



The Expansion of Voting Before Election Day, 2000–2024

March 2024



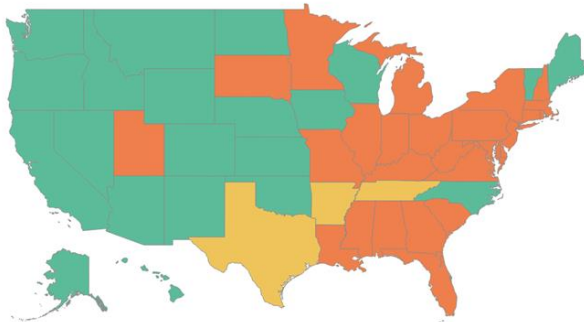
Overview

The last two decades have seen a large expansion in the number of states offering options to vote before election day, from 24 states in 2000 to 46 states in 2024. Put another way: In the 2000 general election, 40% of all voting-age citizens lived in states that offered at least one option for voting before election day—such as early in-person voting or mail ballots. As of this writing, nearly 97% of all voting-age citizens will live in states that will offer at least one option to vote before election day in the 2024 election.

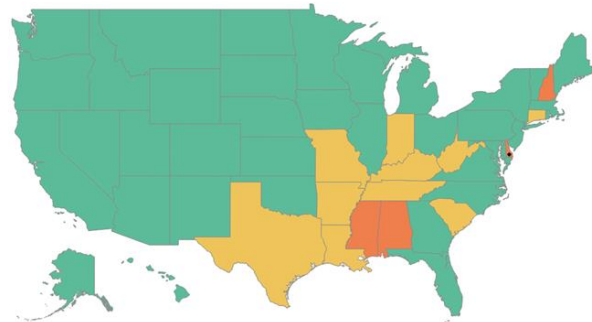
The figure below compares the options to vote early in-person and by mail in each state and Washington, D.C., in the 2000 and 2024 general elections. More details regarding the options in place for each intervening presidential election year may be found later in this report.

Expansion of Options to Vote Before Election Day, 2000 to 2024

2000 General Election



2024 General Election



- No early in-person voting option available to all voters. Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
- Option to vote early in-person available to all voters. Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
- Options to vote early in-person and by mail available to all voters.

◆ Note: In February 2024, a trial judge in the Delaware Superior Court declared the state's early in-person voting law to be in violation of the state constitution.

Sources: State legislative websites.



In the 2000 general election, 24 states offered all voters the opportunity to vote early in person; 21 of these states also offered all voters the option to vote by mail without needing to cite an eligible reason. These 24 states accounted for 40% of the citizen voting age population in 2000. In the upcoming 2024 general election, 46 states and Washington, D.C., will offer all voters the opportunity to vote early in person; 36 states and Washington, D.C., will also offer all voters the

option to vote by mail without the need to cite a reason. These 46 states account for nearly 97% of the current citizen voting age population.

While the details of voting before election day vary by state, the availability of options to vote before election day has expanded across the nation since the 2000 general election. In each period between each presidential election from 2000 to 2024, more states enacted new laws or built on existing policies to drive this expansion.

Defining Terms. This report uses the term “*early in-person voting*” to refer to voting that is available to all voters and conducted in person before the day of the election. This includes policies referred to by states as early voting, in-person no-excuse absentee voting, and advanced voting. Similarly, this report uses the term “*mail voting*” to refer to voting where all voters are eligible to receive their ballot via mail, including policies referred to by states as all-mail voting and no-excuse absentee by mail.

Benefits of Expanding Options to Vote Before Election Day

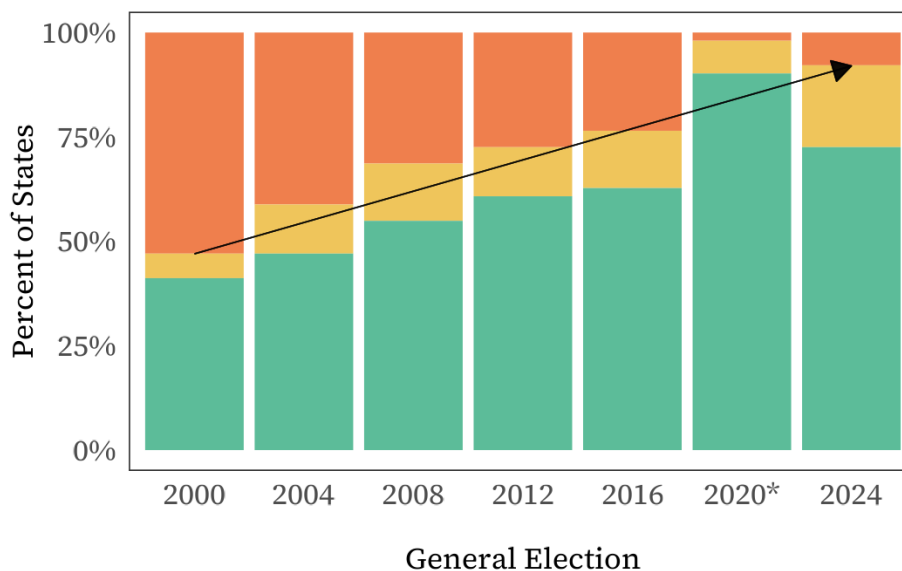
Options to vote before election day bolster election integrity and provide eligible voters more opportunity to cast a ballot. When most voters cast their ballot on election day, any problem can have an outsized effect. A simple technical problem on election day may lead to a loss of voter confidence or even disenfranchisement. Any disinformation spread on election day could affect voters in ways that are difficult to correct by the time the polls close. By contrast, when voting is spread out over several days, election officials can detect issues earlier, mitigate challenges more easily, and offer a greater number of options to any voters who may be impacted. Disinformation can be mitigated, enabling voters to vote another day. Voters can also decide to vote at another time if issues lead to long lines, closed polling places, or similar problems. Put simply, research has demonstrated that more options to vote before election day mean more opportunities to identify and counteract any human error, machine breakdown, power outage, cyberattack, rumor campaign, or other potential issue that may arise.¹

