Valid Utah permit to carry a concealed weapon • Currently valid US passport or valid tribal ID card, whether or not the card includes a photograph of the voter <p>If voters don't have one of the above IDs, they can instead bring two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current utility bill or copy thereof dated within 90 days before the election • Bank or other financial account statement or legible copy • Certified birth certificate • Valid Social Security card • Check issued by the state or federal government or legible copy thereof • Paycheck from the voter's employer, or legible copy • Currently valid Utah hunting or fishing license • Currently valid US military ID card • Certified naturalization documents (NOT a green card) • Certified copy of court records showing the voter's adoption or name change • Bureau of Indian Affairs card or tribal treaty card • Valid Medicaid or Medicare or Electronic Benefits Transfer card • Currently valid ID card issued by a local government within the state • Valid ID card issued by an employer • Valid ID card issued by a college, university, technical school, or professional school within the state • Current Utah vehicle registration

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Virginia	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in Virginia. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valid Virginia driver's license or identification card • Valid Virginia DMV-issued veteran's ID card • Valid US passport • Other government-issued photo identification cards (must be issued by US government, the commonwealth of Virginia, or a political subdivision of the commonwealth) • Tribal enrollment or other tribal ID issued by one of eleven tribes recognized by the commonwealth of Virginia • Valid college or university student photo identification card (must be from an institution of higher education located in Virginia) • Valid student ID issued by a public school or private school in Virginia displaying a photo • Employee identification card containing a photograph of the voter and issued by an employer of the voter in the ordinary course of the employer's business
Washington	<p>Photo ID is not required if voting in person in Washington, but voters must sign a declaration.</p>

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
West Virginia	<p>Voter ID is required to vote in West Virginia in person on Election Day or during the early voting period.</p> <p>Acceptable forms of nonphoto identification include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter registration card • Medicare card or Social Security card • Birth certificate • WV hunting or fishing license • WV SNAP ID card • WV TANF program ID card • WV Medicaid ID card • Bank or debit card • Utility bill or bank statement issued within six months of the date of the election • Health insurance card issued to the voter <p>Acceptable forms of photo identification include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WV driver's license or other WV ID card issued by the DMV • Driver's license issued by another state • US passport or passport card • Military ID card issued by the US • US or WV government employee ID card • Student ID card • A concealed carry (pistol/revolver) permit

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STATE	WHAT TO BRING TO THE POLLS
Wisconsin	<p>Photo ID is required to vote in Wisconsin. Valid forms of ID include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisconsin DOT-issued driver's license, even if driving privileges are revoked or suspended • Wisconsin DOT-issued identification card • Military ID card issued by the US uniformed services (including retired and dependent uniformed service IDs) • US passport book or card • Certificate of naturalization (that was issued no earlier than two years before the date of the election) • Identification card issued by a federally recognized Indian tribe in Wisconsin (can be expired or unexpired) • Driver's license receipt issued by Wisconsin DOT (valid for 45 days from date issued) • Identification card receipt issued by Wisconsin DOT (valid for 45 days from date issued) • Wisconsin DMV ID petition process photo receipt (valid for 180 days from date issued) • Veteran Affairs ID card (must be unexpired or have no expiration date) • A photo identification card issued by a Wisconsin accredited university or college, or technical college that contains the following: date the card was issued, signature of student, expiration date no later than two years after date of issuance. The university or college ID must be accompanied by a separate document that proves enrollment, such as a tuition fee receipt, enrollment verification letter, or class schedule. Enrollment verification document can be shown electronically.

Same-Day Registration

Most states do not offer the opportunity to register to vote on the same day as elections. The following states allow same-day voter registration with specific requirements and documentation.

STATE	SAME-DAY REGISTRATION
California	If you did not register to vote by the 15-day voter registration deadline, in most elections, you may conditionally register to vote and cast a provisional ballot by visiting your county elections office during the period of 14 days prior to, and including, Election Day. Once your county elections official processes your affidavit of registration, determines your eligibility to register, and validates your information, your registration becomes permanent and your provisional ballot will be counted.
Colorado	If you miss the registration deadline to receive a ballot in the mail, you can register in person at a voter service and polling center through Election Day.
Connecticut	Connecticut offers the opportunity to register to vote on Election Day. Election Day registration is not available at polling places and is only available at one designated location in each town. Election Day registration begins at 6 A.M. and ends at 8 P.M. To vote on Election Day, voters must provide proof of identity and residency.
District of Columbia	The District of Columbia offers the opportunity to register to vote on Election Day only. Voters may do so at the assigned polling place or at any early voting center. To register, voters must provide proof of residency.
Hawaii	In Hawaii, you can register to vote at your county's early walk-in voting locations during the early voting period or at your assigned polling place on Election Day.

