

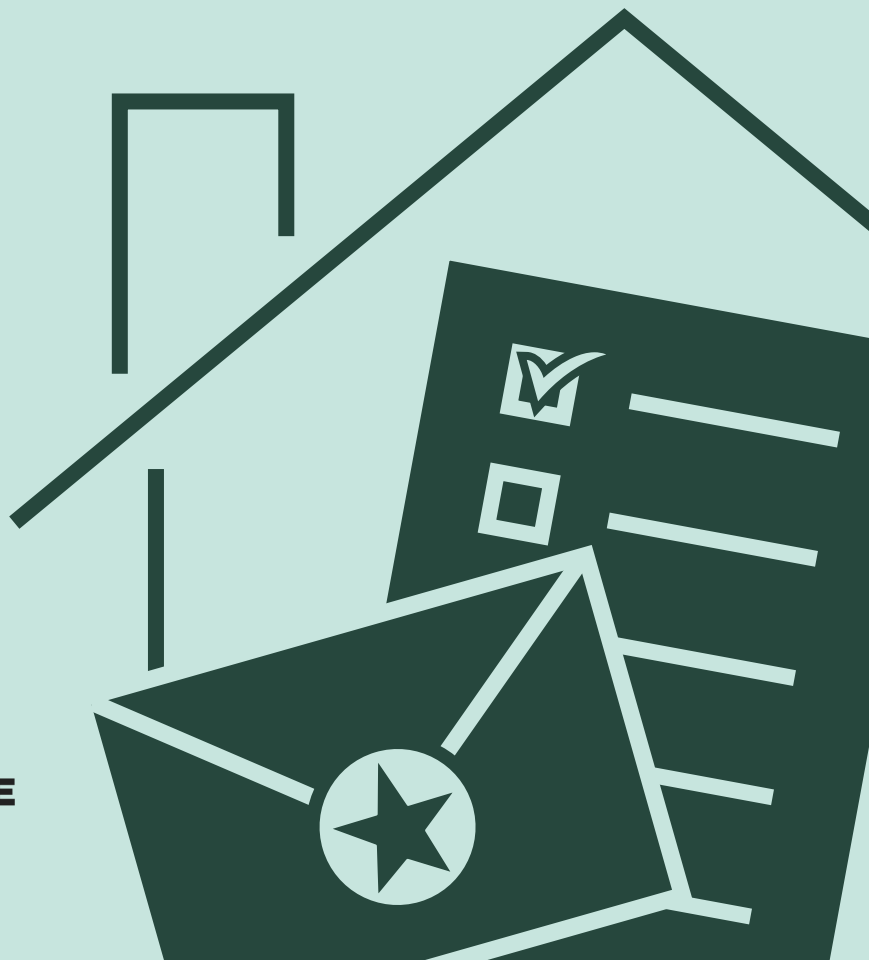


July, 2020

# Vote By Mail for Secure Elections in 2020 — and Beyond

## A Step-by-Step Guide for Wisconsin

In-depth materials and guidelines for local election administrators, secretaries of states, legislators, and advocates to help Wisconsin handle more mailed-out ballots.



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**VOTE at HOME**

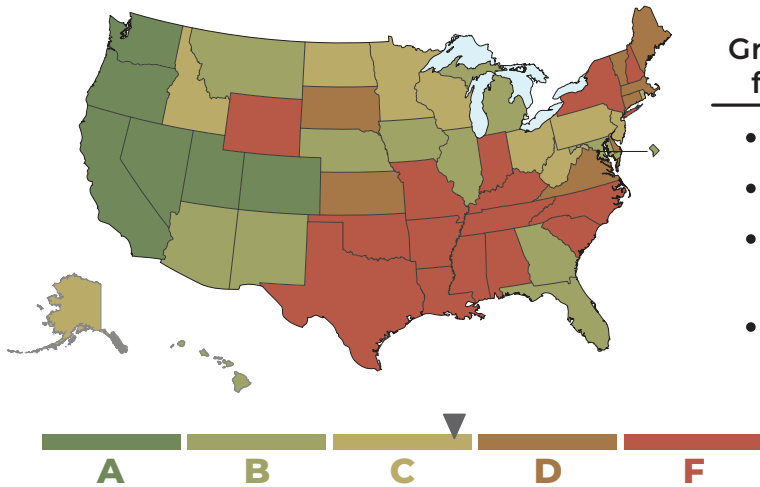
[www.Sightline.org/SecureElections2020](http://www.Sightline.org/SecureElections2020)

## Voting in Wisconsin



Wisconsin has roughly 3.4 million registered voters in its 1,850 jurisdictions, ranging from 22 in Kingston to 314,000 in Milwaukee. In the 2018 election, 5 percent of Wisconsinites voted absentee. This ranged from none in many jurisdictions to 26 percent in Hiles in Forest County.

Wisconsin saw a 46 percent turnout in its April 7 presidential primary, a jump compared with most previous primaries. Almost 50 percent (nearly 1 million ballots) were absentee—more than four times as many as in the 2016 primary. However, several thousand requested ballots did not reach voters in time. The Elections Commission has recommended improving ballot tracking capabilities to remedy this. The commission also voted to send absentee ballot applications to every registered voter in advance of the November election.



### Grades based on 15 factors covering

- Ease of access
- Ballot security
- Election infrastructure
- Administrative efficiency

## Wisconsin's grade for Vote By Mail preparedness



## Ways in which Wisconsin is already prepared



- Provides a postage-prepaid return envelope for mailed ballots.
- Will mail absentee ballot applications to voters for November election.
- Allows any voter to request an absentee ballot.
- Is a member of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC).
- Allows anyone to return sealed ballots in person.
- Allows voters to register and request an absentee ballot online.



## Who We Are

Sightline is a nonpartisan nonprofit think tank with a 25-year history. We are based in the Pacific Northwest, where many states already conduct all-mail elections. We are grateful for feedback and research from many policy experts, elections officials, and leaders committed to safe, secure democracy, particularly the National Conference of State Legislators and the [National Vote at Home Institute](#).

## The Moment

American election officials face an urgent challenge to secure the 2020 elections. As poll workers and voters grapple with the coronavirus pandemic, many jurisdictions are already unable to find enough workers to run their usual polling places, and many Americans are seeking to cast their ballot from home, rather than risk contagion in a crowded polling place in November.

## About This Resource

We hope that Wisconsin election officials, advocates, and legislators will find this resource useful as they work to handle more Vote By Mail ballots in 2020 and beyond.

**Local election officials** and **secretaries of state** will find in-depth information including practical nuts-and-bolts advice, materials and guidelines from election administrators with experience in conducting all-mail elections, and information about vendors and costs.

**Legislators** will find tried-and-tested policies, along with sample language from states that have successfully implemented those policies. Even if Wisconsin lawmakers don't act in time for November 2020, the experience of hastily trying to secure elections this year may create a greater political appetite for reforms to strengthen democracy in Wisconsin beyond 2020.

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## For Local Election Officials

### 1. Coordinate with USPS<sup>®</sup>.

To ensure that the United States Postal Service (USPS) is able to process ballots in a timely manner, election administrators can [contact the local USPS](#) election mail coordinator to discuss the design, timing and volume of election materials. The USPS can review all materials to ensure the design, wording, and colors meet their guidelines, and sign off on the printer's proofs. Election administrators can also discuss the date, time, and location for delivery of ballots to the Post Office, to ensure the Post Office is prepared. For example, King County, Washington, election administrators send a letter alerting USPS to the number, type, and timing of ballots they expect to deliver each election.

USPS may also be able to help election administrators access the National Change of Address Linkage (NCOA) to update voters' addresses. Wisconsin is already a member of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) which uses NCOA data to help Wisconsin keep voter lists up-to-date. However, voters may have moved since the last state update and local officials can access the latest address information for their voters. Having the most up-to-date addresses will ensure each ballot reaches the right voter, reducing the costs of re-mailing ballots.