Early in-person and mail voting options are also widely popular across states in every region and of every partisan stripe. State legislatures and governors from both major parties have passed legislation creating and expanding options to vote before election day over several decades, and research repeatedly affirms that such policies do not advantage one party more than the other.² What’s more, options to vote early in-person and by mail have grown in popularity among voters nationwide over time. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the proportion of ballots cast before election day increased steadily from 2000 to 2022. In 2000, 14% of ballots were cast before election day. Voting before election day rose to 21% of ballots cast in 2004, 31% in 2008, 33% in 2012, and 40% in 2016—then jumped to 69% during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, before returning to the long-term trend with 50% of ballots cast before election day in 2022.³ This trend toward increasing numbers of ballots cast before election day is expected to continue with the 2024 general election, although probably not (yet) repeating the peak seen during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Growth in Number of States with Options to Vote Before Election Day

The number of states offering at least one unrestricted option to vote before election day has steadily increased since 2000. As shown in the chart below, 24 states offered all voters the opportunity to vote early in-person during the 2000 general election, and 21 of these states also offered all voters the option to vote by mail without the need to provide a specific reason. Under current law, in the upcoming 2024 general election, 46 states and Washington, D.C., will offer all voters the opportunity to vote early in person, with 36 states and Washington, D.C., also offering all voters the option to vote by mail without the need to provide a specific reason. Because of temporary expansions during the COVID-19 emergency, an even greater number of states afforded such options to voters during the 2020 general election. In the last four years, many states have made some of these expansions permanent, so the number of states restricting options to vote below election day continues to diminish toward zero.

Growth in Number of States with Option to Vote Before Election Day, from 2000 to 2024



- No early in-person voting option available to all voters. Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
- Option to vote early in-person available to all voters. Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
- Options to vote early-in person and by mail available to all voters.

*Includes temporary policy expansions due to the COVID-19 emergency.
Sources: State legislative websites.



This progress is even more apparent when looking at the policies of each state. Table 1 on the following page charts the voting before election day policies for each state, demonstrating the steady expansion of these options across the country over the last 24 years.

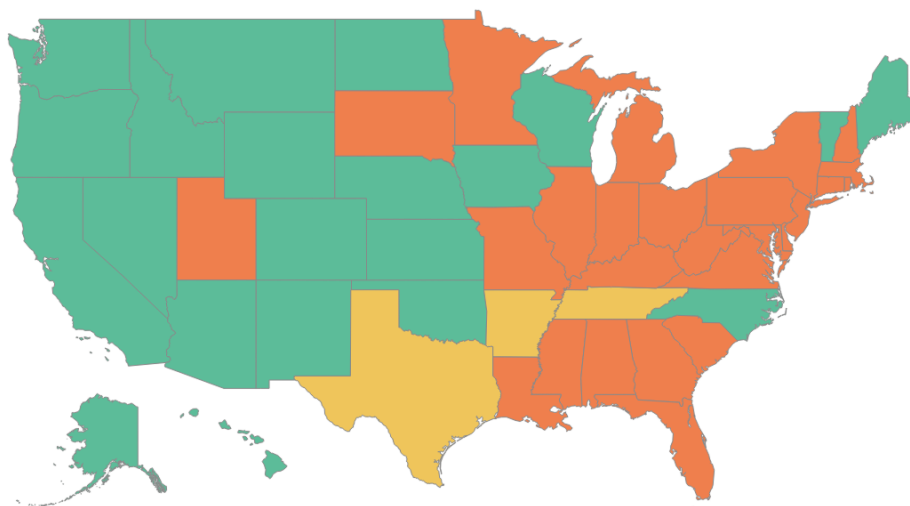
Table 1. Changes in Options to Vote Before Election Day in Each State, 2000 to 2024.