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Idaho	Idaho offers the opportunity to register to vote on Election Day at the polls. To register on Election Day, voters need proof of ID and proof of residence.
Illinois	Illinois offers the opportunity to register to vote on Election Day at your home precinct. To register, voters must bring two pieces of identification: one must have their current address, and the other should be another form of ID.
Iowa	Iowa offers the opportunity to register to vote on Election Day. To register on Election Day, voters must go to the polling place for their current address and show proof of identity and residency. If you cannot prove who you are or where you live, another voter from your precinct may attest for you.
Maryland	Maryland offers the opportunity to register to vote during the early voting period only at your polling place. To register, voters must have an MD driver's license/state ID and proof of residency.
Michigan	Michigan offers the opportunity to register to vote if voters did not register by 15 days before the election. Voters may register after the deadline, and including on Election Day, by bringing the voter registration form and residency verification to the local city/township clerk.
Minnesota	Minnesota offers the opportunity to register to vote on Election Day. Voters must bring proof of residence to register or, if you do not have that information, another registered voter from your precinct may attest to your address.
Montana	Montana offers the opportunity to register to vote on Election Day at your county election office before 8:00 P.M. https://app.mt.gov/voterinfo/
New Hampshire	New Hampshire offers the opportunity to register to vote on Election Day at the polling place. You will be asked to show proof of age, citizenship, and domicile.

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North Carolina	North Carolina offers the opportunity to register to vote during the early voting period only, between 6:30 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. at your home polling place. Voters must show a piece of ID with name and current address.
Rhode Island	In presidential elections only, unregistered and eligible citizens can register and vote for president and vice president at their local board of canvassers.
Vermont	Vermont offers the opportunity to register to vote on any day up to and including Election Day at your city clerk's office during their normal business hours.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin offers the opportunity to register to vote on Election Day during polling hours at your precinct. To register on Election Day, voters must show an approved form of ID and proof of residence.
Wyoming	Wyoming offers voters the opportunity to register to vote on Election Day at the precinct in which they are a resident, and voters must provide either a valid WY driver's license or the last four digits of their SSN.

State-by-State Voting Rights of Felons

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY ?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Alabama	No	No	Yes	Treason, impeachment, rape, murder, incest, and sexual crimes against children	No	Apply for a Certificate of Eligibility to Register to Vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes
Alaska	No	De- pends on crime	Yes	Certain violent felons are ineligible to vote in prison, parole, and probation	Yes		Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Arizona	No	No	Yes	People who were sentenced to lifetime probation	Yes—for first-time felony conviction only (single offense, not single case that may have multiple offenses)	Petition the court that sentenced you to have rights restored. If imprisoned, must wait 2 years after completed prison sentence and any period of parole/ community supervision	Yes
Arkansas	No	No	Yes		No	Must provide county clerk proof that you have satisfied all terms of sentence and paid all fines, costs, and restitution	Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
California	No	No	Yes		Yes		Yes
Colorado	No	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
Connecticut	No	No	Yes		Yes, upon completion of parole and payment of fines		Yes
Delaware	No	No	Yes	Murder or manslaughter, (except vehicular homicide); an offense against public administration involving bribery or improper influence or abuse of office, or any like offense; or a sexual offense	Yes	Finishing all terms of service or pardon except for the crimes listed	