#### Resources:

- Look up your [local point of contact at the USPS](#).<sup>1</sup>
- [USPS Election Mail Kit](#).<sup>2</sup>
- Follow [USPS Election Mail guidelines](#).<sup>3</sup>
- Election officials can report problems to USPS through [electionmail.org](#).<sup>4</sup>
- A 2020 [webinar](#) on [best practices for tracking and reporting](#), and the [slides](#)<sup>5</sup>
- CISA Guidance on [Managing an Increase in Outbound Ballots](#)<sup>6</sup>
- [Vote at Home Policy and Research Guide](#), pg 19.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://about.usps.com/gov-services/election-mail/political-mail-map.htm>

<sup>2</sup> <https://about.usps.com/kits/kit600.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://about.usps.com/gov-services/election-mail/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://electionmail.org/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.techandciviclife.org/vote-at-home/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/files/COVID-19%20Election%20GUIDANCE%20ONLY.pdf#page=56>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.voteathome.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/VAH-Policy-and-Research-Guide.pdf#page=19>

**Example Guidance Language:**

- [Oregon Procedures Manual 2020](#).<sup>8</sup>
- [Alaska Vote By Mail Project](#).<sup>9</sup>
- [Ohio Election Official Manual](#), pgs 5-22.<sup>10</sup>

## 2. Design ballots and envelopes that are easy to use.

Well-designed envelopes, ballots, forms, and instructions help voters fill out their ballots and return them without mistakes, decreasing processing time and minimizing the chance that ballots will be flagged, thrown out, or not counted. In contrast, poorly designed instructions or ballots can cause voters to fill out their ballot incorrectly or incompletely so that their vote is not counted.<sup>11</sup>

Ensure election materials are easy so that voters who may be voting by mail for the first time don't make mistakes. For example, first-time absentee voters may not know that they need to sign the outside of their envelope, so putting their name under the signature line and providing simple and clear instructions can help prompt them and reduce the number of ballots that you would need to spend extra time processing. Also, pre-filling the absentee application form can help voters complete it correctly.

Color-coded envelopes can help the USPS sort the mail quickly and accurately, and including space for voters' contact information can help election officials reach voters promptly in the event of a missing or mismatched signature. Experienced election officials and design experts have developed guidelines and templates for election materials, as described in the resources below.

Another important way to assist voters is to design and distribute voter education booklets to help guide voters through the process. For example, Anchorage, Alaska, moved to All Vote By Mail in 2018. In addition to a robust [community education campaign](#), the city extended hours for a call center in the month leading up to the election. Here's an example of their [voter information flyer](#). Make all the above voter materials and web portal available in multiple languages to reach all voters. In total, the Brennan Center for Justice estimates the cost for voter education materials at between [50 cents to 88 cents per person](#).

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<sup>8</sup> [https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm\\_manual.pdf#page=26](https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm_manual.pdf#page=26)

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.muni.org/departments/assembly/clerk/elections/documents/vote%20by%20mail%20project%20final%20report%20mas%201026%20annual%20report\\_030819.pdf#page=5](https://www.muni.org/departments/assembly/clerk/elections/documents/vote%20by%20mail%20project%20final%20report%20mas%201026%20annual%20report_030819.pdf#page=5)

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.ohiosos.gov/globalassets/elections/directives/2019/dir2019-11\\_eom.pdf#page=197](https://www.ohiosos.gov/globalassets/elections/directives/2019/dir2019-11_eom.pdf#page=197)

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.washingtonpost.com/video/opinions/dont-let-mail-in-voting-be-thwarted-by-badly-designed-ballots/2020/05/18/1cce7c56-5312-44a8-afa9-fb813970f854\\_video.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/video/opinions/dont-let-mail-in-voting-be-thwarted-by-badly-designed-ballots/2020/05/18/1cce7c56-5312-44a8-afa9-fb813970f854_video.html)

## Resources:

- The Center for Civic Design<sup>12</sup> has a series [design guidelines for election officials](#), based on solid research and best practices. These include resources on designing envelopes and forms, such as: vote at home [envelopes and information](#), a field guide to [designing vote at home envelopes and ballots](#), Vote By Mail [envelope design](#), [writing ballot instructions voters can understand](#), [creating forms that help voters take action](#).<sup>13</sup> They also have guidelines about educational materials, such as: How to [design voter education booklets and flyers](#), [creating accessible online information](#), and [Providing materials in multiple languages](#).<sup>14</sup>
- A 2020 [webinar](#) on [best practices for envelope design](#), and the [slides](#).<sup>15</sup>
- USPS guidance on [designing election mail](#).<sup>16</sup>
- A 2020 webinar on [preparing helpful supplementary materials](#); and the [slides](#) from Anchorage, Alaska, which moved to all Vote By Mail in 2018.<sup>17</sup>
- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency [Voter Education Guidance](#).<sup>18</sup>

## Example Legislative Language:

**Revised Codes Washington [29A.40.091](#). Envelopes, declaration, and instructions—Voter's oath—Overseas and service voters—Return of ballots—County auditor's name.**<sup>19</sup>

Ballots and envelopes must have the date of election printed on them. Return envelopes must have space for a telephone number, which is used if the signature is mismatched.

**Revised Codes Washington [29A.36](#). Ballots and other voting forms.**<sup>20</sup>

Detailed guidance on formatting, contracts with vendors, sample ballots, and instructions.

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<sup>12</sup> Jurisdictions in Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have worked with the Center for Civic Design and 1 in 4 voters have used their designs.

<sup>13</sup> <https://civicdesign.org/fieldguides/>

<sup>14</sup> <https://civicdesign.org/fieldguides/>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.techandcivillife.org/vote-at-home/>

<sup>16</sup> <https://about.usps.com/election-mail/design-election-mail.htm>

<sup>17</sup> <https://vimeo.com/393307242> and <https://www.techandcivillife.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/PDF-VAH-Webinar-2-Preparing-helpful-supplementary-materials.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> [https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/election\\_education\\_outreach\\_absentee\\_508.pdf](https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/election_education_outreach_absentee_508.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> <http://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2019-20/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/House/1520-S.SL.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=29A.36>

**Example Guidance Language:**

- Washington State [Ballot Format Checklist](#) 2019.<sup>21</sup>
- Washington Administrative Code [434-230](#) Ballots.<sup>22</sup>
- Washington Administrative Code [434-230-010](#) Sample Ballots.<sup>23</sup>
- Colorado [Elections Policy Manual](#), pg 26.<sup>24</sup>
- Oregon [VBM Manual](#), pg 23.<sup>25</sup>

### 3. Provide secure drop boxes.

In states that mail out all ballots, most voters return them to secure drop boxes, rather than via the USPS. To accommodate this, counties should provide enough drop boxes to make them easily accessible to all voters. Each county should have at least one box that is available 24/7; more populous counties should aim to have one drop box per 10,000 voters. Drop boxes are especially important if Wisconsin continues to require receipt of ballots by Election Day. Voters looking to turn their ballot in on Election Day can drop it at a drop box instead of dropping it in a mailbox and risking it missing the deadline (See Recommendation 14).

Many jurisdictions site some drop boxes inside government buildings. However, boxes available 24/7 are more frequently used than those inside buildings and only open during business hours. Outside drop boxes need to be in well-lit areas covered by security cameras. Boxes should also be secure, only allowing election officials to access ballots.

In 2018, Oregon and Washington,<sup>26</sup> two states that mail out all ballots, had one drop box per 8,800<sup>27</sup> and 10,000<sup>28</sup> voters, respectively. King County, Washington strategically sited its drop boxes to ensure that 95% of voters lived within [3 miles of a box](#). Election administrators should place drop boxes approximately one month before elections and publicize locations on their website and in local news outlets.

Election officials should be prepared for voters to drop off ballots in precincts and jurisdictions other than their own.