State	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016	2020	2024	Legend	
Alabama	1	1	1	1	1	3 [▼]	1	1	No early in-person voting option available to all voters. Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
Alaska	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Arizona	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	Option to vote early in-person available to all voters. Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
Arkansas	2	2	2	2	2	3 [▼]	2		
California	3	3	3	3	3	3 ⁺	3 ⁺	3	Options to vote early in-person and by mail available to all voters.
Colorado	3	3	3	3	3 ⁺	3 ⁺	3 ⁺		
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1	3 [▼]	2	▼	Indicates a temporary COVID-19 policy expansion due to the COVID-19 emergency.
D.C.	1	1	1	3	3	3 [▼]	3 ⁺		
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	3 [▼]	1 [◆]	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Florida	1	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Georgia	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	◆	In February 2024, a trial judge in the Delaware Superior Court declared the state's early in-person voting law to be in violation of the state constitution.
Hawaii	3	3	3	3	3	3 ⁺	3 ⁺		
Idaho	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Illinois	1	1	2	3	3	3	3		
Indiana	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Iowa	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Kansas	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1	3 [▼]	2		
Louisiana	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	◆	In February 2024, a trial judge in the Delaware Superior Court declared the state's early in-person voting law to be in violation of the state constitution.
Maine	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Maryland	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	2	3 [▼]	3		
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	3	3	3		
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1	3 [▼]	2		
Montana	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Nebraska	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Nevada	3	3	3	3	3	3 ⁺	3 ⁺	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1	1	3 [▼]	1		
New Jersey	1	1	3	3	3	3 ⁺	3	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
New Mexico	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
New York	1	1	1	1	1	3 [▼]	3	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
North Carolina	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
North Dakota	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Ohio	1	1	3	3	3	3	3		
Oklahoma	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Oregon	3 ⁺	3 ⁺	3 ⁺	3 ⁺	3 ⁺	3 ⁺	3 ⁺		
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Rhode Island	1	1	1	3	3	3	3		
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	3 [▼]	2	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
South Dakota	1	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Tennessee	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Texas	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Utah	1	3	3	3	3	3 ⁺	3 ⁺	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Vermont	3	3	3	3	3	3 [▼]	3 ⁺		
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Washington	3	3	3	3 ⁺	3 ⁺	3 ⁺	3 ⁺		
West Virginia	1	2	2	2	2	3 [▼]	2	+	Indicates that the state had an applicable law implementing all-mail elections, wherein each active registered voter was automatically sent a mail ballot.
Wisconsin	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Wyoming	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		

Maps of Options to Vote Before Election Day: 2000 to 2024

This section visualizes the policies in place for each state and Washington, D.C., in each general election during a presidential election year from 2000 to 2024.

Options to Vote Before Election Day: 2000 General Election



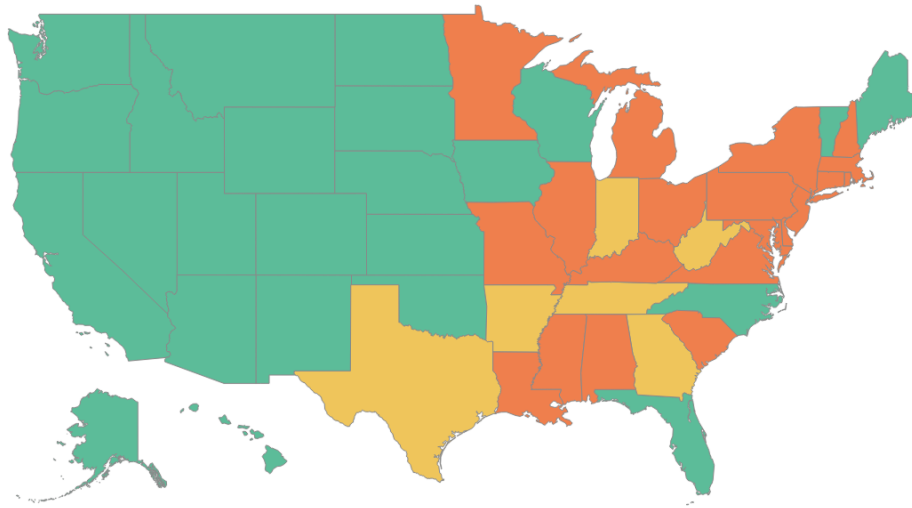
- Options to vote early in-person and by mail available to all voters.
- Option to vote early in-person available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
- No early in-person voting option available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.

Sources: State legislative websites.



In the 2000 general election 24 states offered at least one option to vote before election day. Twenty-one states offered all voters options to vote early in-person and by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason. Three additional states provided all voters with an option to vote early in-person, but restricted mail ballots to voters with an eligible reason.

Options to Vote Before Election Day: 2004 General Election



- Options to vote early in-person and by mail available to all voters.
- Option to vote early in-person available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
- No early in-person voting option available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.