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Florida	No	No	Yes		Yes, except murder or sexual felonies	For murder or sexual felonies you can apply for a restoration of civil rights	Yes
Georgia	No	No	Yes		Yes	Completion of supervised release	Yes
Hawaii	No	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Idaho	No	No	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder • Voluntary manslaughter • Rape • Kidnapping • Lewd conduct w/a minor child • Manufacture of a controlled substance • Delivery of a controlled substance • Intent to manufacture a controlled substance • Intent to deliver a controlled substance 	Yes		
Illinois	No	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Indiana	No	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Iowa	No	No	Yes		No	Apply for a Restoration of Voting Rights and pay off all outstanding debts	
Kansas	No	No	Yes		Yes		Yes
Kentucky	No	No	Yes		No	Governor must grant restoration of civil rights; contact local parole officer to apply	
Louisiana	No	No	Yes		Yes, as of March 1, 2019	Must provide proof of completion of your sentence to local registrar	Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Maine	Yes	Yes	N/A				
Maryland	No	Yes	Yes	Buying and selling votes	Yes		Yes
Massachusetts	No	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
Michigan	No	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
Minnesota	No	No	Yes		Yes		Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Mississippi	No	No	Yes	Treason or impeachment or one or more of 22 crimes such as arson, armed robbery, bigamy, theft, statutory rape, murder		Clemency granted by the governor; may also petition their state representative in the legislature to pass a bill allowing them to vote; however, may still vote for the president in federal elections	
Missouri	No	No	Yes	Convicted of an election offense	Yes		
Montana	No	Yes	Yes				Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Nebraska	No	No	Yes	Treason—not automatically restored; must apply for restoration of civil rights	Yes, 2 full years after completion of all of your sentence including probation and parole		Yes
Nevada	No	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
New Hampshire	No	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
New Jersey	No	No	Yes		Yes		Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
New Mexico	No	No	Yes		Yes		Yes
New York	No	No	Yes		Yes	Finishing incarceration and parole OR a pardon	
North Carolina	No	No	Yes		Yes		Yes
North Dakota	No	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Ohio	No	Yes	Yes	Twice convicted of an election crime causes a permanent bar from voting in Ohio	Yes		Yes
Oklahoma	No		Yes			Pardon or after time equal to original sentence; may not vote from the time of judgment and sentencing until the full sentence has expired, regardless if you are paroled	Yes
Oregon	No	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Pennsylvania	No	Yes	Yes	You cannot vote if you violated the Pennsylvania Election Code within the last four years	Yes		
Rhode Island	No	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
South Carolina	No	No	Yes		Yes		Yes
South Dakota	No	No	Yes		Yes		Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Tennessee	No	No	Yes	<p>After May 18, 1981:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter fraud • Treason • First-degree murder • Aggravated rape <p>After July 1, 2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter fraud • Treason • Any degree of murder or rape • Certain felonies involving bribery, misconduct involving public officials and employees, or interference with government operations 		<p>Restoration of voting rights form must be completed for each conviction with a different case number. Form must be filled out by an agent (parole/probation officer, or criminal court clerk).</p> <p>Generally, felons convicted of murder, rape, treason, or voter fraud since 1981 must apply to the Board of Probation and Parole to have their voting rights restored.</p>	Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Texas	No	No	Yes		Yes	Completion of sentence or been pardoned	Yes
Utah	No	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes					

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Virginia	No	No	Yes		No	Contact the secretary of the commonwealth to have voting rights restored by the governor. Violent felons, crimes against minors, and electoral offenses: must wait 3 years before contacting.	Non-violent felons will have votes automatically reinstated but have to fill out an online form
Washington	No	No	Yes		Yes		Yes
West Virginia	No	No	Yes		Yes		Yes

STATE	CAN FELONS VOTE WHILE INCARCERATED?	WHILE ON PAROLE FOR A FELONY?	CAN VOTING RIGHTS BE RESTORED?	ARE THERE ANY CRIMES WHERE RIGHTS CANNOT BE RESTORED?	ARE VOTING RIGHTS RESTORED AUTOMATICALLY?	WHAT PROCESS IS REQUIRED TO RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS?	DO YOU HAVE TO REREGISTER?
Wisconsin	No	No	Yes		Yes		Yes
Wyoming	No		Yes		Depends	First-time nonviolent felons, if they completed their supervision or were discharged from an institution on or after January 1, 2010, will have rights automatically restored. If not, then submit Application for Restoration of Wyoming Voting Right.	Yes

How to Get on the Presidential Ballot

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
Alabama	Ala. Code tit. 17	\$3,480.00 or 2% of base salary for primary party candidates; none for independent candidates.	No signatures for major party candidates
Alaska	Alaska Stat. Ann. § 15.25	\$100.00 flat fee	None
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 16, Ch. 3	None	US representative: At least 0.5% of the total number of qualified signers in the district the candidate seeks to represent, but no more than 10%. US senator: 0.25% of the total number of qualified signers but no more than 10%.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 7	Fixed by party. For a Democrat senator the fee is \$12,000; \$20,000 to run as a Republican senator. For the House, it is \$15,000 for the Republicans and \$10,000 for Democrats. No fee for independents.	No signatures for major party candidates.

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
Only requires signatures for independent candidates—formulated as 3% of qualified electors who voted for governor in the last general election.	An independent candidate must file a petition with the Alabama secretary of state.	Both the process to establish a new political party and the process to become an independent candidate require petitions.
1% of votes cast in the last general election if independent (2,850).	File with the Alaska Division of Elections at/or before 5:00 P.M. on the day of the primary election.	A declaration also must be made under oath before an authorized officer and must be filed with the Alaska Division of Elections.
3% of all registered voters who are not affiliated with a recognized political party in the district the candidate seeks to represent.	With the Arizona secretary of state.	A candidate may not run as an independent if he or she is representing a party that failed to qualify for the primary election.
3% of votes cast for governor in the last election in the district, not to exceed 2,000 (10,000 for Senate).	An independent candidate must file a political practices pledge, affidavit of eligibility, and notice of candidacy with the Arkansas secretary of state by March 1 in the year of the election.	To establish a political party, a petition containing 10,000 signatures is required, and these signatures must be gathered within a specified 90-day window.