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<sup>21</sup> <https://www.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/administrators/2019-ballot-format-checklist.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=434-230>

<sup>23</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=434-230-010&pdf=true>

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/policyManual/ElectionsPolicyManual.pdf#page=26>

<sup>25</sup> [https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm\\_manual.pdf#page=23](https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm_manual.pdf#page=23)

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/ballot%20drop%20boxes%202019%20general%20election.pdf> ; <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/general-election-2019.aspx>

<sup>27</sup> In 2018, Oregon had 311 drop boxes (one per 8,800 voters) with 165 of those boxes available 24/7.

<sup>28</sup> In 2018, Washington had 471 drop box (one per 10,000 voters) with 323 of those boxes available 24/7. <https://www.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/ballot%20drop%20boxes%202019%20general%20election.pdf> ; <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/general-election-2019.aspx>



### Cost/Savings:

- Drop boxes used in King County, Washington cost \$5,235 each and installation cost around \$20,000 to install a total of 37 drop boxes.<sup>29</sup>
- In Pierce County, Washington each drop box cost between \$7,000 and \$10,000 to purchase and install.
- Other counties have paid between \$2,100 and \$3,500 to purchase and install drop boxes. Operational costs per box appear to be anywhere between \$300 to \$4,000 per box, per election season.<sup>30</sup>

### Resources:

- [Bipartisan Policy Center 2020](#).<sup>31</sup>
- Mailed-Out Ballot Return Choices, National [Vote At Home Institute, 2018](#).<sup>32</sup>
- Washington Counties [Ballot Drop Box Webinar](#).<sup>33</sup>
- King County Ballot Drop Box resources detail their vendors, ballot collection procedures, and tier system, which is based on expected ballot volume.<sup>34</sup>
- [Laserfab Vote Armor](#) produces the heavy-duty drop boxes used in many states from Washington to Colorado.

### Example Legislative Language:

#### Revised Code of Washington [29A.40.170](#). Ballot drop boxes.<sup>35</sup>

Details required drop box security measures and requires at least one drop box per 15,000 voters.

### Example Guidance Language:

- Washington State Clearinghouse Notification on [Ballot Drop Boxes in All Communities](#).<sup>36</sup>
- Washington Administrative Codes [434-250-100](#). Ballot deposit sites.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>29</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/~media/depts/elections/about-us/reports/bdol-expansion-plan.ashx?la=en>

<sup>30</sup> <https://wsac.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/WSAC-et-al-v-State-of-Washington.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> [https://bipartisanpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Bipartison\\_Elections-Task-Force\\_R01\\_crops.pdf#page=28](https://bipartisanpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Bipartison_Elections-Task-Force_R01_crops.pdf#page=28)

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.voteathome.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Optimizing-ballot-return-choices.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pBRYsy9LlCU&feature=youtu.be>

<sup>34</sup> Zip file available at <https://aqua.kingcounty.gov/elections/docs/vbm/VBM-information.zip>. In folder "Ballot drop boxes," multiple files.

<sup>35</sup> <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=29A.40.170>

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/auditorsctp/17-01%20ballot%20drop%20boxes%20in%20all%20communities.pdf>

<sup>37</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=434-250-100>

- Oregon [VBM Manual](#), pgs 10-15.<sup>38</sup>

#### 4. Provide Election Day voting centers for in-person voting.

Even if counties mail out all or most ballots, they should still provide in-person voting locations for those that prefer in-person voting, need additional assistance, or do not have a reliable mailing address. Each county should have at least one in-person center (it could be the county elections office), and more populous counties should aim to have one center per 30,000 voters. These locations will need an electronic poll book and the ability to print ballots on demand based on each voter's address.

Even states that conduct elections completely by mail still offer some in-person options. California mandates one voting center per 1,000 voters. In Oregon, voters can vote in-person at any county elections office. Though Colorado still opens voting centers on Election Day, the state was able to reduce the number of poll workers from 16,000 to fewer than 4,000<sup>39</sup> after implementing Vote By Mail.<sup>40</sup> The shift decreased labor cost per vote from \$4.71 to \$1.96.

According to the GAO, costs for polling sites can range from free (if using an existing agency facility) to \$300 per day to rent a location. Employee costs to staff a voting center can range from \$100-\$235 per day.

#### Resources:

- [VAH 2018](#) - Mail out ballot return options.<sup>41</sup>
- King County, Washington guidance on Vote Centers.<sup>42</sup>

#### Example Legislative Language:

##### Revised Codes Washington [29A.40.160](#). Voting centers.<sup>43</sup>

Each county must have a voting center, open from 18 days before the election, which must be accessible for voters with disabilities.

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<sup>38</sup> [https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm\\_manual.pdf#page=10](https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm_manual.pdf#page=10)

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.voteathome.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/VAH-Policy-and-Research-Guide.pdf>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2016/03/colorado-voting-reforms-early-results>

<sup>41</sup> <https://www.voteathome.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Optimizing-ballot-return-choices.pdf>

<sup>42</sup> Zip file available at <https://aqua.kingcounty.gov/elections/docs/vbm/VBM-information.zip>. In folder "Vote centers."

<sup>43</sup> <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=29A.40.160>

**Example Guidance Language:**

- Washington Administrative Code [434-250-105](#). Voting Centers.<sup>44</sup>
- Colorado [Elections Policy Manual](#), pg 35.<sup>45</sup>
- Oregon [VBM Manual](#), pgs 10-15.<sup>46</sup>

## 5. Consider using a professional printer and ballot sorter.

Many counties use professional printers and ballot sorters rather than printing ballots and envelopes and sorting them in-house. The move can save money and increase staff efficiency. According to the Brennan Center, printing costs [21.4 to 35 cents per ballot](#). The volume efficiencies in moving to an all Vote By Mail system result in lower per-voter printing costs. In Colorado, per vote total printing costs decline from [\\$6.86 to \\$3.04 per voter](#) after implementing full Vote By Mail.

**Resources:**

- Many Northwest counties use [K&H Integrated Print Solutions](#) to securely print their ballots and envelopes.<sup>47</sup>
- [Runbeck Election Services](#) has capacity to serve 10 percent of American voters.<sup>48</sup>
- [BlueCrest](#) serves 30 counties.<sup>49</sup>
- Many Oregon counties use Ryder Graphics<sup>50</sup> and Reprographics<sup>51</sup> to print and mail ballots.
- Some jurisdictions on the East Coast use Phoenix Graphics<sup>52</sup>
- Tri-Tek provides ballot sorting and signature verification services.<sup>53</sup>

**Example Guidance Language:**

- Colorado [Elections Policy Manual](#), pg 26.<sup>54</sup>
- Oregon [VBM Manual](#), pg 23.<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=434-250-105>

<sup>45</sup> <https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/policyManual/ElectionsPolicyManual.pdf#page=35>

<sup>46</sup> [https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm\\_manual.pdf#page=10](https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm_manual.pdf#page=10)

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.khprint.com/>

<sup>48</sup> <https://runbeck.net/>

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.bluecrestinc.com/solutions/vote-by-mail-relia-vote/>

<sup>50</sup> <http://rydergraphics.net/>

<sup>51</sup> <http://reproprinting.com/>

<sup>52</sup> <https://www.phoenix-graphics.com/absentee-mail>

<sup>53</sup> <https://tritektech.com/>

<sup>54</sup> <https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/policyManual/ElectionsPolicyManual.pdf#page=26>

<sup>55</sup> [https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm\\_manual.pdf#page=23](https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm_manual.pdf#page=23)

## 6. Count ballots at a secure centralized facility.

Counting ballots in a secure, centralized facility enhances election security, transparency and efficiency. As noted in the resources section, election administrators in King County, Washington, count ballots in guarded facilities with continuous security camera monitoring, in addition to their ballot tracking system (See Recommendation 8). By setting up security surveillance equipment in ballot processing areas and streaming the footage online, voters can see for themselves how secure and transparent your vote counting procedures are. As with all election procedures, prepare for Election Day by rehearsing processes and timing various stages.

