



## 2022 Legislative Push for Voter ID Law

The Alliance for Free Citizens is looking at what can be done to advance election integrity law, the foremost provision of which is to tighten the rules requiring voters to present identification. This includes providing adequate identification if posting a mail ballot.

The following is the current state of the law in all fifty states.

In the "strict" states, a voter cannot cast a valid ballot without first presenting ID. Voters who are unable to show ID at the polls are given a provisional ballot which are kept separate from the regular ballots. If the voter returns to election officials within a short period of time after the election (generally a few days) and presents an acceptable ID, the provisional ballot is counted. If the voter does not come back to show ID, that provisional ballot is never counted.

In states with non-strict voter ID laws, other methods of validation are allowed, which vary by state. Possible alternatives are: signing an affidavit, having a poll worker vouch for the voter, having election officials verify a voter's identity after the vote is cast, or having the voter return an inquiry mailed to their reported address.

The National Conference of State Legislatures categorizes state-level voter ID laws as follows:

- Photo ID required (strict): Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Wisconsin
- Photo ID requested (non-strict): Alabama, Florida, Montana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Texas
- Non-photo ID required (strict): Arizona, North Dakota, Wyoming and Ohio
- Non-photo ID requested (non-strict): Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Utah, Washington, Virginia and West Virginia
- No ID required: California, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and the District of Columbia



There are currently eight states that mail a live ballot to everyone on the voter file. Some, like California or Oregon, are not advantageous due to the Democratic Party's stranglehold. But efforts to oppose the method and seek to tighten the process in Nevada, Colorado, and Utah could yield positive results. Other states in this category include Hawaii, Vermont, and Washington.

Two other reforms must be addressed; the restriction and eventual elimination of so-called "drop boxes" and the flooding of local election offices with private money. The [open bribes of Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg during the 2020 election cycle](#) clearly had an impact. It should be illegal for a local election official to accept or assist in the direction of private money in the administration of the election process. Penalties for both the official and the donor should be punitive.

A prohibition on this kind of outside financial interference would be best advanced in states where Zuckerberg's money was focused, including Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Arizona.

**For more information, visit [AllianceForFreeCitizens.org](https://AllianceForFreeCitizens.org)**