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
California	Cal. Elec. Code § D. 8 (notably §§ 8020– 8028 and §§ 8100–8107)	<p>Filing fee for the House is 1% of the first year's salary for that office.</p> <p>Filing fee to run as a senator is 2% of the first year's salary for that office.</p>	<p>United States representative must file 2,000 signatures.</p> <p>If the number of registered voters in the district in which the candidate seeks nomination is fewer than 2,000, a candidate may submit a petition containing four signatures for each dollar of the filing fee, or 20% of the total number of registered voters in the district in which he or she seeks nomination, whichever is less.</p>
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. T. 1, art. 4	None	<p>House: 1,500 or 10% of votes cast in last primary (whichever is less).</p> <p>Senate: 10,500, or 1,500 per congressional district.</p> <p>May also be nominated “by assembly” of the major party's delegates.</p>

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
Same as for party	<p>Nomination papers go to the California secretary of state.</p> <p>The nomination papers must also have 65–100 signatures for candidates seeking the office of United States senator, or 40–60 for candidates seeking to be a United States representative.</p>	<p>All candidates must file a candidate intention statement with the California secretary of state and his or her home county government. Nomination forms include a statement of economic interests, a declaration of candidacy, and nomination papers.</p>
<p>House: 1,500, or 2.5% of votes cast for office in the last election.</p> <p>Senate: 1,000 signatures from each congressional district.</p>	<p>Colorado secretary of state</p>	<p>A candidate must publicly announce his or her intention to run for office. Each candidate must submit an audio recording of the pronunciation of his or her name.</p> <p>If nominated by an assembly, the candidate must submit the audio recording within 10 days of the close of the convention.</p>

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. tit. 9, Ch. 153	None	<p>Convention: A candidate must receive at least 15% of the votes cast by convention delegates for the office being sought.</p> <p>Or petition: Signatures of 2% of the total number of members enrolled in that major party in the state.</p>
Delaware	Del. Code Ann. tit. 15, §§ 3001–3405	Filing fees are determined by the major parties for their candidates.	<p>Filing a notice of candidacy: Statewide office (senator)—file with chair of the state committee of his or her party. District office (representative)—file with chair of the county committee of the party.</p> <p>Nomination: Only if no other same-party candidates have filed for candidacy may they be nominated.</p>

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
<p>Minor party: Sends an “Application for Reservation of Party Designation and Formation of Party Designation Committee” to the Connecticut secretary of state and signatures of 25 registered voters. Also must appoint 2 people who will file a statement that the minor party candidate may run under that party.</p> <p>Independent: Requires a petition with signatures of voters equal to 1% of the votes cast at the most recent election for the office being sought, or 7,500 signatures, whichever is less.</p>	<p>Connecticut secretary of state</p>	<p>Petitions may be sent out as circulations to voters. There are additional requirements for who may be a circulator and get signatures.</p>
<p>Minor party candidates are selected by conventions.</p> <p>Independent: Unaffiliated candidates must collect signatures equal to 1% of all eligible voters as of December 31 of the year prior to the election. They have between July 1 and July 15 to obtain the signatures through circulation.</p>	<p>Notice of candidacy goes to the state election commissioner along with the filing fee.</p>	<p>Petitions are only used by unaffiliated candidates to gain access to the general election ballot and by political party candidates to waive political party filing fees.</p>

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
Florida	FL ST T. IX, Ch. 99	<p>Partisan: \$10,440 (or 6% of annual salary)</p> <p>Independent: \$6,960 (or 4% of annual salary)</p>	1% of registered voters in the district
Georgia	Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2	<p>3% of the total gross salary of the office paid in the preceding calendar.</p> <p>Payment and breakdown of the fee is under Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-131 (West).</p>	<p>Nominated at his or her party's primary election.</p> <p>0.25% of the total number of registered voters eligible to vote in the last general election if the candidate is seeking statewide office, if they cannot afford the filing fee.</p> <p>1% of the total number of registered voters eligible to vote in the last election for the office being sought by the candidate if the candidate is seeking an office other than statewide office</p>
Hawaii	Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 12	\$75	25 signatures on nomination papers

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
1% of registered voters in the district	Florida Department of State, Division of Elections	Major party, minor party, and unaffiliated candidates in Florida all file in the same way. Petitions may be used by candidates to waive filing fees. Each signature costs \$0.10 to verify.
0.25% of the total number of registered voters eligible to vote in the last general election if the candidate is seeking statewide office. 1% of the total number of registered voters eligible to vote in the last election for the office being sought by the candidate if the candidate is seeking an office other than statewide office.	Georgia secretary of state	In lieu of a filing fee, a candidate may submit a pauper's affidavit and qualifying petition, which certifies that the candidate is unable to pay the fee. Declarations of Candidacy are also required and go to the Georgia secretary of state.
25 signatures on nomination papers	Hawaii Office of Elections	All candidates, regardless of partisan affiliation, must be nominated via the state's primary election before appearing on a general election ballot.