To the extent possible according to your state laws, counties that don't have an appropriate facility could coordinate with counties that do.

### Resources:

- [FAQ](#) and [more information](#) about security and accountability from King County, Washington.<sup>56</sup>
- CISA [Inbound Ballot Process Recommendations](#).<sup>57</sup>

### Example Guidance Language:

- Washington Administrative Codes [434-261-045](#). Secure Storage.<sup>58</sup>
- Oregon [VBM Manual](#), pg 8.<sup>59</sup>

## 7. Invest in high-speed centralized equipment.

High-speed equipment can check unique barcodes on envelopes, sort envelopes, compare signatures against digital files, and tabulate ballots. For the 16 jurisdictions in Wisconsin with 25,000 or more registered voters,<sup>60</sup> investing in centralized equipment will allow you to efficiently process a high volume of absentee ballots. You will have reduced labor costs for every election for years to come. As your population increases, your high-speed equipment will be able to handle the increased number of ballots. Your county will be able to count ballots and finalize results faster.

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<sup>56</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/elections/about-us/security-and-accountability/frequently-asked-questions.aspx> and <https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/elections/about-us/security-and-accountability.aspx>

<sup>57</sup> <https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/files/COVID-19%20Election%20GUIDANCE%20ONLY.pdf#page=43>

<sup>58</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=434-261-045>

<sup>59</sup> [https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm\\_manual.pdf#page=8](https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm_manual.pdf#page=8)

<sup>60</sup> Appleton, Brookfield, Eau Claire, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Menomonee Falls, Milwaukee, New Berlin, Oshkosh, Racine, Waukesha, Wauwatosa, West Allis

Machines themselves may cost [in the range of \\$50,000 to \\$100,000](#),<sup>61</sup> but counties usually purchase a contract installation and maintenance along with a new machine, and the total costs can be steep. For example, in 2017, King County, Washington purchased new scanning equipment for an average of about \$130,000 per scanner. In 2015, Solano County, California purchased a machine plus five years of maintenance for [\\$482,388](#). And, in 2017, Anchorage, Alaska spent [\\$610,599](#) to purchase a Bell and Howell Envelope Intake and Signature Verification System, plus an additional \$56,790 contract for installation and continued support.

Only Milwaukee has a high-speed centralized tabulators. The other 15 jurisdictions that have more than 25,000 registered voters<sup>62</sup> have no centralized equipment of any speed. They might consider investing in equipment this year. Counties that are not able to handle the volume of mailed ballots could contact the counties that do have high-speed scanners and make arrangements to coordinate use of equipment.

### Resources:

- NCSL's [Elections Technology Toolkit | Voting Machines and Beyond](#).<sup>63</sup>
- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency [Inbound Ballot Recommendations](#), pg 3.<sup>64</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/estimated-costs-covid-19-election-resiliency-measures>

<sup>62</sup> Appleton, Brookfield, Eau Claire, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Menomonee Falls, New Berlin, Oshkosh, Racine, Waukesha, Wauwatosa, West Allis

<sup>63</sup> <https://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/elections-technology-toolkit.aspx>

<sup>64</sup> [https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/inbound-ballot\\_process\\_final\\_508.pdf#page=3](https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/inbound-ballot_process_final_508.pdf#page=3)

## For Secretaries of State

*Clerks could independently implement these, but a coordinated statewide effort would be more effective.*

### 8. Use a comprehensive system to track ballots.

Comprehensive ballot tracking improves the security of absentee ballots and boosts voter confidence in mailed-out ballots. The service, offered by companies like Ballot Scout<sup>65</sup> and BallotTrax<sup>66</sup>, uses intelligent barcodes to track every ballot and envelope, minimizing the risk of stolen or tampered ballots. It also increases transparency and accountability because voters can easily track when their ballot is on its way, received by election officials, and counted.

Ten states [require](#) tracking for absentee ballots<sup>67</sup> and thirty other states have some form of ballot tracking, though it is not [required](#) by statute. These tracking services may not be comprehensive. For example, in many states, voters can look up whether their ballot has been mailed but may not be able to find out if it has been accepted. In contrast, Ballot Scout and BallotTrax's comprehensive services can text voters about every step in their ballot's journey from being mailed, to arriving at their house, to being accepted. This gives voters a much higher degree of confidence about the system. That confidence could be especially important this year when many voters will be voting absentee for the first time, and questions are swirling about the security of mailed ballots.

By implementing a comprehensive ballot tracking system, Wisconsin can avoid problems such as those experienced during your April 2020 primary. If Wisconsin election officials had had comprehensive secure ballot tracking in place during their recent primary, they would have seen that thousands of ballots got stuck in mail processing centers. This information would have given them the opportunity to contact USPS and address the problem before thousands of voters were denied the ability to safely vote at home even though they had requested their ballot in time.

Ballot tracking is cost-effective. For many states, depending on the number of voters and other implementation details, the software may cost around [\\$50,000](#) per year. Although it would be most effective for the Secretary of State to enact statewide tracking, if they do not then local officials could step in. City or county administrators can sign up for local service, likely at a cost of a few thousand dollars per year.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> <https://www.democracy.works/ballot-scout/>

<sup>66</sup> <https://ballottrax.com/>

<sup>67</sup> California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Virginia

<sup>68</sup> Pasco County, Texas pays \$4,000 per year for Ballot Scout, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin could pay \$7,500 per year. <https://www.fastcompany.com/90501588/track-your-ballot-like-a-package-how-technology-will-smooth-the-way-for-novembers-mail-in-ballot-surge>

**Example Legislative Language:****California Election Code § 3017 (c). Vote By Mail Application and Voting Procedures.**<sup>69</sup>

The elections official shall establish procedures to track and confirm the receipt of voted Vote By Mail ballots and to make this information available by means of online access using the county's elections division Internet Web site.

**Fla. Stat. § 101.62(1)(c). Request for Vote By Mail ballots.**<sup>70</sup>

Upon receiving a request for a Vote By Mail ballot from an absent voter, the supervisor of elections shall notify the voter of the free access system that has been designated by the department for determining the status of his or her Vote By Mail ballot.

**N.H. Rev. Stat. § 657:26. Absentee Voter Website.**<sup>71</sup>

The secretary of state shall make available a public website by which an absentee voter, in every state election, may determine whether the voter's absentee ballot request has been received by the clerk, whether the absentee ballot has been sent pursuant to such request, whether the envelope purporting to contain the absentee ballot has been received by the clerk, and whether the absentee ballot was challenged and rejected by the moderator on Election Day, including the reason for the challenge.

**Resources:**

- A 2020 [webinar](#) from the Center on Tech and Civic Life on [best practices for tracking and reporting](#), and the [slides](#).<sup>72</sup>
- USPS helps process Vote By Mail ballots with [Green Tag 191](#) and ballot-specific [Service Type Identifiers \(STIDs\)](#), using Intelligent Mail barcodes (IMB).<sup>73</sup>
- Denver's [Ballot Trace](#) lets voters opt in to receiving text messages when their ballot is mailed to them, when it is received by the election office, and when it has been approved for tabulation.
- [Ballot Scout](#) is a web-based ballot tracking tool that works with USPS to allow administrators and voters to track every ballot with the same ease as an Amazon package.
- Counties in California, Oregon, and Washington use [BallotTrax](#) to track ballots.