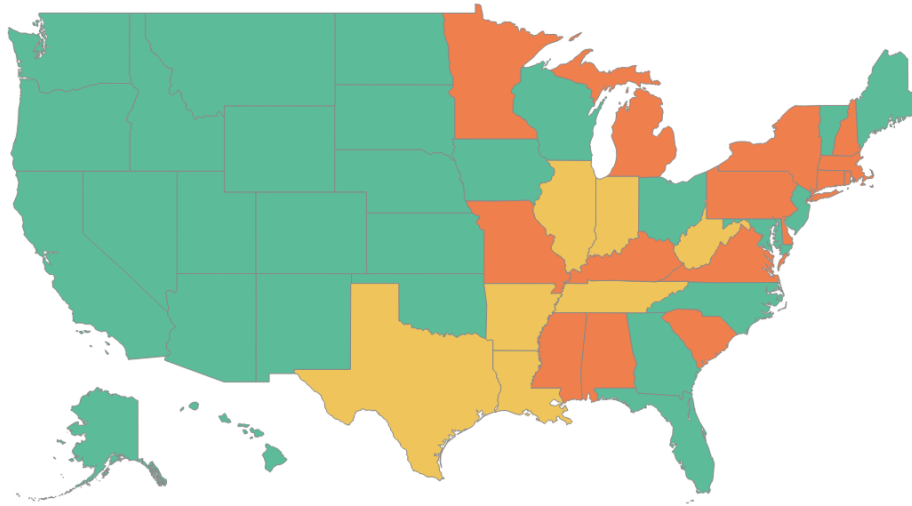
Sources: State legislative websites.



In the 2004 general election, 30 states offered at least one option to vote before election day—an increase of six states from 2000. Twenty-four states offered all voters options to vote early in-person and by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason. Six additional states provided all voters with an option to vote early in-person, but restricted mail ballots to voters with an eligible reason.

Between the 2000 and 2004 general elections, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia each implemented a form of early in-person voting. Florida, South Dakota, and Utah provided voters the option to vote by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason.

Options to Vote Before Election Day: 2008 General Election



- Options to vote early in-person and by mail available to all voters.
- Option to vote early in-person available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
- No early in-person voting option available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.

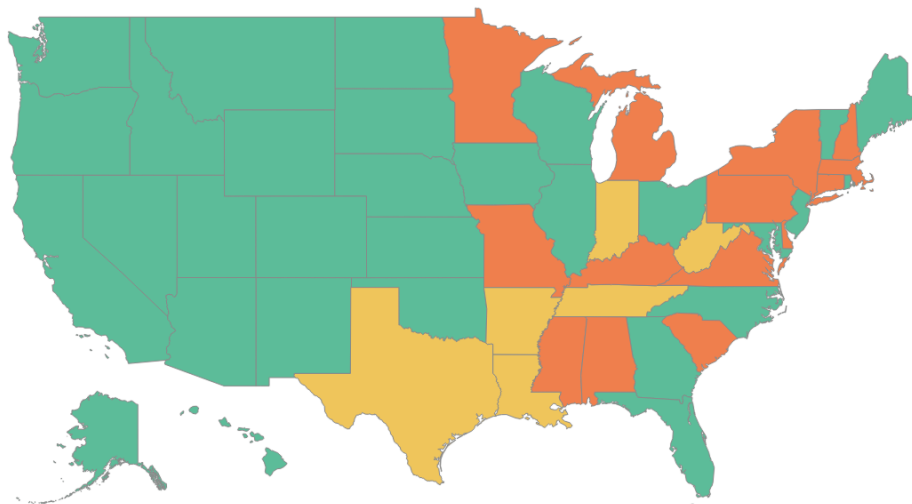
Sources: State legislative websites.



In the 2008 general election, 35 states offered at least one option to vote before election day—an increase of five states from 2004. 28 states offered all voters options to vote early in-person and by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason. Seven additional states provided all voters with an option to vote early in-person, but restricted mail ballots to voters with an eligible reason.

Between the 2004 and 2008 general elections, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, and Ohio each implemented a form of early in-person voting. Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, and Ohio provided voters the option to vote by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason.

Options to Vote Before Election Day: 2012 General Election



- Options to vote early in-person and by mail available to all voters.
- Option to vote early in-person available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
- No early in-person voting option available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.

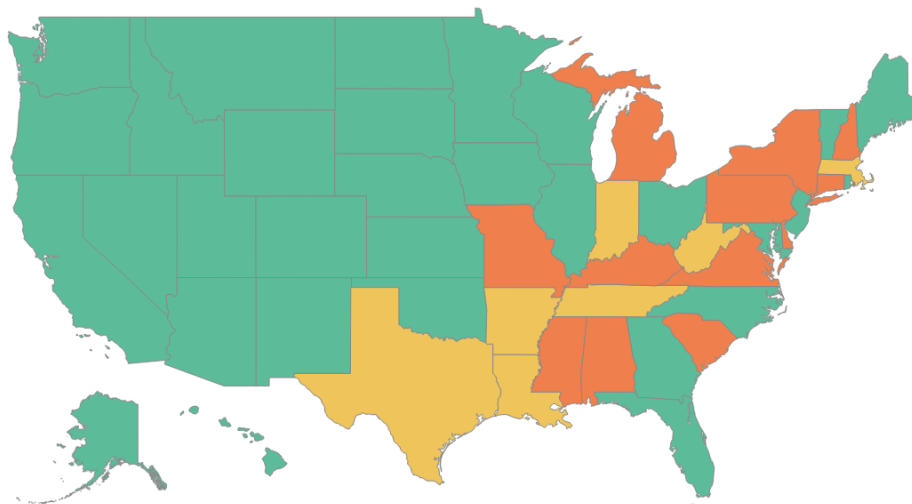
Sources: State legislative websites.



