

SUMMARY OF NO. 23-05

This proposed law would permit eligible citizens to register to vote at a polling place on the day of a general or primary election; in person at a local registrar's office before noon on the Friday before these elections; or by mail postmarked on or before the Friday before these elections.

The proposed law would require local registrars to permit in-person registration from 9:00 a.m. until noon on the Friday before an election, and any eligible citizen still waiting in line at noon would be permitted to register.

The proposed law would also allow a citizen who is eligible to register to vote to do so in person on Election Day at the polling place assigned to the ward or precinct in which they reside, provided that (a) the citizen can establish their identity, (b) prove their residence, and (c) affirm by written oath that they are a citizen who is eligible to vote and have not and will not cast any other ballot in that election. To prove their residency, the individual would be required to provide a valid photo identification or other documentation demonstrating the individual's name and address (including, but not limited to, documentation issued by the government or an institute of higher education; a residential lease; a government check or paycheck; or a utility, bank or wireless provider

statement). The applicant who completes registration shall be permitted to vote in that election.

If an individual was not able to present sufficient identification on Election Day, the proposed law would allow them to cast a provisional ballot, which would be counted only if the individual provides the required identification to local election officials within six days of a state or federal election or within two days of a federal or state primary or municipal election.

A voter would not be able to use election-day registration solely to change their political party affiliation on the day of a primary election.

The proposed law provides that any individual who votes, attempts to vote, registers, or attempts to register knowing that they are not eligible to do so might be subject to criminal investigation and prosecution, with a conviction punishable by up to five years imprisonment or a fine of up to \$10,000, or both. Credible allegations of such illegal activity would result in an investigation by the attorney general or the district attorney with jurisdiction.

The proposed law would take effect August 1, 2025, and would apply to all elections held on or after that date.