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<sup>69</sup> [https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes\\_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=ELEC&division=3.&title=&part=&chapter=1.&article=](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=ELEC&division=3.&title=&part=&chapter=1.&article=)

<sup>70</sup> [http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App\\_mode=Display\\_Statute&URL=0100-0199/0101/Sections/0101.62.html](http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0100-0199/0101/Sections/0101.62.html)

<sup>71</sup> <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/lxiii/657/657-mrg.htm>

<sup>72</sup> <https://www.techandcivillife.org/vote-at-home/>

<sup>73</sup> <https://about.usps.com/gov-services/election-mail/> and [https://about.usps.com/postal-bulletin/2018/pb22498/html/cover\\_006.htm](https://about.usps.com/postal-bulletin/2018/pb22498/html/cover_006.htm)

**Example Guidance Language:**

- [Oregon Secretary of State's Vote By Mail Procedures Manual 2020](#).<sup>74</sup>

## 9. Implement a formal notify and cure process.

If a voter forgets to sign their ballot return envelope, or if their signature doesn't match the signature on file, they deserve the chance to cure the error and have their vote count. Nineteen states have laws requiring clerks to notify voters if there is a problem with their signature. To prevent absentee voters from being unintentionally disenfranchised due to errors in the signature on their envelope, the Idaho legislature could pass a law requiring clerks to notify voters of problems with their signature, and laying out a process for voters to cure. In the absence of such a state law, each clerk could implement their own process to notify voters of problems and give them a chance to cure.

The process has two main steps: first, notify the voter of any problems with their signature. Ideally, notify them within 24 hours of their ballot being flagged. To ensure they receive the notification, you could send it via multiple channels if you have the voter's contact information, such as mail, phone, email, and text (text notification is included in ballot tracking services, see Recommendation 8).

Second, allow the voter to cure. You can give voters the option to come into an election office or vote center and re-sign the ballot or show identification. If coming to an office in person is their only option, voters may be understandably upset, especially during a pandemic, so you could offer them other options such as signing an affidavit affirming their identity and sending it in via mail, email or [text](#).<sup>75</sup> [Eighteen states](#) allow voters to "cure" signature problems;<sup>76</sup> the deadline ranges from 2-21 days after election day. The National Vote At Home Institute recommends giving voters at least 3 business days after election day.<sup>77</sup>

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<sup>74</sup> [https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm\\_manual.pdf#page=26](https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm_manual.pdf#page=26)

<sup>75</sup> [Arapahoe County](#), Colorado enables voters to cure their signature via text. See: <https://www.txt2vote.com/>

<sup>76</sup> Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, and Washington

<sup>77</sup> <https://www.voteathome.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/NVAHI-50-State-Policy-Analysis.pdf>



**Example Legislative Language:**

Arizona Revised Statutes [16-550](#). Receipt of voter's ballot; cure period.<sup>78</sup>

Arizona allows signatures to be corrected until the fifth business day for elections including federal offices and until the third business day after the election for all other elections. The election officials must make reasonable efforts to contact the voter.

California Elections Code § [3019\(c\)-\(e\)](#). Vote by Mail Application and Voting Procedures.<sup>79</sup>

Election officials must notify voters at least eight days prior to certification if signatures need verification. Voters can verify signatures until 5pm, two days prior to election certification. Voters can mail, email, fax or hand-deliver verification. If the signatures compare, then the voter's signature is updated for future elections.

Hawaii Revised Statutes § [11-106](#). Deficient return identification envelopes.<sup>80</sup>

Election clerks must notify voters by mail, email, or telephone. Voters have five business days after the election to cure the deficiency.

Ohio Revised Codes [3509.06](#) (E). Counting absent voters' ballots.<sup>81</sup>

Ohio allows voters to correct signatures or other identifying information until the seventh day after the election. Voters must be notified by mail and may provide information by mail or in person.

Oregon Revised Statutes [254.431](#). Special procedure for ballots challenged due to failure to sign return envelope or non matching signature; public record limitation.<sup>82</sup>

Voters can correct signatures up to 14 days after the election. The filing officer may disclose the name and address of electors whose ballots were challenged 8 days after the election.

**Example Guidance Language:**

- [Arizona 2019 Election Procedures](#), pg 82.<sup>83</sup>
- Washington State Clearinghouse Notification on [Unsigned Ballots and Mismatched Signatures](#).<sup>84</sup>
- Washington Administrative Codes [434-261-050](#), regarding unsigned ballot declarations or mismatched signatures.<sup>85</sup>

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<sup>78</sup> <https://www.azleg.gov/viewdocument/?docName=https://www.azleg.gov/ars/16/00550.htm>

<sup>79</sup> [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes\\_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=ELEC&sectionNum=3019](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=ELEC&sectionNum=3019)

<sup>80</sup> [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol01\\_Ch0001-0042F/HRS0011/HRS\\_0011-0106.htm](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol01_Ch0001-0042F/HRS0011/HRS_0011-0106.htm)

<sup>81</sup> <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/3509.06>

<sup>82</sup> [https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors254.html](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors254.html)

<sup>83</sup> [https://azsos.gov/sites/default/files/2019\\_ELECTIONS\\_PROCEDURES\\_MANUAL\\_APPROVED.pdf#page=82](https://azsos.gov/sites/default/files/2019_ELECTIONS_PROCEDURES_MANUAL_APPROVED.pdf#page=82)

<sup>84</sup> <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/auditorsctp/clearinghouse/2012/1205.pdf>

<sup>85</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=434-261-050>

- Colorado [Elections Policy Manual](#), pg 52.<sup>86</sup>
- King County election administrator's information packet.<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>86</sup> <https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/policyManual/ElectionsPolicyManual.pdf#page=52>

<sup>87</sup> Zip file available at <https://aqua.kingcounty.gov/elections/docs/vbm/VBM-information.zip>. In folder "ballot processing,"

## For Lawmakers

### 10. Account for voters with non-traditional addresses.

Native American voters living on tribal lands often have non-USPS-standard mailing addresses, making it difficult for them to register to vote and receive ballots in the mail. They may have many family members living at the same address, and some states may not allow them all to receive a ballot. Or they may use a USPS box to receive mail, but live far from the nearest USPS office or election center, making it more difficult to receive and return their ballot in a timely fashion.<sup>88</sup> Eligible voters experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity may also not have a home address. Your state should make sure these voters can receive a ballot and securely vote.

Wisconsin should allow multiple eligible voters to use the same mailing address. Living with others to save on housing costs should not diminish any American's right to vote. Your state can allow native people to [designate a building on the Nation's land to receive their ballot](#). Especially in areas where people live far from a USPS office, you can temporarily install drop boxes or vote centers on tribal lands to ensure that voters have viable options for returning their ballots.

You can allow homeless community members to receive their ballots at a [shelter, park, motorhome](#), or other identifiable location. Alternatively, they can list the county elections office as their mailing address and pick up their ballots in person there. They can return their ballot to the elections office or a secure drop box.

#### Example Legislative Language:

##### **Colorado Revised Statutes [1-2-102](#). Rules for determining residence.**<sup>89</sup>

For voter registration residence, voters can identify a location in the county that they return to regularly, such as a shelter, services provider, park, campground, vacant lot, business address, or other physical location. If the registration residence does not have a mailing address, voters must also provide a mailing address.

##### **Oregon Revised Statutes [247.038](#). Registration of person who is homeless or resides in identifiable location.**<sup>90</sup>

Individuals who are homeless or reside in shelters, vehicles, marinas or other identifiable locations cannot be denied the opportunity to register to vote. Residence addresses can be descriptions of the physical location of the person or the office of the county clerk.

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<sup>88</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/may/22/mail-in-voting-native-americans-election>

<sup>89</sup> [https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/info\\_center/laws/Title1/Title1Article2.html](https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/info_center/laws/Title1/Title1Article2.html)

<sup>90</sup> [https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors247.html](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors247.html)

**Revised Codes of Washington [29A.08.112](#). Voters without traditional residential addresses.<sup>91</sup>**

Voter registration accepts non-traditional addresses, defined as narrative descriptions of the voter's physical location. No person can be disqualified for lacking a traditional address. Voters must provide a mailing address. Tribes may designate a government building to serve as a mailing address for residents.