In the 2012 general election, 36 states and Washington, D.C., offered at least one option to vote before election day—an increase of two jurisdictions from 2008. Thirty states and Washington, D.C., offered all voters options to vote early in-person and by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason. Six additional states provided all voters with an option to vote early in-person, but restricted mail ballots to voters with an eligible reason.

Between the 2008 and 2012 general elections, Rhode Island and Washington, D.C., each implemented a form of early in-person voting. Illinois, Rhode Island, and Washington, D.C., provided voters the option to vote by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason.

Options to Vote Before Election Day: 2016 General Election



- Options to vote early in-person and by mail available to all voters.
- Option to vote early in-person available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
- No early in-person voting option available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.

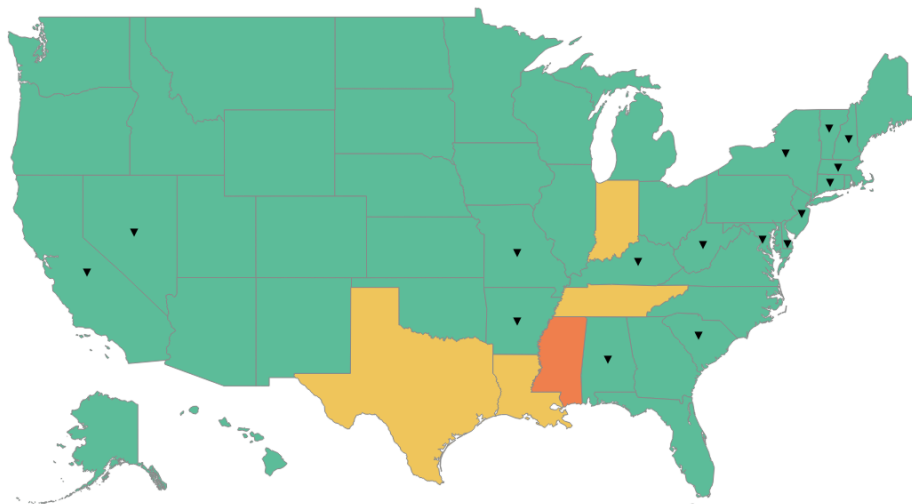
Sources: State legislative websites.



In the 2016 general election, 38 states and Washington, D.C., offered at least one option to vote before election day—an increase of two states from 2012. Thirty-one states and Washington, D.C., offered all voters options to vote early in-person and by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason. Seven additional states provided all voters with an option to vote early in-person, but restricted mail ballots to voters with an eligible reason.

Between the 2012 and 2016 general elections, Massachusetts and Minnesota each implemented a form of early in-person voting. Minnesota provided voters the option to vote by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason.

Options to Vote Before Election Day: 2020 General Election



- Options to vote early in-person and by mail available to all voters.
- Option to vote early in-person available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
- No early in-person voting option available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.

▼ Indicates a temporary policy expansion due to the COVID-19 emergency.

Sources: State legislative websites.

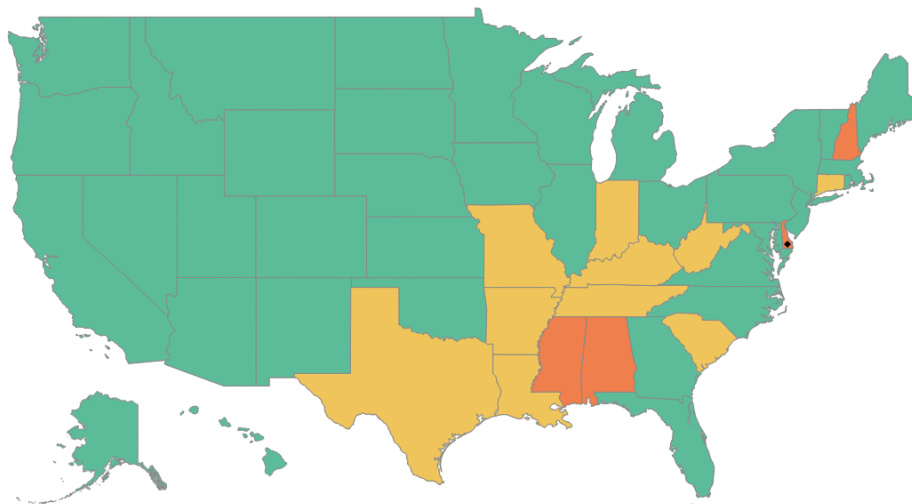


In the 2020 general election, 49 states and Washington, D.C., offered at least one option to vote before election day—an increase of 11 states, although in many states this was due to a temporary policy expansion during the COVID-19 emergency. Sixteen states expanded the options to vote prior to election day due to the pandemic, in some cases allowing voting before election day for the first time and in other cases adding to the options previously available. Forty-five states and Washington, D.C., offered all voters options to vote early in-person and by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason. Four additional states provided all voters with an option to vote early in-person, but restricted mail ballots to voters with an eligible reason. Only one state—Mississippi—required voters to cite an eligible reason to vote early in-person or by mail.