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
Idaho	Idaho Code Ann. § 34	<p>Political party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senate: \$500 • House: \$300 <p>Can use signatures instead of fees</p> <p>Independent: None</p>	<p>Senate: 1,000</p> <p>House: 500</p>
Illinois	ILCS Ch. 10, ACT 5, art. VII	None	<p>Major party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senate: 5,000—fixed by statute • House: 0.5% of qualified party primary voters in the district
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 3–8	None	<p>Senate: At least 4,500 signatures, including a minimum of 500 signatures from each of the state’s congressional districts.</p> <p>House: Declaration of candidacy only</p>

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
Senate: 1,000 House: 500	Idaho secretary of state	Independent: Must file a C1 "Appointment and Certification of Political Treasurer" form with the Idaho secretary of state. The candidate must file this form prior to announcing his or her candidacy, accepting donations, or spending money on the campaign.
Independent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senate: 1% of voters or 25,000 voters, whichever is fewer House: 5% of voters who voted at the last general election in the district 	Nomination papers go to the Illinois State Board of Elections. Statement of economic interests must be filed with the Illinois secretary of state.	Multiple filing requirements including address, political affiliation, office being sought, and paper including economic interests.
Senate: Signatures from registered voters equal to 2% of the total votes cast for secretary of state in the last election. House: Registered voters equal to 2% of the total votes cast for secretary of state in the last election in the congressional district the candidate seeks to represent.	Indiana Election Division	Libertarian candidates must file with the Libertarian Party and be nominated at a convention. No signature requirements for them.

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
Iowa	Iowa Code Ann. Tit. 2, Subt. 1	None	<p>Senate: At least 1% of the voters of the candidate's party, in each of at least 10 counties in the state, and in the aggregate not less than 0.5% of the total vote of the candidate's party in the state, as shown in the last general election</p> <p>House: At least 2% of the voters of the candidate's party, as shown by the last general election, in each of at least one-half of the counties of the district, and in the aggregate not less than 1% of the total vote of the candidate's party in such district, as shown by the last general election</p>
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. Ch. 25, Art. 1-3	<p>1% of the office's annual salary</p> <p>Can be paid in lieu of the signatures for major party only</p>	<p>Senate: 1% of the state's current voter registration total of the party</p> <p>House: Signatures must equal at least 2% of the district's current voter registration total of the party</p>
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. X, Ch. 118	\$500	Only 2 signatures required for Dem/Rep candidates

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
<p>A candidate who is not affiliated with any political party or nonparty political organizations (NPPO) can be nominated by petition. NPPOs nominate and select their own candidates.</p> <p>True independents can run with petitions.</p> <p>Senate: 1,500 collected from at least 10 counties</p> <p>House: 375 from the congressional district</p>	Iowa secretary of state	<p>If a political party fails to nominate a candidate at the primary election, the party may hold a convention after the primary to nominate a candidate.</p> <p>NPPOs are permitted to hold conventions to nominate their candidates but have a specific set of rules on how to qualify.</p>
<p>Senate: At least 5,000</p> <p>House: 4% of the current total of qualified voters in the district as determined by the Kansas secretary of state</p>	<p>Kansas secretary of state</p> <p>Kansas Governmental Ethics Commission</p>	<p>Independents must meet signature requirements.</p> <p>Candidates must also register with the ethics commission.</p>
<p>Senate: 5,000</p> <p>House: 400</p>	Kentucky secretary of state	<p>Party candidates gain ballot access by nomination or winning the primary, as there are only 2 signatures required for major party candidates. A candidate defeated at the primary election is not permitted to run in the general election.</p> <p>The candidate must file a notification of candidacy and declaration form.</p>

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § T. 18,	\$900	None
Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 21-A, Ch. 5, Subch. 3, art. 4.	None	Senate: At least 2,000 signatures, but no more than 3,000 House: At least 1,000 signatures, but no more than 1,500
Maryland	Md. Code Ann., Elec. Law tit. 5	Senate: \$290 House: \$100	None