**Example Guidance Language:**

- Oregon [Vote By Mail Procedures Manual](#) and [Oregon Secretary of State](#).<sup>92</sup>
- Colorado Secretary of State [FAQs](#) and [Election Rules](#).<sup>93</sup>
- Washington State Clearinghouse Notification on [Voters Without Traditional Addresses](#).<sup>94</sup>

## 11. Give voters a "single sign-up" option.

Twelve states plus DC give voters a "single sign-up" option whereby they can apply once to vote absentee and permanently continue receiving ballots in the mail unless they are removed from the permanent absentee voter list. These include the five states that conduct all elections by mail, plus Arizona, California, DC, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and DC. Another six states,<sup>95</sup> including Wisconsin, maintain a permanent absentee voter list for certain voters, usually those who are elderly and/or disabled.<sup>96</sup>

However, thirty-two states, including yours, require most voters to apply for an absentee ballot every election, or every two years. But nearly [half or even two-thirds of absentee ballot applicants](#) also applied to vote absentee in the last major election cycle. Even if voters know they want to keep getting their ballot in the mail, they have to fill out paperwork again and again. Not only is this a burden for the voter, it's a drain on election officials who must process and enter application data every year. Minimizing paperwork by giving voters the option to sign up for a permanent absentee list could cut costs and save time.

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<sup>91</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=29A.08.112>

<sup>92</sup> [https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/Documents/vbm\\_manual.pdf#page=19](https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/Documents/vbm_manual.pdf#page=19) and <https://sos.oregon.gov/voting/Pages/homeless-confidential.aspx>

<sup>93</sup> <https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/FAQs/foreclosureHomelessFAQ.html> and [https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/rule\\_making/CurrentRules/8CCR1505-1/Rule2.pdf#page=3](https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/rule_making/CurrentRules/8CCR1505-1/Rule2.pdf#page=3)

<sup>94</sup> <https://www.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/auditorsctp/19-04%20voters%20without%20traditional%20addresses.pdf>

<sup>95</sup> Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, West Virginia and Wisconsin

<sup>96</sup> <https://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/absentee-and-early-voting.aspx>

The potential savings are significant. According to a [US Government Accountability Office report](#), in the 2008 presidential election, Contra Costa County in California spent \$1.37 per ballot to process permanent absentee ballots versus \$10.64 per ballot to process each nonpermanent absentee ballot. Much of the nearly eight-fold administrative cost increase came from handling individual ballot requests.

In Wisconsin's April 7th presidential primary, nearly 1.3 million voters<sup>97</sup> requested absentee ballots. Most or all of those voters may wish to vote absentee again in November, but they will all have to apply again. If the state legislature acts quickly, it could create a single-signup option in 2020 and authorize election officials to send a postcard to any voter who already requested an absentee ballot this year asking if they want to opt-in to continue receiving ballots by mail. This would save resources for clerks and voters during this busy year.

### **Example Legislative Language:**

#### **Arizona [16-544](#). Permanent early voting list; civil penalty; violation; classification.<sup>98</sup>**

Voters can request permanent absentee ballots to in state addresses in writing or through an online portal. Notices are sent before elections to allow voters to change addresses or opt out of absentee voting. If the notice is undeliverable, the voter is moved off the permanent absentee list.

#### **California Elections Code [3206](#). Permanent Vote By Mail Application and Procedures.<sup>99</sup>**

In counties that are not fully VBM, voters may request to be on the permanent vote-by-mail list. Voters can apply online. Permanent status ends if the voter does not vote in four consecutive state-wide general elections.

#### **Montana Code [13-13-212](#). Application for absentee ballot -- special provisions -- absentee ballot list for subsequent elections.<sup>100</sup>**

Voters can request permanent absentee ballots. They will be mailed ballots for subsequent elections as long as they have not filed a change of address with USPS. If they have, they are sent a form to request an address update.

#### **New Jersey Statutes Annotated [19:63-3\(a\)\(1\)](#) Procedure for user of mail-in ballot.<sup>101</sup>**

Voters may choose to receive mail in ballots for all future elections. Voters can request in writing if they wish to no longer receive mail in ballots.

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<sup>97</sup> <https://elections.wi.gov/node/6833>

<sup>98</sup> <https://www.azleg.gov/ars/16/00544.htm>

<sup>99</sup> [http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes\\_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=ELEC&sectionNum=3206](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=ELEC&sectionNum=3206)

<sup>100</sup> [https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title\\_0130/chapter\\_0130/part\\_0020/section\\_0120/0130-0130-0020-0120.html](https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0130/chapter_0130/part_0020/section_0120/0130-0130-0020-0120.html)

<sup>101</sup> [https://nj.gov/state/dos-statutes-elections-19-60-63.shtml#ele\\_19\\_63\\_3](https://nj.gov/state/dos-statutes-elections-19-60-63.shtml#ele_19_63_3)

**Nevada Revised Statutes § [293.3165\(1\)](#) Specialized procedure to request absent ballot for all elections at which registered voter is eligible to vote; requirements for issuing, voting and returning such absent ballot.<sup>102</sup>**

Nevada allows all voters to receive absentee ballots for all future elections. If the ballot is undeliverable or the voter has had their registration cancelled under [NRS 293.530](#).<sup>103</sup>

**Example Guidance Language:**

- Arizona [Elections Procedures Manual](#), pg 49.<sup>104</sup>

## 12. Use the voter's signature to verify the ballot.

The overwhelming majority of states (41 states and DC) use a voter's signature to validate their identity. Wisconsin is one of only a handful that requires voters to get a notary or witness to sign their ballot.<sup>105</sup>

This is an ineffective barrier to fraud, since a would-be fraudster could probably find at least one accomplice. Or an unwitting neighbor might happily serve as a witness to their neighbor, but not ask to see their birth certificate to verify their identity. It could even be linked to voter coercion as voters are forced to involve someone else in completing their ballot. It is also a dangerous requirement during the time of coronavirus because it requires voters to have contact with a witness.

Requiring voters to sign their own ballot and matching their signature against one or more signatures on record---such as the DMV or voter registration application---is simpler for voters and effective against fraud. The more reference signatures available, the better the system works. The resources linked below can help you implement best practices to train signature verifiers. Note that requiring an "exact match" level of scrutiny is not best practice and could be struck down in court, as it was in a lawsuit in Georgia.<sup>106</sup>

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<sup>102</sup> <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/nrs-293.html#NRS293Sec3165>

<sup>103</sup> <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/nrs-293.html#NRS293Sec530>

<sup>104</sup> [https://azsos.gov/sites/default/files/2019\\_ELECTIONS\\_PROCEDURES\\_MANUAL\\_APPROVED.pdf#page=63](https://azsos.gov/sites/default/files/2019_ELECTIONS_PROCEDURES_MANUAL_APPROVED.pdf#page=63)

<sup>105</sup> Six states require one witness (Alaska, Louisiana, Minnesota, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wisconsin), while two states require two witnesses (Alabama, North Carolina). Three more require a notary (Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma). A lawsuit challenging the witness requirement in South Carolina recently survived preliminary injunction. <https://www.democracydocket.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/41/2020/05/SC-Opinion.pdf>

<sup>106</sup> <https://www.npr.org/2018/11/03/663937578/judge-rules-against-georgia-election-law-calling-it-a-severe-burden-for-voters>

**Example Legislative Language:****Idaho Code [10-34-1004](#). Marking and folding of absentee ballot; affidavit.<sup>107</sup>**

Voters shall sign an affidavit on the return envelope. Such an affidavit need not be notarized.

**Indiana Code [3-11-10-1](#). Voter's affidavit; voting procedure; transmission of ballot & [3-11-10-1.2](#) Proof of identification not required.<sup>108</sup>**

Voters must sign and date the affidavit on the envelope but is not required to provide identification.

**Oregon Revised Statutes § [254.470 \(6\), \(8\), \(9\)](#). Procedures for conducting election by mail; rules.<sup>109</sup>**

Voters must sign the return envelope.

**Wyoming Statute [22-9-111](#). Affidavit to be printed on inner envelope; attestation.<sup>110</sup>**

Voters must sign and date the affidavit on the envelope.