Between the 2016 and 2020 general elections and unrelated to the COVID-19 pandemic, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia each implemented a form of early in-person voting. Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Virginia also provided voters the option to vote by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason.

Additionally, sixteen states implemented one or more temporary policy changes that expanded options to vote before election day during the COVID-19 emergency. Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, New Hampshire, and South Carolina each temporarily implemented a form of early in-person voting. These seven states and Arkansas, Massachusetts, New York, and West Virginia also provided voters with a temporary option to vote by mail that either eliminated the need to cite an eligible reason or treated the COVID-19 emergency as an eligible reason. California, Nevada, New Jersey, Vermont, and Washington, D.C., temporarily authorized officials to conduct all-mail voting.

Options to Vote Before Election Day: 2024 General Election



- Options to vote early in-person and by mail available to all voters.
- Option to vote early in-person available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.
- No early in-person voting option available to all voters.
Eligible reason required to vote by mail.

◆ Note: In February 2024, a trial judge in the Delaware Superior Court declared the state's early in-person voting law to be in violation of the state constitution.

Sources: State legislative websites.



In the 2024 general election, 46 states and Washington, D.C., will offer at least one option to vote before election day—an increase of eight states from 2016 (that is, from prior to the pandemic). Thirty-six states and Washington, D.C., will offer all voters options to vote early in-person and by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason. Ten additional states will provide all voters with an option to vote early in-person but will restrict mail ballots to voters with an eligible reason. Only four states—Alabama, Delaware, Mississippi, and New Hampshire—will require voters to cite an eligible reason to vote early in-person or by mail.

Between the 2020 and 2024 general elections, Connecticut, Kentucky, Missouri, and South Carolina have each implemented a form of early in-person voting. Massachusetts and New York will provide voters the option to vote by mail without the need to cite an eligible reason. Delaware also implemented early in-person voting, but in February 2024 a trial judge in the Delaware Superior Court declared it to be in violation of the state constitution.

How CEIR Measured Growth in States with Option to Vote Before Election Day

To trace the expansion of options to vote before election day nationwide since the 2000 general election, the CEIR research team reviewed the enacting or extant legislation and legislative history for relevant voting methods—such as early voting and mail voting—in each state. This data was then cross-referenced with state government sources, news articles, other research publications, and policy survey responses from Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) reports published by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission.

This report focuses on the voter experience for each presidential year general election. Where the impacts of a given law on voter experience were obscure or ambiguous, the research team relied on the interpretation of state election officials. For the 2020 general election, this report categorizes states according to the options available to voters on November 3, 2020, including temporary expansions during the COVID-19 emergency. In February 2024, a trial judge in the Delaware Superior Court declared the state’s early voting law to be in violation of the state constitution.⁴ This report reflects this change, though this decision may be subject to appeal before the 2024 general election.

All information in this report regarding the 2024 general election is current as of February 26, 2024, and may be subject to change in response to legislation, litigation, or other developments as the election approaches. Voters should visit [vote.gov](https://www.vote.gov) or ask their local election officials to confirm dates, locations, and procedures for early in-person and mail voting in their area.

This report expands upon CEIR’s previous work on voting before election day: [Voting Before Election Day \(October 2022\)](#) and [How Easy Is It to Vote Early in Your State? \(April 2021\)](#). We are grateful for the inquiry from Miles Parks, a journalist from National Public Radio, about past availability of options to vote before election day that prompted us to undertake this research on the policy trend over time.

Additional Resources

Additional information and perspectives on this topic are available at the following resources:

- The Pew Charitable Trusts, “Non-Precinct Place Voting,” <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/reports/0001/01/01/nonprecinct-place-voting>.
- MIT Election Data and Science Lab, “How We Voted in 2022: A Topical Look at the Survey of the Performance of American Elections,” <https://electionlab.mit.edu/sites/default/files/2023-05/How-We-Voted-In-2022.pdf>.