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
None	<p>File with Louisiana secretary of state.</p> <p>Must also file a notice of candidacy. Includes name, affirmation of qualifications, financial information, voter registration, address, etc.</p>	<p>In Louisiana, all candidates, regardless of party affiliation, run in the general election. If a candidate receives a majority of the vote in the general election, he or she wins outright. If no candidate meets that threshold, a runoff election is held between the top two receiving the most votes.</p>
<p>Senate: At least 4,000 signatures, but no more than 6,000</p> <p>House: At least 2,000 signatures, but no more than 3,000</p>	<p>Verified by the registrar of voters or municipal clerk in the municipality where the signatures were collected. Then submitted to the Maine secretary of state.</p>	<p>Must submit a “Consent of Candidate” form or a “Nonparty Candidate’s Consent” form if an independent.</p>
<p>Lesser of 10,000 registered voters or 1% of the eligible voters for the district</p>	<p>Maryland State Board of Elections</p> <p>Financial disclosure form to Maryland State Ethics Commission</p>	<p>Must also file a Certificate of Candidacy, Statement of Organization, and Financial Disclosure Form.</p>

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. Pt. I, tit. VIII, Ch. 53	None	Senate (all parties): 10,000 House (all parties): 2,000
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 168.544c	None	Partisan primary: • Senate: 15,000, with at least 100 signatures coming from each of at least half of the state's congressional districts • House: 1,000
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 204B	Partisan: • Senate: \$400 • House: \$300 Independent: \$0	Instead of fees: • Senate: 2,000 • House: 1,000

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
Senate (all parties): 10,000 House (all parties): 2,000	Nomination papers (with the signatures) to the secretary of the commonwealth	At least one of the certified nomination papers must contain a written acceptance of nomination personally signed by either the candidate or his or her authorized attorney. A nonparty candidate must file a certificate proving that he or she is a registered voter and is not part of a recognized political party.
Senate: 30,000 House: 3,000	Michigan secretary of state	Political parties are defined as those whose principal candidate received at least 5% of the total votes cast for all candidates for Michigan secretary of state in the last election. Additionally, you need an affidavit of identity.
Senate: Signatures must equal either 1% of the total number of individuals who voted in the state at the last preceding state general election, or 2,000, whichever is less House: Signatures must equal either 5% of the total number of individuals who voted in the district at the last preceding state general election, or 1,000, whichever is less	Affidavit of candidacy and nominating petition to Minnesota secretary of state	Instead of running under a political party, an independent candidate may designate a nonrecognized party or political principle.

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
Mississippi	Miss. Code. Ann. Tit. 23 Ch. 15	Party Senate: \$1,000 Party House: \$500	None for major party candidates
Missouri	Mo. Ann. Stat. tit. IX, Ch. 115	Partisan candidate: • Senate: \$200 • House: \$100 Independent: None	None for partisan candidates
Montana	Mont. Code Ann. Tit. 13	1% of the salary for the office being sought	None
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. Ch. 32	1% of the office's annual salary	4,000 signatures for candidates for statewide office of US House
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 24, Ch. 293	Senate: \$500 House: \$300	None

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
Senate: At least 1,000 signatures House: At least 200 signatures	Mississippi secretary of state	Petitions for candidacy must also include a qualifying statement of intent that includes, address, party, and office being sought.
Independent: • Senate: 0.5% of the total number of votes cast in the state for the office being sought at the last election • House: 2% of all voters who voted for the specific office in the last election	Missouri Department of Revenue Elections Division of the Office of the secretary of state	A candidate must also file an affidavit with the Missouri Department of Revenue affirming that the candidate is not behind on any state-owed taxes.
At least 5% of the total votes cast at the last general election for the successful candidate for the office being sought	Montana secretary of state	All candidates must file an “Path of Candidacy,” an indigent candidate declaration, and petition of nomination.
10% of the total number of registered voters voting for governor or president at the most recent general election; not to exceed 2,000	Nebraska secretary of state	Every prospective candidate must complete and submit a candidate filing form.
Independent: 1% of the total votes cast at the last general election for the same office the candidate seeks OR Senate: 250 signatures House: 100 registered voters’ signatures None for minor party.	Nevada secretary of state	Major party candidates are nominated via primary election. Minor parties must file a list of candidates with the Nevada secretary of state before any minor party candidates can file individually. Independent candidates may only run in the general election.