**Resources:**

- The Colorado Secretary of State has a helpful "Signature Verification Guide" with examples.<sup>111</sup>
- The elections administrator in King County, Washington has a Signature Verification Training presentation, including signature examples and examples of common problems with signatures.<sup>112</sup>
- Voters' signatures change over time, so if you don't have a recent signature on file for a voter, you can ask them to update it. The elections administrator in King County, Washington has an example of a form they send to voters.<sup>113</sup> In preparation for moving to an All Vote By Mail election, Hawaii recently sent a postcard to all their registered voters asking for an updated signature for reference.<sup>114</sup>

<sup>107</sup> <https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/title34/t34ch10/sect34-1004/>

<sup>108</sup> <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/003#3-11-10-1> and <http://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2019/ic/titles/003#3-11-10-1.2>

<sup>109</sup> [https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors254.html](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors254.html)

<sup>110</sup> <https://wyoleg.gov/statutes/compress/title22.pdf#page=72>

<sup>111</sup> <https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/docs/SignatureVerificationGuide.pdf>

<sup>112</sup> Zip file available at <https://aqua.kingcounty.gov/elections/docs/vbm/VBM-information.zip>. In folder "ballot processing," file called "Signature Verification training Updated.pptx"

<sup>113</sup> Zip file available at <https://aqua.kingcounty.gov/elections/docs/vbm/VBM-information.zip>. In folder "ballot processing," file called "Signature-update-letter-April-May 2016-English.pdf"

<sup>114</sup> <https://elections.hawaii.gov/main/sign-sealed-and-counted-securing-your-vote/>

- 45 minute [webinar](#) about signature verification from Oregon Secretary of State Elections Division.<sup>115</sup>
- Election Assistance Commission [Signature Verification Cure Process](#).<sup>116</sup>
- Tour of election facilities [King County, Washington](#).<sup>117</sup>
- Oregon [signature stamp attestation](#) form.<sup>118</sup>
- Hawaii [drive for signature updates](#) in advance of VBM primary.<sup>119</sup>

### 13. Allow counties to start processing envelopes before Election Day.

Thirty-five states allow counties to start processing envelopes upon receipt or beginning 3 to 10 days before the election. Wisconsin is one of just 15 states that prohibit any processing prior to Election Day.

Election administrators need to process absentee ballots before they can tabulate the votes. Processing ballots includes verifying signatures, sorting and opening envelopes, and preparing ballots for tabulation. All of this can occur before Election Day, so that the actual tabulation on Election Day can go as quickly as possible. Spreading the workload like this may also reduce the number of scanning machines needed, as by starting earlier, each machine will have more time to count ballots. Some machines are capable of shielding results until a specified time on Election Day so clerks could start vote tabulation before Election Day without anyone seeing results.

#### Resources:

- Video from [Multnomah County, Oregon](#).<sup>120</sup>
- Video from [Lane County, Oregon](#).<sup>121</sup>
- [Bipartisan Policy Center 2020](#).<sup>122</sup>
- CISA [Ballot Scanning](#).<sup>123</sup>

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<sup>115</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UKiYGONnNT0&feature=youtu.be>

<sup>116</sup> [https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/electionofficials/vbm/Signature\\_Verification\\_Cure\\_Process.pdf](https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/electionofficials/vbm/Signature_Verification_Cure_Process.pdf)

<sup>117</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/elections/education-and-outreach/take-a-tour.aspx>

<sup>118</sup> <https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/Documents/SEL540.pdf>

<sup>119</sup> <https://elections.hawaii.gov/main/sign-sealed-and-counted-securing-your-vote/>

<sup>120</sup> [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XD\\_Klc15FPs&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XD_Klc15FPs&feature=youtu.be)

<sup>121</sup> <https://vimeo.com/269755185>

<sup>122</sup> [https://bipartisanpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Bipartisan\\_Elections-Task-Force\\_R01\\_crops.pdf#page=39](https://bipartisanpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Bipartisan_Elections-Task-Force_R01_crops.pdf#page=39)

<sup>123</sup> <https://www.in.gov/sos/elections/files/COVID-19%20Election%20GUIDANCE%20ONLY.pdf#page=51>



**Example Legislative Language:****Montana Code Annotated 2019 [13-13-241](#). Examination of absentee ballot signature envelopes -- deposit of absentee and unvoted ballots -- rulemaking.<sup>124</sup>**

Officials may begin processing absentee ballots no sooner than 3 days before the election, opening the secrecy envelope and sorting ballots. Automatic tabulation may begin 1 day before Election Day.

**Hawaii Revised Statutes Section [15-9\(2\)\(b\)](#). Return and receipt of absentee ballots.<sup>125</sup>**

“Upon receipt of the return envelope from any person voting under this chapter, the clerk may prepare the ballots for counting.”

**Example Guidance Language:**

- Washington Administrative Code [434-250-110](#). Processing Ballots.<sup>126</sup>
- Oregon [VBM Manual](#), pg 36.<sup>127</sup>

**14. Allow counties to accept ballots postmarked on Election Day.**

In 2018, 1.7 percent of mailed-out ballots in Wisconsin were rejected. But, of those that were rejected, 57 percent were rejected due to late receipt. That is more than 1,400 Wisconsin voters whose votes weren't counted. More Wisconsinites are likely to want to vote absentee this year, and a similar rejection rate for ballots received after Election Day could disenfranchise even more voters.

Thirteen states<sup>128</sup> accept ballots postmarked by Election Day and received within a certain period afterwards, usually around 10 days. This gives absentee voters the same freedom as in-person voters to mark their ballot and turn it in on election day. It also avoids confusion because voters don't have to guess how many days it could take the Postal Service to deliver their ballot; they know their deadline is election day. Allowing clerks to count ballots received or postmarked on election day and received within 10 days increases voter engagement and makes elections more representative of the people.

If you are not able to accept ballots received after election day, make this very clear to voters. In the ballot materials, tell voters not to put their ballot in the mail any later than

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<sup>124</sup> [https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title\\_0130/chapter\\_0130/part\\_0020/section\\_0410/0130-0130-0020-0410.html](https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0130/chapter_0130/part_0020/section_0410/0130-0130-0020-0410.html)

<sup>125</sup> [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol01\\_Ch0001-0042F/HRS0015/HRS\\_0015-0009.htm](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol01_Ch0001-0042F/HRS0015/HRS_0015-0009.htm).

<sup>126</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=434-250-110>

<sup>127</sup> [https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm\\_manual.pdf#page=36](https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm_manual.pdf#page=36)

<sup>128</sup> Alabama, Alaska, California, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia

the Wednesday before Election Day. And start running PSA's a few days before that to remind voters of the practical cut-off date, and that if they miss the deadline to drop it in the mail, they may drop it in a secure drop box or at a voting center up until election day (See Recommendations 3 and 4).

### **Example Legislative Language:**

#### **Alaska Statutes § [15.20.081\(e\)](#). Absentee voting in general; applying for absentee ballot by mail or electronic transmission.<sup>129</sup>**

Ballots must be postmarked by election day and received by the close of business on the 10th day after the election.

#### **Illinois Compiled Statutes [10 § 5/19-8\(c\)](#). Time and place of counting ballots.<sup>130</sup> ICS [10 § 5/18A-15](#). Validating and counting provisional ballots.<sup>131</sup>**

Ballots must be postmarked by election day. Ballots received after election day without postmark shall be accepted if the certification date is on or before election day. Ballots must be received by 14 days after the election.

#### **Kansas Statutes [25-1132](#). Advance voting; delivery of ballots; where; deadline for receiving ballots.<sup>132</sup>**

Absentee ballots can be received after polls close as long as they were postmarked before or on election day and are received by 3 days after the election. This second standard is not recommended as USPS first class standard used to be 1-3 days but is now 2-5 days.