Citations

State	Early In-Person Voting	Mail Voting
Alabama	820-2-3-0.6-0.4ER Absentee Voting During State of Emergency-General Election 2020 (https://www.sos.alabama.gov/sites/default/files/proposedRules/820-2-3-.06-.04ER.pdf)	820-2-3-0.6-0.4ER Absentee Voting During State of Emergency-General Election 2020 (https://www.sos.alabama.gov/sites/default/files/proposedRules/820-2-3-.06-.04ER.pdf)
Alaska	1995 AK. HB 211; 1999 AK. HB 163	1995 AK. HB 211; 1999 AK. HB 163
Arizona	1991 Ariz. SB 1320	1991 Ariz. SB 1320
Arkansas	1995 Ark. HB 1648; EO 20-44 (https://web.archive.org/web/20200810221345/https://governor.arkansas.gov/images/uploads/executiveOrders/EO_20-44.pdf)	EO 20-44 (https://web.archive.org/web/20200810221345/https://governor.arkansas.gov/images/uploads/executiveOrders/EO_20-44.pdf)
California	1978 Cal AB 1699; 2016 Cal SB 450	1978 Cal AB 1699; 2020 Cal AB 860; 2021 Cal AB 37
Colorado	1992 Colo. HB 92-1004 (https://lawcollections.colorado.edu/colorado-session-laws/islandora/object/session%3A22955); 1993 Colo. H.B. 93-1255(https://lawcollections.colorado.edu/colorado-session-laws/islandora/object/session%3A30704)	1992 Colo. HB 92-1004 (https://lawcollections.colorado.edu/colorado-session-laws/islandora/object/session%3A22955); 2013 Colo. HB 1303
Connecticut	2020 Ct. HB 6002; 2023 Ct. H.B. 5004	2020 Ct. HB 6002
D.C.	56 D.C. REG. 9169	56 D.C. REG. 9169; D.C. Board of Elections 2020 Election Page (https://web.archive.org/web/20201007175641/https://www.dcboe.org/); 69 D.C. Reg. 14609
Delaware	2019 Del. HB 346 (In 2020, The Office of the State Election Commissioner stated that, in practice, absentee voting was expanded to allow for a no-excuse in-person option as well as a by mail option.); 2019 Del. HB 38; On February 23, 2024, the Delaware Superior Court declared that early voting as provided under this legislation was in violation of the state constitution (<i>Mennella v. Albence</i>).	2019 DE HB 346

State	Early In-Person Voting	Mail Voting
Florida	2001 Fla. SB 1118; 2004 Fla. SB 2346	2001 Fla. SB 1118
Georgia	2003 Ga. SB 258 (https://www.legis.ga.gov/api/legislation/document/20032004/31117)	2005 Ga. HB 244
Hawaii	1993 Hi. HB 620; 2019 Hi. HB 1248	1993 Hi. HB 620; 2019 Hi. HB 1248
Idaho	1970 Idaho Sess. Laws 140 §§ 162 & 167 (https://legislature.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/sessionlaws/sessionlaws_1970.pdf); 2013 Ida. HB 107	1970 Idaho Sess. Laws 140 §§ 162 and 166 (https://legislature.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/sessionlaws/sessionlaws_1970.pdf)
Illinois	2005 ILL. HB 1968	2009 ILL. SB 2022
Indiana	2002 Ind. HEA 1101	N/A
Iowa	1990 Ia. HF 2329	1990 Ia. HF 2329
Kansas	1995 Kan. SB 232	1995 Kan. SB 232
Kentucky	Executive Order 2020-688 (https://www.sos.ky.gov/elections/Documents/2020GeneralElection/EO-GeneralElection.pdf); 2021 Ky. HB 574	Executive Order 2020-688 (https://www.sos.ky.gov/elections/Documents/2020GeneralElection/EO-GeneralElection.pdf)
Louisiana	2005 La. HB 336	N/A
Maine	PL 1999, c. 645, Sec. 4 (https://legislature.maine.gov/ros/LOM/LOM119th/3Pub601-650/3Pub601-650-44.htm#P1355_293246)	PL 1999, c. 645, Sec. 4 (https://legislature.maine.gov/ros/LOM/LOM119th/3Pub601-650/3Pub601-650-44.htm#P1355_293246)
Maryland	2005 Md. HB 622; 2009 Md. HB 1179	2005 Md. HB 622
Massachusetts	2013 Mass. HB 3788	2019 Mass. HB 4820; 2022 Mass. SB 2924
Michigan	Amendment: 2018 Initiative Petition 3; 2017 Mi. SB 1238; Ballot Proposal 22-2; 2023 Mi. SB 367	Amendment: 2018 Initiative Petition 3; 2017 Mi. SB 1238
Minnesota	2013 Minn. H.F. No. 894	2013 Minn. H.F. No. 894
Mississippi	N/A	N/A
Missouri	2020 Mo. SB 631; 2022 Mo. HB 1878	2020 Mo. SB 631
Montana	1999 Mt. SB 140	1999 Mt. SB 140
Nebraska	1999 Neb. LB 571	1999 Neb. LB 571
Nevada	1991 Nev. AB 652; 1993 Nev. SB 250	1991 Nev. AB 652; 2020 Nev. AB 4B; 2021 Nev. AB 321
New Hampshire	2019 N.H. HB 1266	2019 N.H. HB 1266