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. LXIII, Ch. 655	House: \$50 Senate: \$100	Senate: 200 House: 100
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. tit. 19	None	Senate: 1,000 House: 200
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. Ch.1 Art. 8	None	Must first submit signatures: at least equal to or greater than the following number of voters, whichever is greater: for statewide offices, 230 voters; and for congressional candidates, 77 voters. Every candidate receiving at least 20% of the vote at the party convention will be certified to the New Mexico secretary of state as a convention-designated nominee for that office by the political party.
New York	N.Y. Elec. Law § Ch. 17, art. 6	None	House: 5% of the number of active enrolled voters in the district. Senate: 5% of the number of active enrolled voters in the state. If the amount is fixed by statute, it is the lesser amount of 5% or the statute.

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
Senate: 3,000 House: 1,500	New Hampshire secretary of state	Candidates must also file a declaration of intent.
Senate: 800 House: 100	New Jersey secretary of state	An independent candidate must submit the same paperwork as a partisan candidate. All candidates must sign a "Certificate of Acceptance" and an "Oath of Allegiance."
Independent Senate: 3% of the total number of votes cast for governor in the previous general election. Independent House: 3% of the total number of votes cast for governor in the previous general election in that district. Minor party: signatures of at least 1% of the total number of the votes cast at the last preceding general election for the office of governor.	New Mexico secretary of state	Rules vary according to each minor party, but minor party candidates usually obtain ballot access through nomination.
Signatures equaling at least 5% of the total number of votes cast for governor within the political unit at the last gubernatorial election, or a fixed total established by statute, whichever is less.	New York State Board of Elections	If the congressional district is entirely within New York City, the petition must be filed with the city Board of Elections. If the district of the office being sought comprises more than one county, the petition must be filed with the New York State Board of Elections.

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § Ch. 163, Subch. V	1% of the office's annual salary	None
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 16.1-11	None	Senate: 300 House: 300
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. tit. XXXV, Ch. 3513	Senator: \$150 House: \$85	Senator: 1,000 qualified electors who are members of the same political party as the candidate House: 50 qualified electors who are members of the same political party as the candidate
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 26, Ch. A1	Senator: \$2000 House: \$1000 Can petition with signatures instead of fee	4% of registered voters who will be eligible to vote for the candidate in the election

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
<p>Write-in candidates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senate: 500 • House: 250 <p>Independent candidates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senate: 1.5% of the total number of voters who voted in the most recent election for governor • House: 1.5% of the total number of registered voters in the district as of January 1 of the election year 	North Carolina State Board of Elections	North Carolina is one of the most recent states to reform and amend their election process requirements to mirror reasonable requirements similar to other jurisdictions.
<p>Senate: 1,000</p> <p>House: 1,000</p>	North Dakota secretary of state, Elections Division	Affidavit of candidacy and a statement of interests must be filed along with signatures for all candidates.
<p>Senate: 5,000 qualified electors</p> <p>House: If 5,000 or more electors voted for the office of governor in the most recent election, 1% of electors; if less than 5,000 electors voted for said office, 5% of the vote or 25, whichever is less</p>	Ohio secretary of state	<p>Statement of candidacy required, to be filed with secretary of state.</p> <p>Filing fees apply for all candidates and must be paid in addition to petition requirements.</p>
4% of registered voters who will be eligible to vote for the candidate in the election	Oklahoma State Election Board	Process same for all candidates

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 23, Ch. 249	Senate: \$150 House: \$100 Minor/independent: No fee	<p>Instead of paying the filing fee, a candidate may file a nominating petition with the required number of signatures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House: The lesser of 1,000 signatures or 2% of the number of votes cast in the district for president by members of the candidate's party. • Senate: The lesser of 1,000 signatures or 2% of the number of votes cast for president by members of the candidate's party.
Pennsylvania	Pa. Stat. and Cons. Stat. Ann. tit. 25 P.S., Ch. 14, art. 9	Senate: \$200 House: \$100	Senate: 2,000 House: 1,000
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 17-14	None	House: 500 Senate: 1,000
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. Tit. 7, Ch. 11	2% of the office's salary	None

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
<p>Partisan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senate: 1% of votes cast in the state for president • House: 1% of votes cast in the district for president <p>Unaffiliated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senate: 1,000 signatures obtained at the assembly • House: 500 signatures obtained at the assembly 	Oregon secretary of state	An unaffiliated candidate must submit a candidate filing form to the secretary of state and then organize an assembly. There are then procedures about how the assembly of registered voters can nominate independent candidates.
2% of the largest entire vote cast for an elected candidate in the last election within the district/state	Pennsylvania secretary of state	Note: On February 19, 2018, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court adopted a new congressional district map after ruling that the original map constituted illegal gerrymander. District locations and numbers were changed by the new map.
Senate: 1,000 House: 500	Rhode Island secretary of state	Same filing procedure for all candidates.
5% of the qualified registered electors in the geographical area of the office being sought. No petition candidate is required to collect more than 10,000 signatures for any office.	South Carolina State Election Commission	Candidates must file a “Statement of Intention of Candidacy/Party Pledge Form” and a statement of economic interests.