#### **Nevada Revised Statutes § [293.317\(1\)\(b\), \(2\)](#). Procedure for timely returning absent ballot; treatment of absent ballot when postmark cannot be determined.<sup>133</sup> NRS [293.333\(2\)](#) Procedure for depositing absent ballots in ballot box; period for counting of absent ballots.<sup>134</sup>**

Ballots must be postmarked on or before the date of the election and received by 7 days after the election. If postmark is illegible but ballot is received within 3 days of election, it is considered valid.

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<sup>129</sup> <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/statutes.asp#15.20.081>

<sup>130</sup> <http://ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/001000050K19-8.htm>

<sup>131</sup> <http://ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/001000050K18A-15.htm>

<sup>132</sup> [http://www.kslegislature.org/li/b2019\\_20/statute/025\\_000\\_0000\\_chapter/025\\_011\\_0000\\_article/025\\_011\\_0032\\_section/025\\_011\\_0032\\_k/](http://www.kslegislature.org/li/b2019_20/statute/025_000_0000_chapter/025_011_0000_article/025_011_0032_section/025_011_0032_k/)

<sup>133</sup> <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/nrs-293.html#NRS293Sec317>

<sup>134</sup> <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/nrs-293.html#NRS293Sec333>

**North Carolina General Statutes [163-231](#). Voting absentee ballots and transmitting them to the county board of elections.<sup>135</sup>**

Absentee ballots can be received after polls close as long as they were postmarked before or on election day and are received by 3 days after the election. This second standard is not recommended as USPS first class standard used to be 1-3 days but is now 2-5 days.

**Example Guidance Language:**

- Alaska Administrative Code [25.560](#). Timeliness of absentee by-mail ballot.<sup>136</sup>

**15. Allow early in-person voting options.**

Twenty-six states allow voters to vote in-person in the days and weeks leading up to election day, ranging from 7 days in DC to 40 days in Illinois. Wisconsin does not allow early voting before Election Day. The National Vote At Home Institute recommends a minimum of 10 days of early voting,<sup>137</sup> and, ideally, Wisconsin could allow more than three weeks of early voting to give voters the option to vote in-person while mitigating the COVID-19 related public health risks of in-person voting by spreading the crowds out over weeks instead of pushing all voters to the polls on election day. Since your governor is unable to use emergency power to extend early voting, the Wisconsin legislature must act to implement this change.

Early voting also allows voters more options of when to vote. Many people have work schedules that make it difficult to vote on Tuesday. Allowing the option of voting on any day in the week or month leading up to Election Day will help enfranchise more voters.

**Example Legislative Language:****Delaware Code [Title 15 Chapter 54](#). Regarding Early Voting.<sup>138</sup>**

Requires early voting locations to be open at least 10 days prior to Election Day, including Saturday and Sunday. Requires early voting locations to be publicly announced 30 days before each election. Requires each early voting location to be open at least 8 hours per day between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM.

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<sup>135</sup> [https://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/ByChapter/Chapter\\_163.html](https://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/ByChapter/Chapter_163.html)

<sup>136</sup> <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#6.25.560>

<sup>137</sup> <https://www.voteathome.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/NVAHI-50-State-Policy-Analysis.pdf>

<sup>138</sup> <https://delcode.delaware.gov/title15/c054/index.shtml>

## 16. Automatically register voters and update their address.

Seventeen states and DC [automatically register](#) eligible voters who prove their identity to a government agency such as the Department of Motor Vehicles.

It works like this: if a citizen interacts with a Wisconsin state agency like the DMV, the agency sends their information to the Secretary of State, who adds them to the voter rolls or updates their address. Wisconsin's Secretary of State then sends voters a postcard letting them know of the change so they can opt-out if they didn't want to be registered to vote, or return their voter registration to their previous address if they didn't really move.

This is more efficient and accurate than Wisconsin's "opt-in" process which requires voters to fill out change of address forms. By streamlining and updating their data across agencies, states with automatic registration have cleaner and more up-to-date voter lists, meaning mailed ballots are more likely to reach the voter. Citizens may always choose whether they want to be registered, but "opt-out" systems result in higher voter participation.

### Resources:

- [Oregon Procedures Manual 2020](#).<sup>139</sup>
- [Brennan Center study](#) on the impact of Automatic Voter Registration.<sup>140</sup>

### Example Legislative Language:

**Illinois Compiled Statutes [10 § 5/1A-16.1](#). Automatic voter registration; Secretary of State.**<sup>141</sup>

Most DMV interactions can serve as a dual-purpose application for voter registration, address changes or name changes. No further identification is needed, but the Secretary of State will verify voter registration eligibility. Voters can opt out of registration during a DMV interaction. Other agencies are also implementing automatic voter registration.

**Maryland Election Law Code Annotated [§ 3-203](#). Electronic Voter Registration System.**<sup>142</sup>

Most transactions at the DMV, Health Benefits Exchange, local departments of social services, and the mobility certification office will automatically transmit voter registration applications or updates unless the voter opts out.

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<sup>139</sup> [https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm\\_manual.pdf#page=16](https://sos.oregon.gov/elections/documents/vbm_manual.pdf#page=16)

<sup>140</sup> [https://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/publications/2019\\_04\\_AVR\\_Report\\_Final\\_0.pdf](https://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/publications/2019_04_AVR_Report_Final_0.pdf)

<sup>141</sup> <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/001000050K1A-16.1.htm>

<sup>142</sup> <https://codes.findlaw.com/md/election-law/md-code-elec-law-sect-3-203.html>

**Michigan State Constitution § 4 (1)(d). Place and manner of elections. Michigan Compiled Laws 168.493a. Automatic voter registration; qualifications; option to opt-out; information added to qualified voter file; erroneous registration not a violation.**<sup>143</sup>

Michigan constitutionally guarantees the right to be automatically registered to vote at the DMV. Most DMV interactions will lead to automatic voter registration or registration address updates unless the voter opts out or is not a citizen.

**Oregon Revised Statutes 247.017. Transfer of voter registration materials to Secretary of State from Department of Transportation; opt-out of voter registration; rules.**<sup>144</sup>

The DMV provides the secretary of state with voter information including the electronic signature of every voter that qualifies to vote. County clerks then notify voters to allow voters to opt out or register a political party affiliation.

### Example Guidance Language:

- Georgia and Colorado launched automatic voter registration [without state legislation](#).<sup>145</sup> Georgia initiated automatic voter registration by updating its drivers registration [form](#) in 2016.<sup>146</sup> The Department of Driver Services forwards new voter registration and information for updating purposes to the Secretary of State.
- Colorado administratively rolled out automatic voter registration at DMV locations in 2017. Colorado's automatic voter registration and updates can be seen in the license renewal and change of address [forms](#).<sup>147</sup> As of 2019, the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing is [statutorily](#) required to transmit voter registration information to the Secretary of State.<sup>148</sup>

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<sup>143</sup> [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(2hthlf15z4s0fhn5famvyrgo\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-168-493a](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(2hthlf15z4s0fhn5famvyrgo))/mileg.aspx?page=getObject&objectName=mcl-168-493a)

<sup>144</sup> [https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors247.html](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors247.html)

<sup>145</sup> <https://www.ajc.com/news/state--regional-govt--politics/automatic-registration-leads-surge-new-georgia-voters/97PMHrv8anlB66TfKdlUtK/>

<sup>146</sup> [https://dds.georgia.gov/sites/dds.georgia.gov/files/related\\_files/document/MAIL%20IN%20RENEWAL%20PACKET%20-%20February%202019%20UPD.pdf](https://dds.georgia.gov/sites/dds.georgia.gov/files/related_files/document/MAIL%20IN%20RENEWAL%20PACKET%20-%20February%202019%20UPD.pdf)

<sup>147</sup> <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dmv/forms-licenses>

<sup>148</sup> <https://casetext.com/statute/colorado-revised-statutes/title-1-elections/general-primary-recall-and-congressional-vacancy-elections/article-2-qualifications-and-registration-of-electors/part-5-mail-registration-and-registration-at-voter-registration-agencies/section-1-2-5025-transfer-of-voter-registration-information-to-secretary-of-state>