State	Early In-Person Voting	Mail Voting
New Jersey	2004 N.J. AN 35; 2020 N.J. SN 3203	2004 N.J. AN 35; Executive Order No. 77 (https://nj.gov/infobank/eo/056murphy/pdf/EO-177.pdf); 2020 N.J. AB 4475
New Mexico	1993 N.M. SB 51; 2005 N.M. SB 678	1993 N.M. SB 51
New York	2019 N.Y. AB 10833; 2019 N.Y. SB 1102	2019 N.Y. AB 10833; 2023 N.Y. SB 7394
North Carolina	1999 N.C. SB 568; 2001 N.C. HB 977	1999 N.C. SB 568
North Dakota	1997 N.D. SB 2151; 2003 N.D. SB 2248	1997 N.D. SB 2151
Ohio	2005 Ohio HB 234	2005 Ohio HB 234
Oklahoma	1992 OK. SB 653	1992 OK. SB 653
Oregon	1993 Ore. HB 2280	Oregon Measure 60, Vote by Mail for Biennial Elections Initiative (1998); 1999 Ore. SB 369
Pennsylvania	2019 Pa. SB 421	2019 Pa. SB 421
Rhode Island	2011 R.I. HB 5748; 2020 R.I. HB 8102; 2022 R.I. SB 2007	2011 R.I. HB 5748
South Carolina	2019 S.C. HB 5305; 2021 S.C. SB 108	2019 S.C. HB 5305
South Dakota	2003 S.D. HB 1176	2003 S.D. HB 1176
Tennessee	1993 Tenn. SB 2556	N/A
Texas	1987 Tex. HB 612 (https://lrl.texas.gov/LASDOCS/70R/HB612/HB612_70R.pdf#page=240); 1991 Tex. SB 1234	N/A
Utah	2004 Ut. HB 9; 2006 Ut. HB 15	2004 Ut. HB 9; 2020 UT H.B. 36
Vermont	1993 Vt. H. 191	1993 Vt. H. 191; 2020 Vt. SB 348; First Statewide Elections Directive (https://web.archive.org/web/20201017084039/https://sos.vermont.gov/media/hxgjjdkb/secretary-of-state-s-first-2020-statewide-election-procedures-directive.pdf); 2021 Vt. S. 15
Virginia	2020 Va. HB 1	2020 Va. HB 1
Washington	1974 ex.s. c 35 § 1 (https://leg.wa.gov/CodeReviser/documents/sessionlaw/1974ex1c35.pdf); 2011 Wa. SB 5124	1974 ex.s. c 35 § 1 (https://leg.wa.gov/CodeReviser/documents/sessionlaw/1974ex1c35.pdf); 2011 Wa. SB 5124

State	Early In-Person Voting	Mail Voting
West Virginia	2001 W.V. HB 3066; 2003 W.V. SB 648	2020 General Election FAQ (https://web.archive.org/web/20201031124402/https://sos.wv.gov/FormSearch/Elections/Voter/FAQ-2020GeneralElection.pdf)
Wisconsin	1999 Wis. AB 700	1999 Wis. AB 700
Wyoming	1991 Wy. SF 118	1991 Wy. SF 118

¹ Patrick Howell O'Neill, "Why More, Earlier Voting Means Greater Election Security-Not Less," MIT Technology Review, December 14, 2020, <https://www.technologyreview.com/2020/12/10/1013584/expanding-voting-access-improves-election-security/>.

² Research repeatedly shows that the availability of options to vote before election day do not confer a consistent advantage to either party, despite partisan rhetoric attempting to shape voter choices about different voting methods. For more, see Paul Gronke, Eva Galanes-Rosenbaum, Peter A. Miller, and Daniel Toffey, "Convenience Voting," *The Annual Review of Political Science* 11 (June 2008): 437-455, <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.polisci.11.053006.190912>; Daniel M. Thompson, Jennifer A. Wu, Jesse Yoder, and Andrew B. Hall, "Universal vote-by-mail has no impact on partisan turnout or vote share," *PNAS* 117, no. 25 (June 2020): 14052-14056, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2007249117>; Jesse Yoder, Cassandra Handan-Nader, Andrew Myers, Tobias Nowacki, Daniel M. Thompson, Jennifer A. Wu., Chenoa Yorgason, and Andrew B. Hall, "How did absentee voting affect the 2020 U.S. election?" *Science Advances* 7, no. 52 (December 2021), <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abk1755>; Paul S. Herrnsen and Charles Stewart, III, "The Impact of COVID-19, Election Policies, and Partisanship on Voter Participation in the 2020 U.S. Election," *Election Law Journal* 22, no. 2 (June 2023), <https://doi.org/10.1089/elj.2022.0074>.

³ Charles Stewart, III, "How We Voted in 2022: A Topical Look at the Survey of the Performance of American Elections," MIT Election Data and Science Lab, May 23, 2023, <https://electionlab.mit.edu/sites/default/files/2023-05/How-We-Voted-In-2022.pdf>.

⁴ *Menella v. Albence*, C. A. S23C-03-014 MHC (Del. Super. Ct. 2024).