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws tit. 12, Ch. 12-6, Ch 12-7	None	Senate: lesser of 50 voters or 1% of the party's total registered members House: 1% of the party's total registered members in the applicable electoral district
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. Tit. 2	None	25 signatures
Texas	Tex. Elec. Code Ann. Tit. 9	Senate: \$5,000 House: \$3,125 Signatures can be used in lieu of the filing fee.	Major party • Senate: 5,000 • House: 2% of the district or 500.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 20A-9	\$50 plus $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1% of the total salary for the full term of the office.	Senate: 28,000 House: 7,000

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
House: 1% of the total combined vote cast for governor at the last certified gubernatorial election within the district or political subdivision	County auditor or the South Dakota secretary of state	Only independents or nonparty affiliated voters may sign the petition for an independent candidate.
25 signatures	Tennessee secretary of state, Division of Elections	Candidates must also obtain a nominating petition from a county election commission office or the office of the state coordinator of elections.
State-qualified minor parties nominate candidates by convention. Independent: • Senate: 1% of all votes cast for governor in the last election • House: 5% of all votes cast for governor in the district in the last election	Texas secretary of state	In order to run with a major political party, a candidate must file an application with the county or state party chair. An independent candidate must file a declaration of intent with the county judge of their district or the Texas secretary of state.
Senate: Petition with the signatures of at least 1,000 registered Utah voters House: Petition with at least 300 signatures within the congressional district, or at least 5% of the registered voters residing within the congressional district, whichever is less	Petitions go to the Office of the Utah Lieutenant Governor	Requires a declaration of candidacy in person with either the Office of the Utah Lieutenant Governor or the county clerk in the candidate's county of residence. Also need a fair campaign practices pledge.

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
Vermont	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17, Ch. 49	None	500 signatures
Virginia	VA Code Ann. T. 24.2, Ch. 5,	None	Senate: 10,000, including 400 qualified voters from each congressional district House: 1,000
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 29A.24	1% of the annual salary of the office at the time of filing.	In lieu of paying a filing fee, candidates can submit a filing fee petition with a number of signatures equivalent to the dollar amount of the filing fee for the specific office.

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
500 signatures	Vermont secretary of state	<p>A party committee nominates the candidate for a minor political party in the general election. The candidate must file a candidate consent form and party committee nomination.</p> <p>Independent candidates in the general election must file a statement of nomination form and candidate consent form.</p>
Senate: 10,000, including 400 qualified voters from each congressional district House: 1,000	Virginia State Board of Elections	<p>A political party and independent candidate both must complete the candidate qualification certificate form. The form is a written statement (made under oath) indicating that the candidate is qualified to vote for and to hold the office.</p>
In lieu of paying a filing fee, candidates can submit a filing fee petition with a number of signatures equivalent to the dollar amount of the filing fee for the specific office.	Washington secretary of state and the Washington Public Disclosure Commission	<p>The candidate must do the following on the application of candidacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declare that he or she is a registered voter within the jurisdiction of the office for which he or she is filing (the candidate must include the address at which he or she is registered) • Indicate the position for which he or she is filing

STATE	STATE STATUTE	FEES	SIGNATURES FOR PARTY CANDIDATES
Washington (cont.)			
West Virginia	W. Va. Code, Ch. 3, Art. 5.	1% of annual salary for the position	None
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. Ann. § Ch. 8	None	Senate: 2,000–4,000 House: 1,000–2,000
Wyoming	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 22–5	\$200 fixed fee for all	Major party: None

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES	WHERE TO SUBMIT SIGNATURES/ FORMS	NOTES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State a party preference, if the office is a partisan office • Indicate the amount of the filing fee (the candidate may also indicate that he or she is filing a petition in lieu of the filing fee) • Sign the declaration of candidacy, stating that the information provided on the form is true and swearing or affirming that he or she will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of the state of Washington
<p>Independent Senate: 1% of all votes cast in the last election for the office being sought</p> <p>Independent House: 1% of all votes cast in the last election for the office being sought</p>	West Virginia secretary of state	The candidate must also file a financial disclosure statement with the West Virginia Ethics Commission within 10 days of filing the certificate of announcement.
<p>Senate: 2,000–4,000</p> <p>House: 1,000–2,000</p>	Wisconsin Elections Commission	Must file a declaration of candidacy with the Wisconsin Elections Commission.
2% of all votes cast for US representative in the last election (about 4,025)	Wyoming secretary of state	The application of nomination goes to the secretary of state